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THE TIMES

Rise of the Reagan White House professionals, page 16

Civil Service unions step up strike with Irish blockade

Civil Service unions yesterday called out customs officials in Northern Ireland and eight ports in Wales and the West of England in move aimed at stopping 60 per cent of exports from the Irish Republic. In the Commons Mrs Margaret Thatcher accused the unions of putting personal gain before the safety of the realm after their refusal to carry out vital jobs at Polaris bases.

Thatcher attack on Polaris ban

By David Felton
and Staff Reporters

Civil Service unions yesterday stepped up their five-week dispute with strikes directed at blocking imports from the Irish Republic as Mrs Margaret Thatcher made a stinging attack on the unions accusing them of putting personal gain before the safety of the realm.

The Prime Minister's remarks in the Commons followed the unions' refusal to carry out supply and rearmament work on the Polaris submarine Resolution at bases on the Clyde. The unions say they have been told by senior Naval officers that Forces personnel will be drafted in to do the work. The unions have threatened national walkouts by all the country's 540,000 white-collar civil servants if that happens.

Mrs Thatcher said the Government would "take all steps" to see that the country's nuclear deterrent remained effective.

Industrial action by the civil servants boosted the central government borrowing requirement to an estimated £13,000m in the year just ended compared with the £12,760m predicted by the Treasury in last month's Budget statement, according to figures published by the Treasury yesterday.

The total cost of the action was put at between £730m and £800m in March, but that figure was reduced by offsetting factors amounting to more than £500m. Money originally provided for was not drawn by a number of departments.

This is not revenue lost merely deferred, and will help to trim the estimated 1980-81 borrowing requirement.
Report, page 23].

Union leaders, who are completing plans to cause wholesale disruption to airports over Easter by calling customs and immigration officers out on strike, said the action by 300 customs officials in Northern Ireland and eight ports in Wales and the west coast of England would mean 60 per cent of Ireland's exports being blockaded.

Included in the action, which started yesterday, will be more than 100 staff who operate the Entry Processing Unit at Liverpool, which handles all documentation for exports to and from the republic.

All customs staff on the land border between the north and south of Ireland have been called out on strike and the unions said that that would last at least until the end of the Easter holiday.

Passenger traffic across the border or into Britain is unlikely to be affected but the Irish Export Board said in Dublin: "Anything that interferes with trade with Britain, which is our biggest single market and supplier, is a very serious matter for the Irish economy".

The board estimated that 50 per cent of all Irish exports come to Britain. A further 10 to 15 per cent, pass through Britain for shipment to other countries, including the United States.

The unions imposed a three-day customs blockade last month at the start of the dispute. That caused delays in ports and at border crossings but did not have a big effect. Irish exporters fear that if the action continues for any length of time it could cause severe difficulties.

The Irish embassy in London yesterday got in touch with the unions' strike headquarters to complain about the action, but were told to direct their complaints to the British Government.

"We have to say that Lord Soames and his Cabinet colleagues have been sitting with Olympian detachment during this dispute and we hope that perhaps the Irish Government is able to bring a bit of pressure to bear to get the Government back to the negotiating table", Mr Alistair Graham, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said:

He said the Civil Service unions had been promised the support of the main transport unions who had said they would do nothing to reduce the effectiveness of the action. He urged ministers to reopen negotiations with the unions and said the Government had been lying to the British public by saying that the action was having no impact.

Union leaders were trying to restrain members working in the Departments of Employment and Health and Social Security from taking action, but the Government could face "a very severe escalation of the dispute" unless there were negotiations soon, Mr Graham said.

Many managers of government departments were "at the end of their tether trying to keep the systems going" and he thought it scandalous that Naval officers were being placed in the position of trying to secure the country's defences.

The Government last night was said to be deciding whether to call in the Navy to prepare the submarine for sea.

Resolution is understood to be in the Clyde area and due to arrive at the Faslane base to take on stores and nuclear missiles for a deterrent patrol which could last two months. Much of that work is normally done by civilian specialists.

Navy commodores from the Clyde bases are to meet this morning to decide what action is necessary, but the Ministry of Defence denied that any deadline had been set. "The door is still wide open for further discussions", it said.

Earlier this week the 57 people on strike as Faslane, the main base for Polaris submarines, were told that Resolution was preparing for a deterrent patrol. The armament depot at Coulport, near by, would also be involved in the preparations.

Stores, weapons supply, jetty staff and radiographers were asked to be on hand in case a nuclear operation was necessary. All those staff were asked to return to work but the unions declared they would stand firm.

Some reports suggested that the Navy technicians were fully qualified to carry out the work, including the arming of missiles. But Miss Margaret Platt, assistant general secretary of the Institute of Professional Civil Servants and convener of union action in the Ministry of Defence, said: "Our advice is that the Navy cannot rearm the submarine.

"We are by no means convinced that the Navy has the necessary expertise to deal with the situation which management says has now arisen", she said.

Rearming missiles was a specialized job which only civil servants could do.

The unions' published figures yesterday showing that more than 3,400 staff, in addition to the Irish blockade, are now on strike. Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, said the strikes were bringing the collection of taxes to a halt.

"The situation in the collection service is bordering on the chaotic and management are completely out of control. There is going to be a hell of a job sorting out tax payments if this dispute ever ends", Mr Christopher added.

He said the unions were halting 40 per cent of PAYE and national insurance payments which should normally flow to the Exchequer, but the Inland Revenue said that between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of payments were still being processed and banked.

Lord Soames, Lord President and the minister responsible for the Civil Service, is expected to make a statement on the dispute to Parliament next week, probably on Wednesday, but Whitehall sources indicated that the Government was adamant that there would be no increase in the 7 per cent pay offer.

Sir Monty Finniston, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said that he would be writing to Mrs Thatcher urging her to stand firm in the dispute and pledging the support of association members to help the Government to collect revenues.

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Leading article, page 17



Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, with two cheques totalling almost £1,100,000 from Express Newspapers which he said were delivered to the union instead of the Inland Revenue. The cheques would normally be processed by computer centres where staff members are on strike. Express Newspapers said the cheques had been sent to an Inland Revenue collection office in the City and it did not know how they had come into the possession of the union.

Lord Nicholas Windsor



Edward van Cutsem



Miss Catherine Cameron



Miss Sarah Jane Gaselee

Miss India Hicks



Miss Clementine Hambro



Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones

Attendants for royal bride are chosen

Buckingham Palace, announcing the names of bridesmaids and pages for the royal wedding at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29, said yesterday that there was no information about the possibility of President Reagan attending. Security plans are being drawn up to provide protection for heads of state who will be invited. Among the bridesmaids and pages (above) will be Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, the daughter of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, and Clementine Hambro, aged five, a pupil at a kindergarten where Lady Diana Spencer taught before her engagement to the Prince of Wales. Clementine is the daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Richard Hambro and a great-granddaughter of Sir Winston Churchill. The wedding ring will be made from a nugget of Welsh gold used to make the wedding rings of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The cake will be made by the Royal Naval Cookery School at HMS Pembroke, Chatham (Report, page 3).

Democrats claim more than 43,500 recruits

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

More than 39,000 people applied to join the Social Democrats in the fortnight after their launching as a "fresh political party", and more than 4,000 were registered as non-member supporters.

Announcing a grand total—up to yesterday morning—of 43,566 subscribers (who each paid about £9 on average), Mr William Rodgers, one of the SDP's co-leaders, described them as "very, very good" initial recruiting figures, representing people who were "very committed".

He said a geographical breakdown of membership would have to await the party's first computer print-out next month. His own impression was that most applicants had no previous party membership.

New supporters named in the SDP's first newsletter included Mr David Puttnam, producer of the film *Chariots of Fire*, and Sir John Kendrew, director of the European Microbiology Organization and Dr John Adams, director of CERN, the physics research centre, near Geneva.

Mr Rodgers, holding a news conference at Westminster, placed on record for the first time that the party was giving no advice to members and supporters on how to vote in the next month's local elections. Hitherto the SDP has said only that it is neither nominating its own candidates nor endorsing others.

If individual SDP MPs recommend voting Liberal, as has Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, that was entirely a personal matter and "carries no wider implications". He emphasized that no candidate calling himself a Social Democrat (as do the separate Social Democratic Alliance) would have SDP backing.

Mr Rodgers clearly did not wish to discuss the Social Democrat's postponement of joint discussions with the Liberals. He said he did not know when they would begin, but the question of "timing and tactics" would be discussed.

The closely held membership figures appeared to surprise even some of those closely involved. It means that the party has already met its end-April target and is two thirds of the way to the 63,000 figure Mr Rodgers cited for the end of the year. Some SDP members prefer to aim at a range of 60,000 to 100,000.

Although Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle, East, and a former Cooperative Party activist, reckoned that the SDP figures looked well against a figure of 120,000 to 180,000 which he cited for the Labour Party, the formal comparisons are somewhat less flattering.

The Labour Party claims 358,000 members, but admits this is only an estimate; the Conservatives produce an "educated guess" of 1,500,000 members. The Liberals claim 150,000 to 200,000 members.

Social Democratic peers yesterday elected Lord Aylestone as their leader in the Lords. His deputy is Lord Perry of Walton, and the SDP Whip is Lord Kennet.

UK firms listed over S Africa pay

By Malcolm Brown

Major British companies are failing to give details of the pay and conditions of black workers in their South African operations.

Eighteen companies, which Whitehall believes have (or may have) reporting responsibility under the European Economic Community's voluntary code of conduct on the treatment of black workers, were named in a Department of Trade document yesterday.

The department said that the companies had not submitted reports covering the 12 months ending June 30 last year. More than 180 companies had complied by the deadline.

The department is cautious in naming the companies. They are thought to be so-called Category A companies—those which have 50 per cent or more of the equity of a South African company employing 20 or more black Africans—or companies "whose status has not been established in terms of reporting responsibility".

The report, code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa, says: "It should not be assumed that all the companies listed . . . have a Category A (the most important) or indeed any, reporting responsibilities under the code. Complete or partial disinvestment and the merger of companies has sometimes resulted either in no reporting responsibility, or a diminished reporting responsibility."

The list includes: companies such as Bowthorpe Holdings and the Rentokil Group which submitted Category A reports for the previous 12 months, but have not done so this time: one company, Union International, which has provided insufficient information: and one company, Thomas Witter, which was the subject of a recent takeover by the Tarmac Group. Tarmac has promised future reports on Witter's South African subsidiary.

Of the remaining 14 companies all but one also failed to provide a report last year or provided insufficient information. The 13 companies are:

British Vita, John Brown & Co, BTR, C and J Clark, Croda International, Callaher, Grundy (Teddington), Hall Engineering (Holdings), Hickson & Welch (Holdings), Marley, Morgan Crucible, Pritchard Services Group, and Sun Alliance and London Assurance.

Yesterday's report covers 154 companies—142 in Category A, 14 in Category B (those holding 10 to 49 per cent of a South African company, employing 20 or more black Africans), and 28 other companies. The 153 Category A companies which were analysed in detail (others arrived too late) employed about 118,000 blacks.

Of this total all but 1,000 were paid at rates described as "above the lower level of the subsistence data used" and 102,000 were paid at rates above the higher datum level".

Thousands camp out to see lift-off

From Michael Leapman
Cape Canaveral, April 9

Thousands of spectators were camping out along the Florida coast today to be sure of good viewing positions for the launching of the first space shuttle shortly after dawn tomorrow. Excitement grew as the prospect for a lift-off on time at 6.50 am (12.50 pm BST) looked better and better.

An official said he thought the chance of a launch tomorrow was now 80 per cent.

The reason for the high public interest is two fold. Not only is the Columbia the first vehicle able to enter and reenter space time and again—thus an example of brand-new technology—but it is also the first time America has put a man in space for six years.

Last night the service structure, a great gantry which had partly shielded the plump, delta-winged craft from view, was retracted. It left the shuttle and its cigar-shaped fuel tank and rocket burners open to view.

Commander John Young and Captain Robert Crippen, the crew, got out of bed at 2 am today, getting their bodies accustomed to the schedule they will follow tomorrow.

Launch programme, diagram and photograph, page 6

Biggs extradition order issued

Bridgetown, Barbados, April 9.—Britain won its battle today for an extradition order against Ronald Biggs, the great train robber.

The Barbados chief magistrate issued the order and instructed that Mr Biggs, aged 51, be committed to prison until he is handed over to British authorities. Mr Biggs has 15 days to lodge an appeal, apply for a writ of habeas corpus or apply for bail—Reuter.

'Anti-Wilson television plot' denied

An alleged plot to issue a call for a new government in 1968 was disclosed on television. The "plotters" were said to have been planning to make their call live from the Albert Hall in London, cutting into a television news broadcast. The man said to have been canvassing the idea denied being involved in any plot Page 2

82 police cases

Eighty-two cases of alleged corruption by London police officers are being investigated by a Scotland Yard squad. The allegations were first uncovered by Operation Countryman, the provincial police inquiry into London corruption. Scotland Yard confirmed the existence of the cases but could not say how many officers might be involved Page 2

£24m tanker award

Lloyd's syndicates and companies said they would appeal against a High Court ruling that they pay £24m compensation to Shell for the loss of 179,000 tons of oil in the tanker Salem. The tanker was later sunk off Senegal after its oil had been delievered to Durban Page 3

Safety measures at Windscale criticized

Three investigators appointed by the Health and Safety Executive have strongly criticized past safety arrangements at British Nuclear Fuels' waste reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria Page 2

Art dealers cleared

Thomas Agnew and Sons, Bond Street art dealers, were found not guilty of infringing the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act. The prosecution regarded it as a test case to clarify the law as it applies to partnership buying at auction. It is expected that there will be an appeal Page 2

Bank unions clash

A dispute has broken out between the two main banking unions, the Clearing Bank Union (CBU) and the Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu). The two unions traded insults after Bifu's rejection of a 10 per cent pay offer which has been accepted by the CBU Page 23

Bomb at by-election

A 300lb bomb, packed in three milk churns, was discovered and defused in the Rosslea area of Fermanagh and South Tyrone as polling in the by-election there drew to a close. Spoilt papers may decide the ballot Page 2

Ten candidates for French presidency

Ten candidates have obtained the required number of sponsors to enter the French presidential elections on April 26. Mrs Thatcher's agreement on EEC farm prices and the Franco-German loan arranged with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, are expected to favour President Giscard d'Estaing's chances of reelection Page 6

El Salvador killings

United States Embassy officials have confirmed reports that at least 20 people were massacred by Salvadorean security forces on Tuesday. Washington said there appeared to be a deliberate policy of murder by both left and right to destabilize El Salvador Page 6

Anti-Wilson plot by ITV man alleged

By Dan van der Vat, Stewart Tendler and David Nicholson-Lord

A plot to intervene in both national television networks and put out a call for a new government was said last night to have been canvassed in 1967 and 1968 by a television executive.

The claim was made in the Granada Television programme, *What the Papers Say*, which reviewed press reports of the past few days about an alleged plan to depose the government of Sir Harold Wilson in 1968.

Mr Jeremy Wallington, controller of Southern Television and formerly producer of the *World in Action* programmes, said last night that he had been involved in an investigation of the alleged plot at the time but had decided not to make a programme about it.

"It all seemed rather silly at the time", he said, "and there were much more important things going on, such as the Vietnam War. After the tipoff in 1968 I was pointed towards an independent television executive and met him, claiming to be sympathetic to his aims, whatever they were.

"He said things could not go on as they were under Wilson. He said he had worked out a method whereby he and his associates could intervene at a control point in independent television and broadcast a programme to the nation on behalf of a new force in politics."

Mr Wallington refused to name the executive involved.

One of the politicians said to have been approached by the television executive was Lord Winstanley, then Liberal MP for Cheadle. He told last night's programme: "This same independent television executive invited me to lunch at Overton's. He and his friends wanted Wilson removed to make way for a coalition of the centre.

"They had money and plans for television for what they called 'The Launch'. They even had a script."

Lord Winstanley told *The Times* that he was approached in July, 1967. "This was a scheme for the launching of a totally democratic force, of a new left-centre political party."

The plan was to interrupt independent television and BBC broadcasts with the announcement of the party, and the Albert Hall had been booked for the launch of the new grouping.

Mr Wallington said the talk of replacing the Government or Sir Harold, or both, had been sparked off by the devaluation of the pound in November, 1967.

A television executive believed to have been involved in the plan said last night: "I am not prepared to make any comment."

Asked if he denied being the person involved, he said: "I was talking about politics at the time with various people, but any specifics with regard to any group, that I was acting on behalf of anybody else, I would deny."

When asked about the reported plan to cut into a television new broadcast, he replied: "Did anything like that happen? Of course it did not happen." The fact that it had not was "very much to the point."

A former newsreader who was said to have been given the job of making the planned live broadcast said last night: "Nobody suggested this to me in any of my sober moments and if they had I would have said 'No way'. Apart from anything else, it is not technically feasible."

He agreed that he and the television executive had discussed their disenchantment with the Wilson government and said they had agreed to "do something about things".

Nuclear plant's safety criticized

Windscale report demands changes

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Severe criticisms of past safety arrangements at the nuclear waste fuel reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels at Windscale, Cumbria, have been made by three investigators appointed by the Health and Safety Executive to examine the organization.

They have produced 15 important recommendations, and many minor ones, affecting the management of the factory, which handles all the waste fuel from nuclear power stations in Britain and has big contracts for reprocessing waste from other European countries and from Japan.

Announcing the report in the Commons yesterday, Mr Norman Lamont, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said serious deficiencies had existed, but many of the safety recommendations had been implemented and others would be introduced urgently.

The investigation began more than 18 months ago after incidents in which workers had been contaminated and radioactive liquor had leaked. The immediate cause of the inquiry was the loss of large quantities of contaminated water from cooling ponds containing unprocessed material. The loss had gone undetected for many weeks.

The report, in describing some of the more important incidents, disclosed that "rather more than 100,000 curies of radioactivity escaped over a period of years" from one silo. The management is blamed for that accident, having shown, the report said, lack of judgment and safety consciousness.

The engineered part of the system, though not meeting present standards, would otherwise have been adequate to prevent that incident, in the view of the Health and Safety Executive's investigators and three outside consultants.

Those consultants were: Mr F. Morley, secretary of the National Radiological Protection Board, Mr T. A. Parry, deputy head of research and development services at Pilkington Brothers, and Dr D. A. Williams, former general manager, Group Safety Centre, BP Trading.

The investigators traced the roots of the trouble to 1971, when Windscale was transferred from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to a newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary, British Nuclear Fuels.

The report's first conclusion said that by the early 1970s safety standards at Windscale had deteriorated to an unsatisfactory level.

Changes in management procedures needed to ensure a secure safety system were laid down in the report, including the strengthening of the technical support groups responsible for providing a safety service, the development of a quality assurance organization responsible for standards from design to commissioning, and the introduction of safety audits.

British Nuclear Fuels said last night that the report was fair, comprehensive and constructive. All its recommendations had been accepted. Most of those yet to be implemented would be dealt with during the next few months.

Miners deal a blow to Mr Benn's chances

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The miners dealt a fresh and possibly fatal blow yesterday to Mr Wedgwood Benn's chances of winning the Labour Party deputy leadership. Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, added his influential voice to the growing chorus saying that he should stand down.

Miners' leaders are expected to take a decision long before the October party election, and the union's moderate-dominated national executive will be recommended to support Mr Denis Healey against the left-wing challenge of Mr Benn.

"I do not see why we should upset the bloody apple cart. As a party we cannot afford to keep being torn asunder by these personal ambitions", Mr Gormley said.

The miners muster only 250,000 votes at the Labour Party conference, but their influence is greater than their numbers would suggest and if they oppose the former Energy Secretary, other unions will follow suit.

The miners' union has been a supporter of an electoral college giving Labour MPs half the votes in leadership elections, with the rest divided equally between the unions and the constituency parties.

But a motion from Derbyshire pitmen to the policy-making conference of the union in July proposes that they accept the 40/30/30 formula agreed at the Wembley special conference, which gives the unions the biggest vote.

There is a strong possibility that that policy will carry, but in the elections it seems certain that the moderates will reassert their voting strength to help to defeat Mr Benn's candidature.

Mr Gormley said after yesterday's meeting of the union executive: "There are always reasons for putting your name on a ballot paper. Even if you are defeated, there will be other ballots coming later on. There will be a ballot for the leader; maybe that is why Mr Benn has thrown his cap in the ring so early.

"I am not sure it will do much for Labour movement solidarity. It will keep pressure off the Tory Government, pressure that ought to be there with this level of unemployment."

Leftist groups make plea for a 'free election'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn in constituency parties and trade unions yesterday answered Labour MPs and union leaders who are claiming that Mr Benn will lose his fight with Mr Denis Healey for the deputy leadership of the party in the autumn.

The Rank and File Mobilizing Committee for Labour Democracy, the umbrella organization representing 10 pressure groups, including the Militant Tendency, which is backing Mr Benn issued a strong appeal.

"We are disturbed by reports that the outcome of the election has already been determined, because a number of senior trade union leaders have promised the parliamentary leadership that the votes of their unions will be cast in favour of the status quo", they said.

"We believe that behind-the-scenes deals of this kind can only bring discredit upon the Labour movement."

Launching a campaign for what they style "free elections", the mobilizing committee says: "We call on all trade union members to ensure that they are consulted as to how the votes of their unions are cast. We call for an open and honest discussion at constituency level between local parties and their MPs on this issue."

The committee says that all supporters of democratic reform in the Labour Party should play a full part in using and defending the Wembley decision on the electoral college which is to elect the leader and deputy leader of the party.

Mr Benn made a vigorous explanation of the Labour Party's policies for reviving the economy, ending the dictatorship of the European Community over British affairs, and opposing the deployment of nuclear weapons from United Kingdom bases when he addressed the United Kingdom section of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hilton Hotel, London, yesterday.

"We do not believe that an American President who we do not elect and cannot remove should have the power of peace and war by firing missiles from our airfields", Mr Benn said. "That is not being hostile to the United States. It is a reinterpretation of your own founding principle: no annihilation without representation."

In brief

Sex attacker kills student

Miss Caroline Harris-Read, aged 22, an Exeter University student, was stabbed to death and mutilated early yesterday after being held for two hours by a man at a flat in Clapham, south London. She had been staying overnight with her friend, Miss Catherine Osborne, a nurse, who escaped.

The police said the attacker was a psychopath and sex maniac who might strike again. He was in his late 20s, plump, 5ft 6in, with short hair. Girls in London flats should not open the door late at night.

Indecency charges

Thomas O'Carroll, aged 35, a former Open University press officer, of Newport Pagnell, and Michael Dagnall, aged 35, a teacher, of Southampton, were granted bail by magistrates in Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, yesterday on charges of conspiring to commit an act of gross indecency against a boy under 14. The case was adjourned until May 21.

Harman appeal leave

Miss Harriet Harman was given leave by the House of Lords yesterday to challenge the Court of Appeal ruling that she had been guilty of contempt of court by giving a journalist access to documents disclosed to her in a court action.

Museum centenary

The first hundred children through the doors of the Natural History Museum on Easter Saturday will each receive a free ticket to the London Zoo, marking the centenary to the day of the museum's opening to the public on the South Kensington site.

Heroin haul

Heroin valued at about £750,000 has been seized by Customs officers at Heathrow. The drug was concealed in the suitcase of a Pakistani from Lahore. Two men were yesterday interviewed by police.

Knife boy put in care

A schoolboy aged 13 who stabbed a woman teacher in the back with a tailor's knife was placed under a care order and ordered to pay £500 compensation at Bracknell Juvenile Court yesterday.

Census victim buried

Hundreds of people yesterday attended the funeral near Strathbane, co Tyrone, of Mrs Joanne Mathers, aged 26, who was shot by a terrorist as she collected census forms in Londonderry on Tuesday.

Bomb found as Ulster poll closes

Soldiers last night defused a huge terrorist bomb believed to be aimed at disrupting the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election yesterday. The 300lb bomb, packed in three milk churns, was discovered hidden in a culvert at Tattymore, in the Rosslea area of the constituency.

The area was sealed off as bomb disposal experts went in. The device had been laid on a road close to the border with the republic. It was found as polling was drawing to a close.

Spoilt papers: The Provisional IRA should know by late this afternoon whether its candidate has achieved the greatest propaganda coup in years by winning a seat in the House of Commons (Christopher Thomas writes).

Election workers for Mr Robert Sands, aged 27, the Maze hunger striker who is serving a 14-year sentence for possession of firearms, were assessing their performance last night after a bitter campaign.

Mr Harold West, the Unionist candidate, was relying on large numbers of abstentions or spoilt papers from Roman Catholic voters who might find it objectionable to support an IRA man.

Mr Alistair Patterson, the returning officer, said he was making arrangements for thousands of spoilt papers.

The moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party has faced intense criticism from its members for pulling out of the contest and leaving Roman Catholics, who outnumber the Protestants by between 5,000 and 6,000, such a stark choice.

The turnout was reported to be remarkably high. In May, 1979, the poll was 88.9 per cent.

Armed police and helicopters were in strong evidence throughout the sprawling farming constituency in case of trouble at any of the 41 polling stations.

Mr Sands, who is in the hospital wing of the Maze prison, near Belfast, yesterday entered his forty-first day without food in a demand for political status. In a statement brought out of the Maze he said that if he won he would hold the seat for no more than two weeks because by then he would be dead.

General election: F. Maguire (Ind) 22,398; R. Ferguson (Off U) 17,411; A. Currie (SDLP) 10,785; E. Baird (UUUP) 10,607; P. Acheson (Alliance) 1,070. Ind majority 5,987.





Mr Harold West, the Unionist candidate, and Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, a Sands supporter, at the polls yesterday.

Freeze on medical student intake is recommended

By Nicholas Timmins

University vice-chancellors want to freeze the intake of medical students in the face of the Government's spending cuts in universities.

Although the vice-chancellor think more doctors will be needed for the National Health Service, Lord Hunter of Newington, chairman of the medical advisory committee of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said yesterday that the financial outlook had worsened to the extent that "our view now is that the intake should be cocooned at its present level".

At the same time the vice-chancellors warned the Commons Select Committee on Social Services that medical education could suffer more coming economies, because the high turnover of staff will allow posts to be frozen easily. than other departments in the

The effect on patients in medical schools, where staff undertake much health service work, will be "quite severe", the select committee was told.

Only last November the vice-chancellors told the select committee that they saw no case for freezing the student intake, as the likely redution in overseas doctors coming to Britain would leave jobs for all doctors now being trained.

Art dealers cleared over auction

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Thomas Agnew & Sons, the Bond Street art dealers, were found not guilty of infringing the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday. The action against them had been brought by the Director of Public Prosecutions at the request of the Attorney General.

It is regarded by the prosecution as a test case to clarify the law as it applies to partnership buying at auction.

Mr Allan Green, for the prosecution, said there would almost certainly be an appeal. The DPP has 21 days to decide whether to appeal and the case would then be heard in the Divisional Court.

The charge against Agnews was that they "between April, 1979, and September 25, 1979, in the greater London area, being dealers, agreed to give E. V. Thaw & Co Inc a consideration, namely an opportunity to purchase at a sale by auction jointly with the said Thomas Agnew & Sons Ltd, a marble bust of Antonio Cerri by Alessandro Algardi and to share in any profit on the resale of the said bust, as an inducement or reward for abstaining from bidding for the said bust at the sale by auction."

Agnews have stated that they bought the Algardi bust in partnership with E. V. Thaw of New York and Etablissement DC, a Belgian subsidiary of the Artemis group. The partners spent £165,000 on the bust on September 24, 1979, at a Christie's sale; a sale was subsequently negotiated to the Metropolitan Museum in New York at £265,000.

According to Agnews the partners had agreed to bid up to £200,000 to try to obtain the bust; they had also agreed between themselves that a resale price of £350,000 would be looked for, though that might take some time. The resale price was cut back to £265,000 as a purchaser was immediately forthcoming.

Mr Evelyn Russell, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, announcing his decision, said: "I must be satisfied that Agnews offered a share in the bust as an inducement or reward for abstaining from bidding".

In his view that was not the purpose for which the share was offered; evidence had been produced that none of the partners intended to bid on their own account.

Union threat to royal inauguration

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Queen may be prevented from officially opening the Sullum Voe oil terminal in the Shetlands because of a pay dispute, Transport and General Workers' Union leaders said last night.

On May 9 the Queen is due to open the huge BP terminal, the biggest serving North Sea oilfields, where 3,500 TGWU members work.

The threat came after national pay talks covering several hundred thousand building and civil engineering workers failed to produce a settlement. The employers were ready to drop their plan for a four-month wage freeze but not to improve the 5.7 per cent cash element of the offer, at least without further consultation with member companies.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engieering Contractors also declined to promise union leaders that they would remove "penalty clauses" attached to holiday pay.

82 cases of police corrupti[on] alleged

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Eighty-two cases of [...] corruption by London [...] officers are being inves[tigated] by a new squad at S[cotland] Yard. The allegations we[re] uncovered by Operation [Coun]tryman, the provincial inquiry into London poli[ce cor]ruption.

The cases were passe[d] to the Yard's Complaints [Inves]tigation Bureau last yea[r] Countryman had been r[eorgan]ized and reduced to conc[entrate] on serious allegations first brought it into ex[istence].

Some allegations from [Coun]tryman were already dealt with by officers [...] bureau; but last Au[gust a] team was formed und[er] Chief Supt Alan Longh[urst to] concentrate on cases.

Confirming the existe[nce of] the cases yesterday, S[cotland] Yard could not say how [many] actual officers migh[t be] involved, or the num[ber of] alleged offences.

But it is understood [...] to 100 officers may be i[nvolved] in the allegations, whic[h are] yet to be proved. The [inves]gations are expected to [take at] least a year. When th[e] squad was formed i[t was] thought the inquiries [would] take even longer.

The squad has been se[parated] from the rest of the C[omplaints Investiga]tion within Scotland Ya[rd and] tight security is said t[o surround] its operations.

The cases were create[d when] news of Operation Coun[tryman] attracted a large num[ber of] allegations beyond the i[nquiry's] remit. Countryman was [set up] in 1978 to examine cor[ruption] in relation to three big [...] robberies.

As the allegations sta[rted to] come in, Countryman gr[ew con]siderably in size and the[re was] criticism that it was bei[ng side]tracked from its mai[n task]. Last May changes were [made] and the manpower r[educed]. The 82 cases are the by-[product] of Countryman's work. [...] officer said yesterday [...] allegations were still co[ming in].

Mrs Thatcher should ste[p] down, Mr Basnett says

By Our Labour Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was compared yesterday to the pre-war Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, and asked to resign by the influential chairman of the TUC economic committee, Mr David Basnett.

Opening a TUC conference on unemployment and the shorter working week, he said: "We are facing a national crisis which can only be compared to 1939-40. We have a Prime Minister who either will not or cannot respond to the needs of the nation.

"When the Second World War broke out, Parliament swiftly removed Neville Chamberlain from office and gave the task to someone who knew what needed to be done. This is such a moment in our nation's history. Mrs Thatcher has failed the nation and should have the good grace and the patriotism to resign. It is the greatest service she could perform for her country."

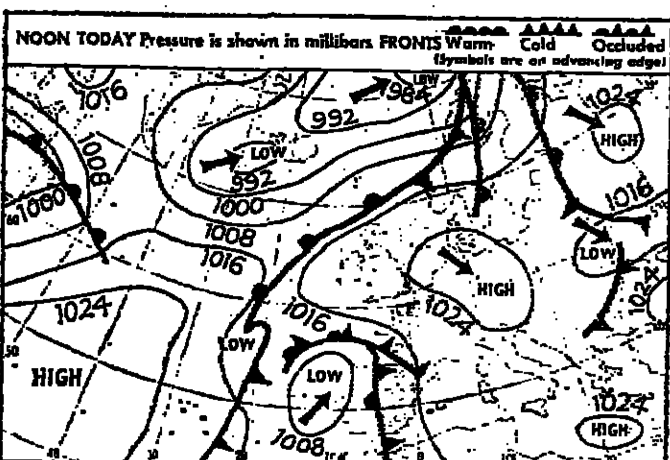
Mr Basnett was introducing a debate on TUC measures to reduce the working week in industry to below 40 hours, a target now reached by [more] than four million worke[rs], calling for trade union m[embers] to cut working hours an[d maxi]mize job opportunities.

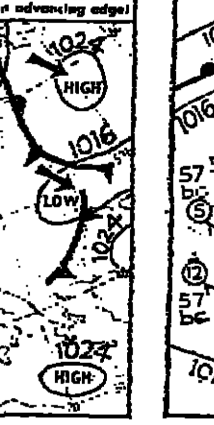
Mr Michael Foot, lea[der of] the Labour Party, said: [...] Government is becoming [more] defensive every day. Th[ere is] a concerted campaign t[o per]suade us, against all th[e evi]dence, that the recessi[on is] levelling off". The union[s must] continue to keep up the [pres]sure "and the argument [will be] won", he insisted.

"The next Labour g[overn]ment's policy will be bas[ed on] the recommendations whi[ch the] TUC-Labour Party liaison [com]mittee put forward as lo[ng ago] as last July, and on the r[ecom]mendation which the TU[C made] to the Chancellor befor[e the] Budget."

The strategy to defeat [unem]ployment and plan for na[tional] economic recovery involv[es an] investment programme i[n the] public sector, in housin[g,] transport, in energy and i[n] engineering to moderniz[e the] economy and maintain e[mploy]ment in the social servic[es].

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.16 am Sun sets: 7.49 pm
Moon sets: 1.47 am Moon rises: 10.24 am
First quarter: tomorrow.
Lighting up: 8.19 pm to 5.44 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.32 am, 7.1m; 7.01 pm, 6.6m. Avonmouth, 12.5 pm, 11.8m. Dover, 3.37 am, 6.3m; 4.07 pm, 6.0m; Hull, 11.06 am, 6.9m; 11.37 pm, 6.8m. Liverpool, 3.53 am, 8.7m; 4.21 pm, 8.5m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A warm SE airstream will cover most parts but a trough of low pressure will approach S areas later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands, central N England: Dry, sunny periods, early mist or fog patches, perhaps thundery showers in evening; wind mainly E, light or moderate; maximum temp 18° to 20°C (64° to 68°F).

SE, Central S, SW England, East Anglia, Wales: Mostly dry, sunny periods, early mist or fog clearing, except near coasts, perhaps thundery showers from S later; wind mainly E, light or moderate; max temp 17° to 19°C (63° to 66°F), cool sea breezes near coasts.

E, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny periods, early mist or fog patches clearing except near coasts; wind mainly S or SE, light or moderate; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F), cooler near coasts.

Channel Islands: Bright periods, perhaps isolated showers, thundery rain from S later, coastal mist, wind E, moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mostly dry, sunny periods, wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle, especially near coasts, some bright intervals inland; wind S or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 11° to 14°C (52° to 57°F). Cooler on coasts.

Outlook for the weekend: Warm and rather humid, with outbreaks of thundery rain in S and central parts; cooler on Sunday.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly SE, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind light or moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind S, light or moderate, locally fresh later; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 5.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,023.6 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices [illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Akrotiri	[illegible]	Copenhagen	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	Dublin	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	Florence	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	Funchal	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	Geneva	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	Gibraltar	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	Guernsey	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	Helsinki	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	Innsbruck	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	Istanbul	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	Jersey	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	Las Palmas	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	Lisbon	[illegible]

Locarno	[illegible]	Oslo	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	Paris	[illegible]
Luxembourg	[illegible]	Reykjavik	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	Rome	[illegible]
Majorca	[illegible]	Salzburg	[illegible]
Malaga	[illegible]	Stockholm	[illegible]
Malta	[illegible]	Strasbourg	[illegible]
Moscow	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	[illegible]
Munich	[illegible]	Tunis	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	Valencia	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	Vienna	[illegible]
Nice	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]
		Zurich	[illegible]

Tories to press on for cut in petrol duty rise

By Our Political Editor

The Tory revolt against the 20p a gallon increase in petrol duty is to continue through the Finance Bill debate unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicates on Monday that it will be reduced.

Mr Albert McQuarrie, Conservative MP for Aberdeenshire, East, the instigator of the revolt, wrote last night, in a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he would vote for the Finance Bill on second reading on Monday because he believed in the Prime Minister's efforts to get Britain back on its feet.

He gave notice, however, that in the absence of relief for petrol he would table amendments to remove the additional duty altogether at the committee and report stages.

Historic furnace saved

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has made a grant of £115,500 to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire, to preserve the Old Furnace at Coalbrookdale, used for early experiments in smelting iron with coke instead of charcoal.

Moonies talks refused

The Charity Commissioners, who are to reconsider the tax-free status of the Unification Church, known as the Moonies, have rejected a request by the church for a meeting.

هكذا من الأصل

Shell wins £24m claim over Salem's lost oil

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Shell won its claim in the High Court yesterday for £24m compensation for last year's loss of 179,000 tons of oil in the tanker Salem.

Mr Justice Mustill granted the company a declaration that it was entitled to recover the money as a result of the oil's being "taken at sea", a risk covered by the relevant insurance policy.

Sixty-nine Lloyd's syndicates and 29 companies, about half the London marine insurance market, are involved and are expected to appeal against a decision that could affect the form of future insurance contracts for ships' cargoes.

The underwriters had argued that they were not responsible because they covered a voyage from Kuwait to Italy, whereas the ship did not make that voyage but was diverted to Durban, where she discharged. She was later sunk off Senegal.

The judge described what had happened as a "bold and essentially simple device by which a group of dishonest men had contrived to make away with the ship full of oil". He ruled, however, that the voyage on which the 218,000-ton tanker embarked when she left Kuwait was a voyage for which she was insured. The oil was at risk, wherever the voyage ended.

The conspirators had deceived the Kuwait authorities, who would never have allowed the tanker to sail had they known what was planned the judge said, and they had deceived South African bankers and financiers, who were unwitting victims of the plot.

The cost to the underwriters if the claim succeeds will be only about £10m because Shell will have to hand to the underwriters £14m already received in compensation from the South African Oil purchasing agency. Lloyd's describe it as an average claim.

There has still been no claim by Mr Frederick Soudan, of Texas and Liberia, the owner, for compensation for loss of the ship. He is one of four men for whom warrants for arrest were issued to Scotland Yard by Guildhall magistrates last year.

The others are Captain Dimitrious Georgeoulis, of Piraeus, Greece, master of the Salem, Mr Anton Reidel, company director, of Rotterdam, and Mr Johannes Jurgen Locks, company director, of Frankfurt.

Dutch police were understood to be interviewing Mr Reidel yesterday about what has been described as the biggest and most audacious fraud of its kind in maritime history.

Royal wedding security to allow for Reagan visit

By Staff Reporters

Security plans for the royal wedding at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29 are being drawn up to provide protection for a number of heads of state, possibly including President Reagan.

The likelihood of a visit by the President, who was shot and wounded last week, has been mentioned informally but will depend on his health in the summer.

Buckingham Palace said yesterday they had no information about the possibility of the President attending and pointed out that invitations would be sent only at the beginning of next month.

The palace also said that the Prince of Wales is due to meet the President and Mrs Reagan in Washington at the beginning of May while returning from his trip to Australia, New Zealand and Venezuela.

It was announced yesterday that a pupil aged five at a kindergarten where Lady Diana taught before her engagement to the Prince would be a bridesmaid.

Clementine Hambro, a great-granddaughter of Sir Winston Churchill, will be the youngest of five bridesmaids and two pages at the wedding. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hambro and a granddaughter of Lord and Lady Soames.

Other bridesmaids will be Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, aged 17, the daughter of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, who was also a bridesmaid at the marriage of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips; Catherine Cameron, aged six, the daughter of close friends of the Prince, Mr Donald Cameron of Lochiel and Lady Cecil Cameron; Miss India Hicks, aged 14, the younger daughter of Mr David and Lady Pamela Hicks; and Miss Sarah Jane Gaselee, aged 10, daughter of Mr Nick Gaselee, the Prince's racing trainer, and Mrs Gaselee.

The pages will be Lord Nicholas Windsor, aged 11, the youngest son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and Edward van Cutsem, aged eight, the son of Mr and Mrs Hugh van Cutsem.

The palace also announced that the wedding ring will be made from the nugget of Welsh gold used to make the wedding rings of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in 1923, the Queen in 1947, Princess Margaret in 1960 and Princess Anne in 1973.

Chief Petty Officer David Avery, a Royal Navy cookery instructor, who will bake the royal wedding cake.

Salmonella 'found in 79% of shop chickens'

Almost four-fifths of the 400 million chickens eaten in Britain each year contain salmonella, the most common cause of food poisoning, it was claimed yesterday by Mr Richard Gilbert, director of the Food Hygiene Laboratory.

H etold a conference of health officers in London that there was an urgent need for basic hygiene techniques to be taught to all people handling food

"Meat is responsible for 43 per cent of outbreaks, poultry for 42 per cent, rice 6 per cent, and milk and cream 4 per cent", Mr Gilbert said. "Salmonella is responsible for 85 per cent of all cases of food poisoning

Almost half the sausages tested from a batch of 854 packs from one company were infected.

Britons ate an average of seven chickens a year, and examination of a hundred frozen chickens from shops found that 79 per cent contained salmonella.

Raw and cooked meats and poultry presented the main dangers, he said. Six hundred salmonella bacteria added to a chicken kept in a warm room had multiplied to almost 30 million within 24 hours.

Cooking caution: Salmonella poisoning usually results from a food that either has not been thoroughly cooked or kept too long without being sufficiently chilled (a Medical Correspondent writes). Frozen poultry, particularly, should be thoroughly thawed and well cooked.

£1m study of science subjects in schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Up to £1m will be spent over the next five years on the most ambitious analysis of the science curriculum in secondary schools, the Schools Council said yesterday.

The Government, in its recent report on the school curriculum, pointed to the increasing importance of science and technology and to the need to develop courses incorporating elements of the three main sciences and suited to all children up to the age of 16.

The Schools Council said its work was intended to be complementary to that of the Government. Its project was designed to develop a system of science courses for pupils of all abilities, giving them at least a grounding in science during their compulsory school years.

Among the 13 aims identified for the project are: to consider ways of introducing more technology into science courses; to suggest how the three sciences, biology, physics, and chemistry, can be taught to all pupils without dominating the curriculum; and to suggest how science education in schools can be linked to the needs of further and higher education and employment.

The Schools Council, which is funded jointly by local authorities and the Government, is providing about £500,000 for the project. A further £10,000 is being provided by the Association of Science Education, representing 17,000 science teachers, whose members will be closely involved in the work.

Financial support will also be sought from other agencies, including the Department of Industry and charitable organizations, which according to the Schools Council could bring the total funding up to nearly £1m. Work is due to begin this summer.

The Schools Council's own report on the curriculum, which was published yesterday, received a warm welcome from teachers' organizations, employers and parents.

The Practical Curriculum: Schools Council working paper 70 (Methuen Educational, £3.50).



Brixton escaper: Police hunting James Moody (above) who escaped from Brixton prison in London last December, believe he may be hiding on the South Coast in a caravan or chalet (Our Crime Reporter writes). Mr Moody is wanted in connexion with three armed robberies involving £900,000. He is 6ft 1in tall and Police say he is a keep fit and scuba diving strong aversion to smoking and dogs.

Hooliganism may close the Tubes at 10pm

By Our Transport Correspondent

Violence by hooligans against London Transport staff has become so serious that the entire Underground network may be closed from 10 pm each day, Mr Charles Cope, managing director of the Underground, said yesterday.

Drunken teenagers and football supporters are among the main offenders, and incidents probably running into thousands each year. Those serious enough for court action rose from about 500 to nearly 800 in the three years to 1980.

"The public must understand that staff do not come on duty to be thumped", Mr Cope said. "The danger is that unless hooliganism is checked, either management will have to enforce a shutdown or staff will do it themselves by walking out".

Trouble spots include Southgate, in north London, where unruly youngsters from a dance hall caused the Tube station to be shut and buses diverted round the town centre last Saturday with management agreement: Hammersmith, Neasden, and stations in the Dagenham-Upminster area.

At Neasden the station was partly closed for three weeks last spring after a pitched battle between rival gangs of youths

Broadmoor man in freedom plea

By Lucy Hodges

A patient at Broadmoor special hospital who has claimed for eight years that he was wrongly convicted of violent sexual assault appealed yesterday to a mental health review tribunal to be released.

Mr John Walters, aged 34, who has said he wishes to change sex, was supported in his plea by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

A former Broadmoor psychologist testified that he was not a danger to the public, but Mr Walters's doctor disagreed

Mr Walters's lawyer said he had been transferred to Broadmoor 19 days before the end of a four-year prison sentence. Judgment was reserved.

Corruption trial man threw 'dirt', jury is told

From Richard Ford
Middlesbrough

A former detective sergeant in the Metropolitan Police had thrown as much "dirt" as possible throughout his trial for alleged corruption in the hope that some of it would stick, a jury was told yesterday.

Several people had been accused of dishonesty by the defendant, Mr John Symonds, including the late Lord Thomson of Fleet and two former reporters on *The Times* who investigated police corruption, Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, said in his closing speech. The reporters had also been accused of acting as *agents provacateurs*.

"That is nonsense", he told the 12-man jury at Teesside Crown Court. "He is trying to make you believe that the two reporters got all this up. What a twisted situation that would be. They did not set it up."

Mr Rivlin said it had also been nonsense for Mr Symonds, aged 45, to suggest that one of the reporters, Mr Gareth Lloyd, had a history of mental disorder.

Mr Symonds, who was stationed at Camberwell, south London, has denied three charges of corruptly accepting a total of £150 from a former petty thief, Mr Michael Perry, in 1969 in return for helping him over an arrest. It is alleged that tape recordings were taken by the two reporters, who were investigating police corruption.

Opening his address to the jury, Mr Symonds, who is conducting his own defence, said the prosecution had been defensive because they had very little to go on. "All they hope to do is to get a bit of suspicion and innuendo, and knit up some sort of a case. The prosecution are relying upon a criminal with 26 convictions.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Coin Street plan likened to gangster film

An actor and author yesterday complained at public inquiry that "ordinary people" were being intimidated by police and politics.

Mr Bob Hoskins, the actor, told the inquiry into the proposed development by Greycoat Commercial Estates in Coin Street, on the South Bank of the Thames in London: "In have just made a gangster film called *The Long Good Friday* about a land carve-up in London. It is a piece of fiction about police and political corruption.

"When I made the film I thought it was over the top, but from what I have heard today it makes the film look like Winnnie the Pooh", he told Mr Victory Radmore, a Department of the Environment inspector.

The Rev David Wickert, vicar of Waterloo, spoke as dozens of policemen lined the conference room in County Hall, guarded the building and sat in coaches near by. Police searched people entering and barred some from the room.

When the inquiry opened on Tuesday the police were called to control demonstrators.

The inspector said he would give a decision on Tuesday.

TV union's ban on pop music series 'unlawful'

By Kenneth Gosling

In its first ruling under the Employment Act, 1980, the Court of Appeal decided yesterday that a television union's action in blacking a 13-part television series on pop music was unlawful.

Hadmor Productions, of Croydon, were granted an injunction against the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians preventing the further blacking of the series, "Unforgettable", which Thames Television and other companies started showing earlier this year.

The injunction was against two union officials, Mr Robert Hamilton and Mr Peter Bould. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said: "They must leave Thames Television to make their own decision whether to go on with the series or not, free from any interference by unlawful means".

He also said that the blacking might previously have given immunity under the Act of 1974; but under the Act of 1980 "secondary blacking" had no immunity.

The injunction against the ACTT remains effective until trial or further court order.

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Cheap bus tickets for firms

By Our Transport Correspondent

Cheap bus tickets supplied by employers to staff will be available in many parts of Britain from today.

Similar to the London Traveller operation launched last year by London Transport, the scheme allows companies to buy tickets in bulk at a generous discount with additional tax advantages to hand on to staff.

Tickets will be available initially on National Bus Company routes in Oxford, Maidenhead, Slough, Aylesbury, Luton, Wycombe and Gatwick.

Report on complaints broke promise, Police Federation says

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

An accusation that the unpublished report by the Home Office Research Unit on the handling of police complaints, disclosed by *The Times*, breached an undertaking given by a senior civil servant, now in the Cabinet Office, was made yesterday by the Police Federation.

The civil servant is Mr Wilfred Hyde, an assistant secretary in the Cabinet Office secretariat. "The research is not intended to examine the complaints procedure itself", he wrote in a letter to the federation dated July 7, 1978. He was then at the Home Office.

The researchers, Mr Hyde wrote, would not be considering the conduct of individual officers and had undertaken that nothing in their final report would enable specific incidents, individual police officers, or particular police stations to be identified. "The Commissioner of Police [Sir David McNee] will be given an opportunity to see the report in draft to satisfy himself on this point."

The research would not be examining the way complaints investigations were handled, so the final report would not comment on any aspect of the complaints procedure.

"We do not consider that the report will in any way conflict with the triennial review of the Police Complaints Board", Mr Hyde added.

The review has in fact since recommended reforms in the way complaints of assault by the police are investigated.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said yesterday: "On any fair assessment, the report summarized in *The Times* shows that the researchers have breached all those undertakings". Further, as Sir David McNee made clear in his statement on Wednesday, he had not seen the report.

The report went into details of the way investigations of specific cases were handled and said there were serious defects in the system.

Neither Mr Jardine nor Chief Supt John Keyte, secretary of the Superintendents' Association, had immediately recognized the report as the one about which assurances were given in 1978. That is why they were taken by surprise when it appeared in *The Times*.

Mr Jardine said the report which had emerged was completely different from the terms of reference "we understood would govern the research".

It emerged yesterday that although the Home Office has described the report as "uncompleted", the first two stages were apparently complete in 1978, the year it said the research began.

Mr Jardine said that in that year the Police Federation was asked for its views on the preparation of a third stage of the research project into relations between the police and the ethnic minorities.

That third stage was to have been an examination of all the circumstances in which members of ethnic minorities made complaints against the police.

The Home Office yesterday would not add to its carefully worded comment of the day before, but enough has emerged to indicate how the controversy is inflaming the main issue about the police today, their public accountability.

Government accepts plan for social survey cuts

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government has accepted the main recommendations of a forthcoming Rayner report on cutting social surveys, despite growing protests from MPs, civil servants and academics. The Government response will be published in a 10-page White Paper, with the report, after the Easter recess.

The report will cover studies of each government department, compiled by teams under the direction of Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency in Whitehall.

The main concern focuses on the future of the social survey divisio nof the Office of Poplation Censuses and Surveys. The Rayner report throws considerable dobt on the future of the General Household Survey, which now costs £905,000 a year and provides continous data on the circumstances of 15,000 British households.

The report says: "It is the only regular source of information about the relationship between a wide range of social and economic variables (attitudes to pay of public sector workers, for example, or the family circumstances of the unemployed or the purchase of property by sitting tenants)".

The report accepts that axing the survey would be likely to create an outcry that the Government does not want to know about the well-being of its citizens. It advises, therefore, that it should be continued, but with a smaller sample and a limit on the cost of not more than £650,000 a year.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Parallel appointments: Lieutenant-General Alan Raye (left), who became Director-General of the Army Medical Services on Sunday, with Air Marshal David Atkinson, who takes over as Director-General of Medical Services with the RAF next Wednesday. Both are aged 56 and were medical students together at Edinburgh University, where they knew each other well. They graduated in 1948.

Lords ruling undermines search for rogue cassettes

Legal snag to fighting video pirate

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The film, *Superman II*, opened last night in London with considerable publicity, but some of the profits may have been lost already in yet another coup by the video-cassette pirates.

The cassette of the original *Superman* film, although released some time ago, has yet to be distributed in Britain, let alone a cassette of the new film. However, pirated copies have been available in London for at least a fortnight.

At the beginning of this week film industry investigators raided four London dealers, seized a thousand cassettes and discovered copies of every film showing in the West End cinemas. No one was really surprised. The pirate industry continues to grow spectacularly.

It is against that background that five Law Lords this week delivered a judgment, which in the short term at least, is likely to do nothing but contribute to that growth.

Pirating is a scourge in both the film and record industries and for some time the battle against the pirates has been waged under the copyright laws.

Investigators use a High Court order known as an "Anton Piller" order to search and seize the premises of dealers. It is an effective weapon which usually results in the destruction of the business, and 40 raids have been carried out so far this year.

The orders have an additional function, and it is that aspect of their use that has been negated by the Lords. Under the order dealers were required to disclose the source of the cassettes, but the judges decided, in examining an appeal, that dealers did not have to make disclosures because they could thus incriminate themselves.

No one in the film and record industries has so far commented on the effects of the decision, but the seizure of the master tapes from which copies are made is crucial to fighting the pirates. To deal with the dealer but not the source is rather like arresting a st street drug pusher but rest ing investigation into the ficker.

The comparison is not fanciful as it seems. Ther evidence that professi gangs are investing in the vi boom and piracy in this f still constitutes theft.

The film industry is totally desolated by the j ment. The Law Lords' ments make clear that char in the law are inevitable.

It is felt the judgment give the Government an petus to act, either by am ing a Bill now before Pa ment or putting forward f proposals. The Departmen Trade has been promisin Green Paper on the issue some months.

In the meantime the industry's 37 full and part investigators work on. several cases the Anton P orders have led them to sou without involving disclosure number of dealers have found with banks of 15 o copying machines.

D'Oyly Carte appeals for £1m to protect future

By Our Music Reporter

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company must find £200,000 by the end of this month or it will be forced to close, it was announced yesterday when the organization launched an appeal for £1m.

By the end of its present tour on July 18 the company expects to have a deficit of £20,000 and the prospect of future losses. It cannot operate as a commercial company unless it is assured of substantial extra funds.

Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte, chairman of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Trust, said: "We are not in a position to offer our artists and staff a contract. Nor are we able to sign contracts with the theatres we had planned to play in the autumn."

Although D'Oyly Carte has been refused a grant by the Arts Council, which is not happy with the company's standards and policies, the Greater London Council has come to its aid, with a grant to the company of £35,000 for two seasons in London this year.

While the £200,000 is the minimum requirement to keep the company going for the present financial year, Mr Peter Riley, deputy general manager, said the company was aiming for £1m to prevent another financial crisis next year. "We want to make positive plans, especially with regard to new productions."

The Friends of D'Oyly Carte had been formed in Britain and North America. It was hoped that those organizations would set up local committees to raise money.

Mr Riley said many supporters had written urging the company to start an appeal. Offers of help had also come from amateur groups which perform Gilbert and Sullivan works. Performers in the company are writing letters to potential sponsors suggesting ways in which help could be provided.

GLC grants: The GLC is also aiding organizations that have suffered from the withdrawal of Arts Council grants.

Among grants of £580,650 to cultural bodies which were announced yesterday, the council is giving £76,000 to the Old Vic Theatre, an increase of more than 25 per cent on last year.

The Old Vic said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased and grateful. The GLC obviously feels the Old Vic is well worth supporting." Its survival plans are likely to be announced soon.

The Shaw Theatre Company, which has suspended its operations, has been offered £25,000, an increase of 66 per cent on last year. The GLC has insisted that the company must present a programme of productions for 34 weeks this year.

The increase will help to keep the Shaw Theatre, in Euston Road, available for the National Youth Theatre.

MP wins libel case over drug

Mr Jack Ashley, cham of the disabled, was give public apology yesterday allegations that he acted r lessly in demanding suspen of the drug Debendox and moting greater public aw ness of the possible risks child vaccination.

The apology, with ur closed damages and legal c came in a High Court se ment of Mr Ashley's action against the publisher *World Medicine* and Dr J Cunningham.

Mr Desmond Browne, Mr Ashley, Labour MP Stoke-on-Trent, South, told Justice Phillips that he asked the Secretary of State Social Services to suspend use of Debendox until do about its safety had b allayed or confirmed.

In an open letter to Ashley published in *W* *Medicine* last April, Cunningham accused the of latching on to every rum and demanding immediate ernment action without thou for the harm he might through the mental agony mothers who had taken drug, Mr Browne said.

The letter was a "misre sentation of the truth a travesty of Mr Ashley's vities", he added.

Mr Andrew Pugh, for *Medical Journals and* Dr C ningham, apologized to Ashley

Libel damages for head in girl 'bullying' case

Mr James McDonald, headmaster of Cumberland Comprehensive School, Plaistow, east London, accepted undisclosed sums in the High Court in London yesterday in settlement of three libel actions over publicity about a girl pupil alleged to have been bullied because of her "posh" accent.

Mr McDonald received "substantial" damages from the London Broadcasting Company, an "appropriate" sum from the *Daily Telegraph* and "suitable" damages from Express Newspapers. Costs in each case were awarded to Mr McDonald, of Lechmere Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

Mr Justice Phillips agreed that the record of Mr McDonald's action should be withdrawn.

Conference on Catholics, crime and deviants

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

One of the most embarrassing skeletons in anybody's cupboard is to be taken out and examined at a conference in London tomorrow, when a group of experts will discuss why such a high proportion of criminals, deviants and inadequates are Roman Catholics.

The conference was called after *The Times* publicized a chapter in a book by Father Terence Tanner, a specialist in drug rehabilitation work, which set out the matter in startling terms.

Mr Hugh Kay, editor of the Jesuit magazine, *The Month*, approached a number of people with expert knowledge in the field, and his findings more than confirm Father Tanner's observations. He has produced a background paper which does not mince words, and he will chair the conference. Mr Kay, a religious writer and broadcaster, also has long experience in prison visiting and after-care.

His introductory paper collates the opinions and impressions of the professions he has consulted.

Among alcoholics, drug addicts, night-club "strippers", members of single sex clubs, male and female prostitutes and their clients, people living below the poverty line, patients in psychiatric hospitals, and offenders brought before the courts, Roman Catholics were present in numbers far out of proportion to their 10 to 12 per cent share of the general population.

Support for that conclusion comes from two typical hostels for alcoholics, where Roman Catholics made up 33 per cent and 41 per cent of the residents. A survey of 51 drug addicts conducted by the Life-Line Trust found that 27 had been reared as Roman Catholics.

It appears that a Roman Catholic is four to five times more likely to become addicted to drink or drugs than someone from a different background.

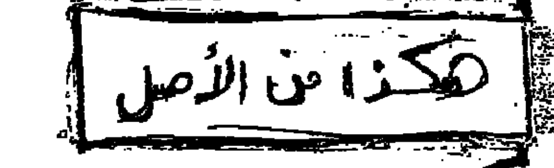
"The impressions of other observers serve to confirm that, broadly speaking, 25 per cent of the prison population are Catholics", Mr Kay states. "Catholics account for possibly half the junkies in London."

Although those working in the field have been aware for many years that they came across an unusual number of Roman Catholics, he says: "The problem of crime and addiction among Catholics has been largely swept under the carpet".

The search for a radical solution has been frustrated by the lack of scientific data, and even now, in preparing for the conference, he was able to gather only "an aggregate of painful impressions" He had been unable to collect the well organized evidence he sought.

The conference, though unofficial, is being watched with sympathetic interest by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in England. The Right Rev Augustine Harris, Roman Catholic Bishop of Middlesbrough and President of the Social Welfare Commission of the Bishop's Conference, said he wished it well.

"The church must always train people to have a social conscience, and religion is not just a private matter", he commented. "I hope this conference indicates how the church can better convey the Gospel to those who are underprivileged or disadvantaged, so that they may find a positive role in the total community."



Lords rule out court action on printing workers' tax amnesty

By John Witherow

The House of Lords ruled yesterday that small businessmen cannot bring an action against the Inland Revenue for not taxing about 6,000 Fleet Street freelance newspaper workers.

The unanimous decision by five Law Lords reversed a Court of Appeal judgment last year which said that the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses was entitled to take action.

The federation, which has about 50,000 members, had alleged that the Revenue's decision to grant an amnesty to the casual printing workers was illegal and unfair to other taxpayers.

It therefore sought an order of mandamus compelling the Revenue to collect taxes due before April, 1977, estimated to amount to about £1m a year.

The amnesty was granted to the printing workers on condition that they registered with tax offices and submitted full and accurate returns. It led to the disruption of several newspapers two years ago when tax officials stationed themselves in newspaper buildings to "advise" the men on the changes.

It was said that the workers had been signing for pay packets with fictional names such as "Mickey Mouse of Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood", and "Sir Gordon Richards of Tattenham Corner".

The Revenue appealed and the Lords ruled yesterday that the federation did not have sufficient interest to ask for the order. It also decided that the federation should pay costs.

Lord Wilberforce, the senior Law Lord, said in his judgment that Lord Denning, one of the two Court of Appeal judges who found in favour of the federation, had been impressed with the possibility that the Revenue granted the amnesty because of threats of industrial action and consequent pressure on employers.

Lord Wilberforce failed to see, however, that any court could avoid reaching the conclusion that the Revenue had acted "genuinely in the care and management of taxes. This has no resemblance to any kind of case where the court ought, at the instance of the taxpayer, to intervene", he said.

"To do so would involve permitting a taxpayer or a group of taxpayers to call in question the exercise of management powers and involve the court itself in a management exercise."

Lord Scarman said it was essential for courts to have the power to curb attempts to start a court action if they thought the instigator did not have sufficient interest in the matter. That power enabled courts to prevent abuse of the system by busybodies, cranks and other mischief-makers.

Lord Roskill said he could see no dereliction of duty by the Revenue, or any suggestion of improper or unlawful conduct. On the contrary, what it did seemed to have been a matter of administrative common sense.

"Instead of wasting public time and money in seeking to collect taxes from persons whose names were unknown and whose ability to pay was therefore equally unknown, they made an arrangement which enabled taxes . . . to be collectable in the future", he said.

Mr David Dexter, chairman of the federation, said afterwards: "I think it is a very sad day for small business people and schedule D taxpayers", which is the category for self-employed people.

"They seem to think that 50,000 taxpapers do not have sufficient standing to bring the action. So how many people can?

"Basically we are up against discrimination. The Fleet Street workers got their amnesty. Yet the self-employed are subjected to 10 times the number of tax investigations as ordinary employed people."

Lord Widgery, then the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Griffiths, said then that the federation had not shown that it had sufficient interest or legal standing to ask for the order.

Mr Dexter estimated that the federation had spent about £8,000 on the case but he was unable to judge the court costs.

Law Report, page 22

Reduction to 18 urged in consent age for men

By a Staff Reporter

The minimum age for homosexual relations between consenting males in private should be cut from 21 to 18, a Home Office committee recommended yesterday. But the age of consent for sexual intercourse for a girl should remain at 16.

The report, from the Policy Advisory Committee on Sexual Offences, argues for a lowering of the age for homosexual relations on the grounds that 18 is the age of majority, and that by then the "overwhelming majority" of young men are mature enough to decide their reactions to homosexual advances.

It would also benefit homosexuals aged between 18 and 21 who may need advice and help but are deterred by fear of having to admit criminal offences.

In a minority report five of the committee's 15 members, all women, argue that the minimum age should be cut to 16. The need for counselling on difficulties of sexual identity is much greater in the 16 to 18 age group, they say, and the law should not discriminate between male and female without strong reason.

The Police Federation said yesterday that it was strongly opposed to the proposal for males. "It fails to take account of the fact that many young people of this age are susceptible to pressure while living away from home, probably for the first time, which imposes a strain on people of immature years", it said in a statement.

While accepting that private homosexual conduct between consenting males over the age of 21 ought not to be a criminal offence, the federation said it "deplores the way in which official thinking on this subject appears to be surrendering to the pressure groups who try to persuade society that homosexual conduct is perfectly normal.

"If this proposal succeeds no doubt it will only be a matter of time before the National Council for Civil Liberties achieves its goal of reducing the age of consent in all sexual matters to 14 years. The Federation believes that this is not what the public desires."



Photograph by Brian Harris

Paintings being hung yesterday for the Royal Academy exhibition opening on May 16.

Doctors step up their car seat belt campaign

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Pressure on Parliament to introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts is being increased by the Royal College of Surgeons and other medical institutions.

The issue is due to be debated next week but as the Transport Bill is to be guillotined a decision could be delayed until later in the spring.

The Prime Minister and Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, have indicated it is an issue for a free vote

Mr Fowler has refused to incorporate a clause in the Bill despite growing pressure from MPs. More than a hundred have signed an amendment proposed by Mr David Ennals, shadow spokesman on health and social security, although it is not known whether it will be reached according to next week's timetable.

The medical campaign is led by the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention, whose chairman, Professor Anthony Harding Raines, professor of surgery at Charing Cross Hospital, said: "There is concerted pressure by the medical profession. All the colleges and faculties are united. Compulsory seat belts could prevent a terrible waste of National Heath Service resources."

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, also supporting the campaign, estimates that seven hundred to a thousand deaths and 11,000 serious injuries could be prevented by seat belts. The cost to taxpayers is estimated at between £120m and £150m a year. Other supporting organizations include the Automobile Association, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Institute or Road Safety Officers. Against them is a strong libertarian sentiment to which governments have hitherto bowed during nine attempts in 10 years through private members' Bills to make seat belts compulsory.

Compulsion is regarded as an unwarranted intrusion on individual liberty, and voluntary measures are preferred. But only 15 to 20 per cent of car users would use seat belts voluntarily, the professor's team believes, and children, for whom the Government is now prepared to make belts compulsory, represent under 5 per cent of front-seat motorists.

According to the Department of Transport, Mr Fowler's resistance to compulsion springs mainly from fear that it could damage relations between the public and the police.

Jehovah's Witness chooses jail

From Our Correspondent
Cardiff

A father of nine children chose to go to prison for seven days yesterday rather than pay a fine for failing to send his son aged 15 to school, where he alleged set-books contained filthy language.

David Grigsby, aged 42, an unemployed electrician, of Arran Street, Cardiff, was fined £25 by magistrates in February. At a fines defaulter court yesterday he said that because of his religious beliefs he would not pay the fine.

Mr Grigsby, a Jehovah's Witness, withheld his son, Mark, from lessons at Howardian School, because of four-letter words in two books, *A Kestrel for a Knave*, and John Steinbeck's *Of mice and men*.

Five north-west seaports vie to become gas field boom towns

From John Chartres
Manchester

The hopes of five seaports on the north-west coast of England of becoming a "mini Aberdeen", providing services for the recently discovered Morecambe Bay gas field, should be resolved in three months.

That was disclosed yesterday when British Gas delivered a progress report on the £1,000m project, designed to produce up to 10 per cent of the nation's gas requirements during peak winter periods from 1984.

There is intense local and regional political interest in which port or ports will be selected to provide services during the construction period and later become a maintenance base.

Several thousand jobs are at stake in spin-off activities such as the provision and maintenance of helicopters and supply ships, repair facilities, and supply of the many large steaks demanded and expected by all offshore workers on oil or gas rigs.

Mr James McHugh, member of the British Gas Corporation responsible for production, said in Manchester that a detailed technical and economic study was being carried out on a number of ports. It would be some months before a decision was taken.

> At stake are thousands of jobs in providing and maintaining helicopters and supply ships for a £1,000m project and large steaks for offshore rig workers.

In any case the suitability of the supply bases might have to be broken down into the three phases of construction, development and finally long-term maintenance.

The contenders for the privilege, ports which had "thrown their hats into the ring", stretched from North Wales to West Cumbria, Mr McHugh said. The three main contenders are thought to be Liverpool, Fleetwood and Barrow-in-Furness.

Liverpool has a special claim because of its underused maritime facilities and its high unemployment rate. Its case for becoming the longterm maintenance base is being pressed hard by County Councillor Neville Goldrein, leader of the Conservative group on Merseyside council, in the local authority election campaign.

Almost equal claims for consideration on grounds of job creation are being advanced from Barrow-in-Furness and from Workington and Whitehaven.

The visions of Liverpool, or indeed Workington, becoming boom towns on the Aberdeen pattern have to be restrained because the British Gas development, 25 miles off Blackpool, will involve only a single gas field, although employing six or more production rigs.

British Gas spokesmen said that 500 people would be employed during the construction period, which includes setting up rigs using a new "slant-drilling" technique, laying a pipeline to the shore and a further 31-mile pipeline to a point near Kirkby Lonsdale, where the Morecambe Bay gas will be mixed with other supplies coming down from the northern North Sea.

The requirements for the port selected as a maintenance base would involve a number of factors, Mr McHugh said. They would include the skills and facilities available, as well as tidal conditions that would enable service vessels to move out quickly at any time of day or night

00,000 pigs are destroyed in eight years

Swine disease deadlier than foot-and-mouth

Hugh Clayton
riculture Correspondent

Two suspected cases of costly estock diseases were cleared government veterinary rgeons yesterday. A flock of eep kept near Newton, Powys, d been thought to have foot-d-mouth disease and pigs in rth Humberside were feared have swine vesicular disease.

The Welsh foot-and-mouth ult has cleared the way for Government to lift all re-ctions linked to the outbreak the disease in the Isle of ght in March. That was the t case in Britain for 13 rs of one of the fastest eading and most expensive livestock diseases.

While the state veterinary vice prepares to announce successful eradication from ain of foot-and-mouth, it s no such confidence about swine vesicular disease. That condition is less serious than foot-and-mouth; but it cannot be wind-borne and affects only pigs.

Swine vesicular disease is almost unknown outside the countryside, but is serious enough to be classed in law among the livestock diseases that must be reported to the police once they are suspected.

It did not reach Britain until 1972, when foot-and-mouth had been known in the country for well over 100 years. The new disease was mistaken for foot-and-mouth when it first appeared, since it, too, is produced by a virus which causes swellings on the legs and mouths of animals.

A further similarity with foot-and-mouth is that all pigs in herds where swine vesicular disease is found are slaughtered and buried on government orders. This year the disease has claimed more than twice as many animals in government slaughter campaigns as foot-and-mouth.

By mid-1976 it had appeared on more than 300 farms and had cost successive governments almost £8m in compensation to the owners of slaughtered animals. In September that year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food declared that it had been "successfully eradicated from Great Britain."

It reappeared less than a year later, and has since spread as far afield as Scotland and the south Midlands. The ministry has spent a further £3m on slaughter compensation. More than 300,000 pigs have been destroyed on government orders in the eight years since the disease reached Britain.

The virus is carried easily on tyres and boots and continues to elude government controls through slaughter, curbs on transport of animals and disinfecting of vehicles.

Welfare warning: Members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture gave a warning to the Government yesterday that they were considering the need for further tightening of laws on farm animal welfare.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the committee, asked government scientists why the provision of straw for sows kept in buildings should not be made compulsory. "We saw more contented animals where there was straw than where there was not", Sir William said.

Professor W. F. Raymond, chief scientist responsible for farming at the Ministry of Agriculture, said: "I can see no adverse welfare effect. The real problem is that many pigs are kept in areas of the country where straw is not available, and so is expensive."

nesman jailed r attacking o footballers

n Our Correspondent
verhampton

football linesman aged 19 attacked two players after had argued with his decis in a game in which tem flared was jailed for six ths yesterday.

he game, between Crystal etic and the Whimsey pubouse football club, had been empered, with many fouls. istrates at Dudley, West lands, were told.

he argument continued into changing rooms, where the sman, Stephen Davies, ded to "get" two of the ers because they had dised with his decisions.

ne player, Terence Kettle, l 15, had his jaw broken. other, Jeremy Basterfield, l 26, had a black eye and it that required stitching.

r Davies told the court: ere was a lot of fighting on pitch and arguing. I lost temper. I said a few words Kettle on the pitch and he ed on arguing with my sions and I did not like it".

r Davies, of Fullwood Cres. Holly Hall, Dudley, pleaguilty to two charges of ining grievous bodily harm he was also ordered to pay pensation for the "pain and ering" he caused the two ers, £150 to Mr Kettle and to Mr Basterfield.

men saved in fire

hirty-seven airmen were uated from their quarters West Raynham RAF station, olk, yesterday when fire e out in a storeroom.

Radar choice threatens 700 jobs

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The opening shots have been fired in a cross-Channel battle involving the Royal Navy's new Sea Wolf anti-missile missile. More than 700 jobs depend on the outcome and MPs are preparing to enter the fray.

The battle is over a recent Ministry of Defence decision to replace the complex British radar set which Sea Wolf uses to track its target with a Dutch system called the VM40.

The Navy wanted a radar that could cope more efficiently with the threat to ships from low, sea-skimming enemy missiles.

Another reason was that the Navy were seeking a smaller and lighter system than the existing one. At present Sea Wolf is being fitted to the new Type 22 frigates and to a number of Leander class frigates. Ideally, however, the Navy would like to squeeze it on to a number of other warships as well, like Type 42 destroyers and even the new Invincible class of aircraft carriers.

British Aerospace, who make Sea Wolf, are also interested in the Dutch connexion because a smaller, lighter system has a better chance of winning export orders from smaller navies.

Sea Wolf, which proved itself capable of hitting a shell in the sky during three years of trials, has no obvious competitor as a so-called "point defence" missile system for ships; given the right radar it could be a powerful attraction for overseas customers.

Marconi Radar Systems, who make Sea Wolf's radar, admit to being slow in perceiving the Navy's requirement. With the threat of being ousted from the Sea Wolf market, Marconi have fought back by designing a new radar set.

They claim it is not only as cheap as the Dutch VM40, but is lighter

A naval weapons projects board met yesterday to consider the Marconi case after a week of meetings and telephone calls between the ministry and the company's Chelmsford office.

Marconi say that if they lose the work on Sea Wolf to Holland their Gateshead works would have to cose, with the loss of 700 jobs.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the member for Chelmsford, is among MPs trying to persuade the Ministry of Defence to drop the Dutch option in favour of the all-British alternative.

Bill will not invalidate passports, MPs told

By Philip Webster
Parliamentary Staff

Citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies will not have to rush to get new passports when their status is changed after the nationality Bill becomes law, MPs were assured yesterday.

Under the Bill such people will become either British citizens, citizens of the British dependent territories or British overseas citizens. Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, told the standing committee on the Bill that about 15 million passports issued to citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies were at present valid, and it would be impracticable to recall them all to alter the citizenship description.

When people applied for or renewed a passport after the passage of the Bill it would set out a new status; in the meantime they would be able to travel on their existing passports.

Mr Raison said people would not encounter difficulties because their passport did not describe their current status. The *Government* would explain the position to other countries.

Jury released in 'handless corpse' trial

The Crown yesterday completed its case in the "handless corpse" trial at Lancaster Castle, 13 weeks after it started. It will continue with legal submissions before the start of the defence case.

The jury, which has heard evidence from more than 150 witnesses, was released until Monday

The case involves charges against 12 people after the handless body of Mr Marty Johnstone, a New Zealand drugs dealer, was found in a water-filled quarry in Lancashire in October, 1979.

ivil Service chief to be asked to lift ban on pollsters

Peter Hennessy

r Ian Bancroft, Head of Home Civil Service, will be d tonight to lift his ban on ion pollsters questioning or civil servants, as they able to do in the mid-s.

he plea comes from Mr ert Worcester, managing ctor of Market and Opinion Research International, who outlines his grievance against the Civil Service Department in a paper to be presented to a conference of the Royal Institute of Public Administration at Sussex University.

In 1975 some industrial clients asked Mr Worcester to compile a survey of the attitude of senior civil servants towards business. He was given permission by Sir Douglas Allen, now Lord Croham, the then Head of the Home Civil Service.

Mr Worcester interviewed Lord Croham in 1976 as part of his sample. Mr Worcester says: "He agreed that he thought it would be a good idea to carry out the study on a periodic basis, possibly every two years. Unfortunately this conversation was not minuted. By 1978 Sir Douglas Allen had retired."

Mr Worcester's request to conduct a follow-up survey was rejected by the department. Its action, Mr Worcester says, led to a complaint at the highest level. In at least one case, the deputy chairman of a leading company saw the permanent secretary of the department in which he was most interested.

After the fighting, hunger and disorder

Wrecked Chad capital yearns for peace and effective government

From Ian Murray
N'djamena, April 9

The bullets have stopped but the real battle for control of the shattered capital of Chad is now being hotly joined. It is a battle between anarchy and the desire for peace rather than a fight between rival groups.

Hate, fear and hopelessness beat down on N'djamena as remorselessly as the African sun. The heat at the end of the dry season is intense and at the same time discontent is coming to the boil.

Only two things are holding back another murderous outbreak of the fighting which has already all but destroyed the fragile Chadian nation and ruined its even weaker economy. One of these is the continued, deeply resented Libyan presence in the country. But more important is the heartfelt desire of so large a proportion of the people to have done with war—at least for the moment.

It is enough to walk down any street in the city to understand why. The rival warring factions were not equipped with heavy arms so they carved their way through the town with bullets. The cartridge cases are tarnished now and scrunch into the grey sand that is everywhere. But the pitted walls and crumbling red brick masonry are still bleeding their dust into the streets.

Still bleeding, too, are the wounds of 200 or so of the combatants who fought in the battle of N'djamena. These wounded veterans, mainly youngsters, lie in the central hospital in conditions which offend the nose and turn the stomach. Many are as twisted and broken as the tortured girders of the wrecked office blocks and shopping arcades.

Each blistering hot day that dawns is another survival test for the tens of thousands of people who continue to exist in the wreck of the city. There is no water or electricity, except at night in some of the better areas. There is no paid work. There is almost no money.

Almost every banknote remaining is held together with Sellotape and forgeries are commonplace. The civil service has not been paid for months and little or no work is being done. The police have had no money since last December and are merely being issued with free rice.

As a precaution, the Government is trying to disarm the many khaki-clad soldiers, who form so large a part of the visible population. All but the military policemen in their red berets are forbidden to carry guns. The rest are issued with a vicious sheath knife to give them the necessary authority.

The mere fact of putting on a uniform however, turns even young teenagers into thugs. They stop strangers in the street and accuse them of espionage. They threaten and bully. They do not loot because there is nothing left to loot.



President Oueddei: Seen as a useful go-between.

On the positive side it is obvious that the market place is resuming business as usual. Fresh food is available on the stalls, although little money exists to buy it. The abbatoir is starting work again and the Scheherazade cinema has just reopened, showing a film called *The Spy*. The mud walls of the African quarter have absorbed and hidden the bullets leaving few scars.

A number of schools have reopened with early morning courses in French, English and maths, but most of the teachers are still not back at work because they are not being paid.

Here and there a few workers scrabble around among the rubble trying to find whole bricks to start rebuilding. A very few lorries have started clearing the debris from the many government buildings which have been totally wrecked.

But President Goukinni Oueddei, shut off from the city in his palace by barbed wire on one side and the River Chadli on the other, must be aware that the capital city has become a self contained state. It rules little but itself and that badly.

In fact, it is the Libyans who very discreetly maintain whatever control there is. They are active more obviously in the north and east of the country where there is still skirmishing with some rebels.

Only the south of the country is governed at all by Chadians. Under its leader, Colonel Kamouge, the south has all but declared independence, collecting its own taxes, organizing its own militia and running some services.

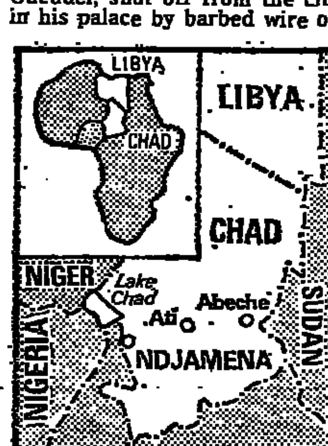
President Oueddei was nevertheless given a rapturous welcome in the south last month, quite simply because he represented a hope for unity and the peace that would go with it. Heartened by this, he made a sudden tour this week of the central area. He is widely criticized for his complete lack of firm government, but accepted as a compromise leader acting as a go-between of the different factions.

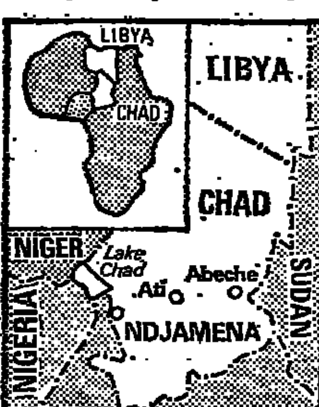
The most obvious danger to the uneasy peace is the continued popularity of Hissène Habré, the leader of the rebel army of the north which was eventually blasted out of N'djamena with the help of the Libyans last December.

He is in Sudan and many of his supporters are living as refugees there and in other neighbouring countries or are still hiding their arms inside Chad itself. This adds to the overall mood of suspicion and creates the possibility that Libyans might be used in hot pursuit raids over Chad's borders.

The refugees are slow to return because there is so little to go back for and so much still to fear. At Kousseri in Cameroon, just across the river from N'djamena there is a camp of 60,000 of them, living off the world's charity and a good deal of thieving. A very few are taking canoe ferries back to Chad with their beds and belongings but many prefer to stay at the camp to collect free food.

Charity is helping to keep famine out of the troubled picture. But mutual suspicion, long-standing hatred and lack of direction from the top pose more violent problems than empty stomachs.





Summit cancelled: A meeting of seven African presidents, called for tomorrow in Lagos has suddenly been cancelled without any official reason being given (Our Lagos Correspondent writes).

The presidents, all members of the Organization of African Unity steering committee on Chad, were to have discussed the appointment of an African peacekeeping force to replace the Libyan Army in Chad

Planned flight of the Orbiter Space Shuttle

1. Lift-off, Friday 11.50 GMT
2. 2 minutes 12 seconds 29 nautical miles high Two booster rockets leave Orbiter
2a. Booster rockets parachute into the sea east of Florida to be recovered for re-use.
3. 8 minutes 50 seconds 59 nautical miles high Orbiter separates from its large fuel tank.
3a. Tank falls into Indian Ocean.
4. 7 hours. 150 nautical miles high Orbiter orbits the earth 36 times. Each orbit takes about 1 hour 22 minutes.
5. 54 hours Orbiter begins to re-enter the earth's atmosphere.
6. 54½ hours Orbiter lands at Edwards airforce base in California.

Shuttle countdown to the reusable space age

From Michael Leapman
Cape Canaveral, April 9

If the launch of the space shuttle goes according to plan, this is what will be happening in the hours leading to lift off and in the early stages of the mission.

Shortly before midnight tonight, the liquid hydrogen and oxygen which provide power for the thrust into space, will start to be fed into the fuel tank. When that is finished, a two-hour hold is built into the countdown; but two important preparations take place during this period of "non-time".

Commander John Young and Captain Robert Crippen will get up at 2 am and receive a weather briefing from the mission control centre at Houston, Texas. If it is favourable—which looks likely at the moment—they start getting into the pressure suits which they keep on for the first three and a half hours of the flight in case a quick escape is called for.

After that they wear ordinary casual clothes until donning the suits again for re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

Mr John Yardley, associate administrator at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said this afternoon that that the most dangerous parts of the flight would be 60 seconds after lift-off and at re-entry into the atmosphere on Sunday, a "new area" of space technology about which little was known.

Towards the end of the hold period—at about 4 am—Commander Young and Captain Crippen climb into the cabin. They hook themselves to their life support and communications systems. The hatch of their compartment is closed and they are sealed in.

Now the pace quickens. Two important safety measures are tested. First, a check is made of emergency procedures that come into play if the mission has to be aborted, then another check to confirm that the launch can be halted at any stage if things look wrong.

At 6 am another 20-minute hold begins. The computers are programmed with the final launch procedures which are almost completely under their control. Soon afterwards the engines are started on the "chase" aircraft, which will take off 10 minutes before the shuttle to monitor its ascent.

A final 10-minute hold begins at 6.30 am. At this point the countdown can be held for up to 65 minutes if the weather looks temporarily unsuitable. When this hold ends, computers take over nearly all launching functions, although human intervention is still possible if necessary.

At seven minutes before lift-off the access arm taking the crew to and from the control station is retracted from the craft. It can, however, be put back within half a minute.

Three and a half minutes later the ground power supply to the craft is cut oft.

With five seconds to go, the final "Let's Go" command is given by the ground computers and 1.2 seconds later the three engines are ignited separately

Within three seconds they will develop 90 per cent thrust and at this point the booster rockets are ignited, the bolts holding the shuttle to its pad are blown away by explosives and the craft lifts into the air. Sprays of water help to absorb the noise, preventing it from damaging any of the systems.

Eight minutes 50 seconds later the large cigar-shaped fuel doors of the cargo bay.

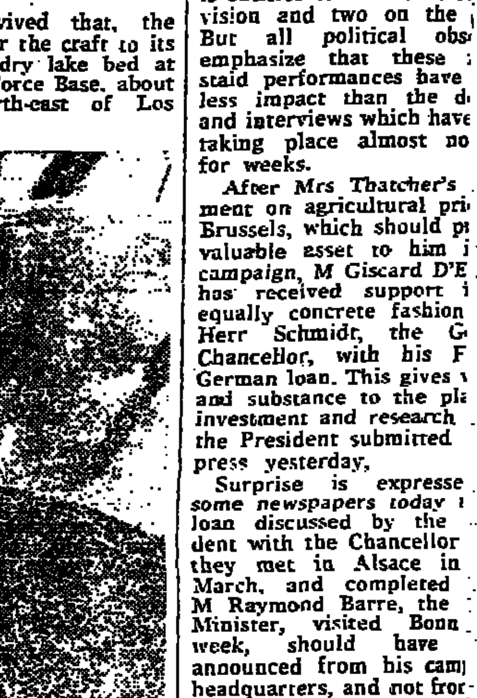
Now the craft relies for manoeuvring power on chemical fuels of its own. By now it would be too late for it to return to the space centre, in the event of trouble. It would have to make a complete orbit of the Earth and land in New Mexico or Spain.

After 1hr 20min, all being well, the craft will have completed its first orbit and be 173 miles above the Earth. Soon the crew will begin the tests that are the purpose of the flight, starting with the cooling systems fixed to the doors of the cargo bay.

The astronauts eat their first space meal at about noon and go to sleep at 8 pm after an 18-hour day. On Sunday, shortly before 10 am, California Time (7 pm British Summer Time) they reenter the atmosphere, having completed the 37 orbits.

This will be the most perilous part of the flight, providing the first test of the heat resistant tiles that are supposed to prevent the shuttle and its occupants from being consumed in fire

Having survived that, the astronauts steer the craft to its landing on a dry lake bed at Edwards Air Force Base, about 120 miles north-east of Los Angeles.



A masked security chief welcoming Captain Robert Crippen, the astronaut, to Patrick Air Force Base yesterday.

Nine rivals to fight M Giscard at polls

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 9

There will be 10 candi in the presidential electio April 26, M Roger Frey, president of the Constitut Council, announced this noon. In addition to the leading contenders, M Gi d'Estaing, M Jacques Chira François Mitterrand an Georges Marchais, six "li candidates succeeded in ol ing the 500 required signa of sponsors from at leas departments in the co This is no surprise.

The six "little" candi are: M Michel Debré, orthodox Gaullist; Mme M France Garaud, the ind dent anti-communist; M M Crépau, the left wing r leader; Mme Huguette B ardeau, the candidate o leftist PSU; Mme A Laguiller, representing Trotskyist Lutte Ouvrière M Brice Lalonde, leader ecologists.

Neither M Jean-Mari Pen, the leader of the ex right-wing National Fron M Michel Jobert, leade the independent left-of- Movement of Democrats, in the end succeeded in ducing the necessary n of sponsors. There is a of appeal to the Constitu Council until midnigh Saturday against the li those who are not on i feel they should be. M L has announced that he use it. But it is highl likely there will be any su ful appeals.

The publication of th tomorrow in the Jo *Officiel* marks the o beginning of the campaign is an amiable fiction, since M Giscard d'Estaing beg campaign a month ago, a Debré started off last J

But on Monday, the o campaign also begins o air. Each of the ten cand is entitled to two hours o vision and two on the But all political obs emphasize that these staid performances have less impact than the d and interviews which have taking place almost no for weeks.

After Mrs Thatcher's ment on agricultural pri Brussels, which should p valuable asset to him i campaign, M Giscard D'E has received support i equally concrete fashion Herr Schmidt, the G Chancellor, with his F German loan. This gives and substance to the pla investment and research the President submitted press yesterday,

Surprise is expresse some newspapers today loan discussed by the dent with the Chancellor they met in Alsace in March, and completed M Raymond Barre, the Minister, visited Bonn week, should have announced from his cam headquarters, and not fro Elysée Palace.

Certainly the announce of the loan was meant t the ground from under th of M Chirac and M Mitter who have both promise stimulate investments wi such precise financing to for it.

Foreign Report, pa

Owen attack on Thatcher 'weakness'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In a speech attacking Mrs Thatcher's "weak response" over Poland, Dr David Owen last night challenged her and the rest of the Nato Governments to threaten to freeze existing contracts with the Soviet Union as the one sanction that might stay the Kremlin's hand.

"High technology is the one area in which the West can really hurt the Soviet Union. It is the one sanction which if they really believed we would apply would make the Soviet leadership think hard", Dr Owen said at a Social Democrats' public meeting in Hammersmith, west London.

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary in the last Labour Government, said that condemnatory speeches had no influence on the Soviet Union. Nor would withdrawing diplomats have any impact or a resumption of the arms race—"if anything, it will delight the generals".

Dr Owen insisted that no leader, in either East or West, had the right to put their national security at risk by abandoning arms control negotiations. "We are deluding ourselves if we believe that this is the right response to Soviet interference in Poland", he said.

Over Iran and Afghanistan, Dr Owen contended the West had "shown itself totally incapable of facing up to the economic decisions that are a real sanction".

He said: "One of the worst offenders in this was the present Government of this country who for all their rhetoric when it came to action showed themselves to be quite unable to deliver".

Dr Owen acknowledged that the reason was that these sanctions hurt people in the West as well. The issues could not be shirked. Governments should seek to compensate firms and protect the jobs of their people affected by sanctions.

Man in the News

Polish hardliner finds favour in Soviet eyes

From Tim Garton-Ash
Berlin, April 9

Mr Stefan Olszowski, leader of the Polish delegation to the Czechoslovak party congress, is at 49 a mere stripling by Soviet standards. He is none the less likely to have found favour in Mr Brezhnev's eyes in Prague. Indeed, he is a favourite for the position of Polish Husak in the event of a Soviet intervention.

Since his return to the Politbureau last August, Mr Olszowski has emerged as a most powerful advocate of an uncompromising line against Solidarity. In December he further strengthened his hand by taking overall control of the Polish mass media. There has subsequently been a clamp-down on the press, television and radio.

Three weeks ago, he led the faction in the Politbureau which argued for the declaration of a national state of emergency in the wake of police violence in Bydgoszcz, initially outvoting the party leader, Mr Stanislaw Kania. Only a threat of resignation from General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, prevented the Politbureau from going ahead with this plan, which would have provoked a general strike.

Mr Olszowski, in return, offered to resign after the hard line, with which he is indentified, was violently criticized at the last tumultuous plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee. The fact that his offer was refused, along with those of his political allies, Mr Tadeusz Grabski and Mr Roman Ney, suggests that he still enjoys strong support from the entrenched party apparatus.

Strangely enough, Mr Olszowski was long celebrated by Western observers as a "reformer" and even as "liberal". This reputation was established through his tactical alliance with representatives of the liberal intelligentsia criticizing Mr Gierek's policies in the late 1970s. As a result of this well justified criticism, he was eased out of the Politbureau at the eighth party congress in February, 1980. He was then sent as Ambassador to East Berlin, an obvious demotion for a former foreign minister.

Yet there is actually no contradiction between Mr Olszowski's advocacy of economic reform and his political conservatism. He is perhaps best described as an authoritarian technocrat. He would like to see continued rapid modernization using Western technology and credits, but with the minimum of political liberalization. Economic decentralization should not be accompanied by the devolution of political power. The reins should be returned firmly to the hands of a strong, highly centralized Leninist party.

Sources close to Mr Olszowski before August say that he harks back to the revolutionary *élan* of the early 1950s when he was a high official of the Stalinist Polish Youth Union. He is famously hostile to the Catholic Church and played a leading role in purging the mass media of "Zionists elements" in 1968.

On present form, Mr Olszowski's last slim hopes of a Leninist restoration in the Polish Communist Party are likely to be extinguished at the party congress which Mr Kania has promised will be held before July 20. He must therefore be looking elsewhere for his support. The Kremlin is clearly horrified at the prospect of a reformist party congress electing a liberal Politbureau, as they were with Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Mr Olszowski would be ill-advised to seek a job which might be nearer to that of a Quisling than to that of a Polish Husak or Kadar. But then, Mr Olszowski may be ill advised.

Herr Schmidt rejects criticism of détente

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 9

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor today took issue with a suggestion by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, that détente had fostered the Soviet arms build-up.

Mr Weinberger, producing charts to illustrate his point, told the Nato nuclear planning group in Bonn earlier this week that Soviet investment in weapons and military infrastructure had risen only slightly over the cold war period of 1951-63, but had roughly doubled during the détente years of 1963-81.

"If movement from cold war to détente is progress let me say we cannot afford any more progress", he was quoted as saying.

Without naming Mr Weinberger, Herr Schmidt, speaking in the Bundestag, said: "Whoever says détente policy is to blame for everything, that it actually encouraged Soviet military build-up, should allow themselves to be asked what the Soviet armaments would have looked like in cold-war conditions.

"I reply: whoever neglects their efforts to preserve the military balance during periods of detente—which incidentally the Federal Government has never done—has not understood the compelling interaction between military balance and East-West cooperation."

In his annual report on the state of the nation, Herr Schmidt issued a veiled warning to the United States leaders against making remarks which could exacerbate the situation in Poland. "Anything from outside, whether from East or West, which could heat up the situation is dangerous", he said.

He added a warning that any attempt to use force in Poland "could change the world" and many of West Germany's present policies besides. The West could only continue giving Poland economic aid "if a climate of cooperation is maintained in Europe".

The Chancellor found himself again defending the West German position on two fronts: against misunderstandings and a new tendency to toughness in the United States, and against increasing dissent from left-wingers in his own party.

He rejected any effort by the West to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union—a reference to electoral claims by present American leaders which have caused great alarm here.

At the same time he countered arguments from within his own Social Democratic Party that détente and East-West cooperation could be preserved if the West accepted Soviet superiority. "Anyone who is prepared to accept Eastern superiority could one day be cruelly awakened from his illusions", he said.

Leading article, page 17

Pressure on Warsaw is kept up

By a Special Correspondent

Despite the formal ending of the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in Poland, Soviet ground forces and military communications networks—set up during the practice operations—remain intact throughout the country.

Diplomats in Warsaw see little reason for thinking that Mr Brezhnev's comparatively mild speech in Prague means that the threat of invasion has been lifted; indeed, there is a strong suspicion that the Russians will never permit the forthcoming party congress in Poland to take place.

A source in Warsaw said: "Whatever Mr Brezhnev says . . . the party congress is supposed to be held by secret ballot and this turns the communist principle of 'democratic centralism' on its head. Russian-controlled states take their orders from the top down and the oles are trying to overturn this whole process. How can the Soviets allow it to happen?"

There is considerable discussion in arsaw as to how violent the country might become in the event of an invasion.

The Polish armed forces are still expected to provide the front line against the Poles if civil conflict precedes an invasion; Soviet intervention would then take place to "assist" the Polish state forces.

Senior Polish army and naval officers have told foreign embassy officials that they would always fight "for Poland".

Another diplomat said: "We can think of all the possibilities, but we dare not think what would happen if the Soviets invaded and the Polish Army turned against them.

"The strangestthing is that the Poles have never asked to leave the Warsaw Pact and never suggested that they wish to endanger Russia's supply routes to eastern Germany—so why doesn't Mr Brezhnev understand this and allow the political changes to take place?

"No-one knows what the Soviets are going to do: my only consolation is that I doubt if Mr Brezhnev knows either at the moment."

El Salvador massacre

The rising death toll starts to worry US

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 9

American officials are deeply disturbed at the massacre of at least 20 people in Soyapango, near San Salvador, apparently by security forces on Tuesday. Representatives of the American embassy have investigated and confirm news reports that it was an act of gratuitous violence by the security forces, probably a group called the Treasury Police.

This organiaztion, orginally customs police, is 500 or 600 strong and has carried out a large number of killings. The American Government fears that unless the civilian-military junta in El Salvador can bring the Treasury Police and other groups under control, and stop these killings, it will become impossible to retai nthe support of American public opinion and Congress.

The State Department issued a statement this morning deploring "violence from left and right that threatens all hope of progress." Mr James Cheek, Deputy Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said in an interview published today that there appeared to be a deliberate policy of assassination, by both left and right in El Salvador, to destablish the regime.

He said that there were now about 30 assassinations a week, and added: "These incidents are beginning to reflect a pattern, or the emergence of a new strategy by the left. This kind of activity must be stopped now, like the first signs of a cold."

According to the El Salvador Government, 28 more people were killed on Wednesday, mostly by leftist insurgents. Tuesday's massacre at Soyapango resulted in the death of between 20 and 30 people: the security forces claim that they were fired on by terrorists and that all the dead were killed in the gun battle that ensued.

The massacre has been extensively covered on American television and in the newspapers. At least six of the bodies were found with their hands tied. Most of the had been shot at close r through the head.

The Americans' view is the present Government i Salvador is the last chan save the country from a l takeover. It is believed if right-wing forces stag coup, expel the Social D crats from the Government back the recent reforms, try a general assault on left, they would lose all po support and go the way of Somoza regime in Nicar It is alleged here that the wing's conspicuous failur the "general offensive" January proves that the least they enjoyed very popular support.

That could change, in a ter of months. Colonel Guillermo Garcia, the Min of Defence, in a speech to American Chamber of C merce in San Salvador ye day, said that if there we right-wing coup, foreign l nessmen might as well p their bags: there would be further hope of stopping left.

He also promised that Government could stop the and would do so. The question as things are seen in Washington, is whether the junta the authority to purge security forces, especially Treasury Police. It is thought that there is very m time.

For the moment, Ameri support for the junta contin unwavering. The House Representatives sub commi on inter-American affairs jected a proposal yesterday military aid should be cut, the 56 American advisers w drawn. Instead, it approved Administration proposal to $101m (£46m) in aid to Salvador of which $26m will security assistance, development assistance and $40m in security related aid. Liberal democrats tried to reduce these sums and attach stringent conditions relating to human rights, but were defeated.

Lorry accident in Australia starts a radiation scare

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, April 9

The small town of Laurieton, on the coast of New South Wales 260 miles north of Sydney, may have been the scene of the first serious nuclear accident in Australia.

While politicians continue to deny that there is any danger, doctors in the town maintain that up to 10 people have been treated for symptoms of radiation poisoning after a lorry carrying toxic chemicals and radioactive materials overturned outside the town on December 4.

Mr Peter Gillespie, an officer from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, has pronounced the radioactive containers safe, but there seems to be considerable confusion as people claiming to be witnesses have said that the Commission officials told police they were concerned about the possible significance of the mishap.

Miss Roslyn Taylor, a reporter with a local television station, went to the scene shortly after the accident happened and maintains that representatives of the Commission told the police that the drums, containing americium 241 and caesius 137, had to be moved from the road urgently before the sun melted their protective coat of paraffin wax.

Other allegations about the accident, so far unsubstantiated, include a witness who allegedly saw a glass bottle from a container clearly marked "radioactive material, lethal if absorbed through the skin" shatter and spill freely around the crash site, and that two tonnes of Chinese food was carried on the lorry with pesticide and radioactive matter and some of it was shipped to Brisbane where it was distributed to restaurants.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of the accident is the claim made by Miss Taylor, aged 22, about her health. She says that within hours of arriving at the crash scene, on the Pacific Highway, the main thoroughfare between Sydney and Brisbane, she developed a cough, and a sore throat and felt sick. She says she also suffers, four months later, from headaches.

Yesterday, as she stood on the crash site, Miss Taylor said: "I remember it had been raining but there was a kind of slushy wet stuff all over the road. There were two policemen here. Constables Bob Eardes and Terry Clifton, whose families claim the men have been sick since the accident. They were at the site longer than anyone else."

The man who first spoke out about the accident is Dr John Mackay of the nearby town of Port Macquarie who says he is having difficulty in getting officials of the Atomic Energy Commission to discuss the matter with him.

Dr Mackay, a former medical officer with the Aboriginal Medical Service, said yesterday that he will still regard his patients as radiation victims.

Ottawa MPs reach compromise on constitution dispute

From John Best
Ottawa, April 9

The long, bitter confrontation over constitutional reform has ended in Canada's House of Commons. An all-party agreement worked out yesterday will allow the House to vote on the plan to Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, to bring home the constitution from Britain, but only after the Supreme Court of Canada has pronounced on its legality.

As a result of the accord the House today was able to take up other business for the first time in nearly eight weeks, which is how long the final stages of the debate on the Trudeau plan have been going on.

In the last two weeks the Conservative opposition mounted a blockade which prevented the Liberal Government motion from coming to a vote.

In return for lifting their blockade the Tories got the Government's commitment not to push the measure through until the Supreme Court has given ist decision. The court is scheduled to hear arguments on April 28 and it is expected to make a ruling within a month.

The Tories and eight of Canada's 10 provincial premiers say the unilateral federal move is unconstitutional in that it intrudes on provincial rights and privileges.

The plan involves asking the British parliament to relinquish control over the British North America Act of 1867 after entrenching an amending formula and a bill of rights.

The provinces feel they should have a say on both these points.

Before agreeing to end their blockade the Conservatives also got Mr Trudeau's commitment to meet the eight dissenting premiers to try to plan an agreed approach to Westminster.

The timing of th emeeting still have to be worked out. It will probably be after a meeting which the eight have planned for next Thursday, when they hope to reach final agreement among themselves on an alternative to the Trudeau plan.

The chances that a meeting of premiers will accomplish anything worthwhile are not strong. Previous meetings have usually been fruitless.

Many of the premiers oppose Mr Trudeau's idea of asking Westminster to legislate the bill of rights and some do not think such matters should be enshrined in the constitution, but should be left to the legislatures.

The parliamentary timetable agreed on yesterday provides for a further three-day debate on the patriation motion, starting on April 21 and during which amendments will be disposed of.

Then the whole issue will be shelved until the Supreme Court has spoken. After that there will be a two-day wind-up debate followed by a vote on the entire package.

If the court ruling goes against the Government, how, ever, the package in its present form presumably will die and there will be no wind-up debate.

Extended sitting hourse and time limitations on speeches will apply at both stages.

Fears for 27 hunger strikers

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, April 9

West Germany's 11 *Land* justice ministers today agreed not to give in to the demands of 27 convicted or alleged terrorists on hunger strike in jail, even though several are close to death.

The prisoners, some of whom have been refusing food for nine and a half weeks, want to be put together in groups of about 15. At present they are in numerous prisons throughout the country.

In a hastily-called meeting in Bonn today the *Land* justice ministers, who are responsible for prisons, decided to remain firm in refusing their demand. To give in, they said, would only strengthen terrorist organizations

Herr Jürgen Schmude, the Federal Justice Minister, said last night that several of the hunger strikers could die at any time. Some had been close to death for a week; but he did not say how many were in danger.

The strike began early in February with more than 100 prisoners, but many stopped and others joined in later.

A spokesman for the federal Justice Ministry said "some" —certainly less than 10—were being force-med. Several were in hospital. By law the decision about force-feeding rests with the doctors in charge and most prison doctors appear to be against it.

Replying to pressure from Conservative politicians, Dr Ernst Bourmier, chairman of a medical association, said that no doctor can be made to force-feed a patient. He advocated the British method of offering food and drink at every mealtime and leaving it up to the prisoner to decide whether to eat it.

Madrid talks to start on US bases

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, April 9

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, said at the end of talks here with Spanish political leaders that the two countries had decided to begin negotiations almost immediately on a new treaty covering United States bases in Spain originally signed in 1953.

Mr Haig emphasized at a press conference after a busy day during which be saw King Juan Carlos, Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, and Señor Felipe Gonzales, the opposition Socialist leader, that the new agreement would recognize "the changed circumstances for the two countries and especially the establishment of a democratic regime in Spain".

The old treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed by Washington with the Franco regime, expires in September. It was last renewed in 1976, almost a year before the holding of Spain's first democratic elections. The Spanish Government maintains the facilities originally granted put Spain at a disadvantage in terms of its sovereignty.

Starting negotiations on a new bilateral treaty gives the Spanish Government the chance to prepare its strategy for making an application to join Nato, now expected here before the year is out, so that Spain can become a member before the next general elections which must be held at the latest in early 1983.

No one expected the Madrid Government to announce its decision to apply for Nato membership on the occasion of the Haig visit but it now seems clear the course has been set.

Washington Commentary — by Patrick Brogan

Reagan absence demonstrates a new style

The awkward questions about who was running the American Government in the hours after President Reagan was shot, and who is running it now, have subsided for the moment. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, are both in Europe and it would be tactless to rake over the ashes of their past discord while they are away.

The questions can be left safely to the press and the Democrats and to various partisan members of the Government: when Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger have returned, we will hear a lot more about it. The question of the President's own competence is the subject of some rather squeamish speculation now, and that, too, will be much discussed as soon as he is out of hospital.

It is not that anyone thinks that Mr Reagan's mental processes have been affected by his ordeal, or that he will be any less effective, or that he will not make a full recovery. People wonder who is minding the shop during his absence, and how far he can control events from his sick bed.

Mr Reagan has been kept secluded for much longer than his doctors and assistants led us to expect—a failure that reflects on their judgment, not his. Their loss of credibility will only become serious if the President is still in hospital a week from now.

In the meantime, the executive branch of the United States Government has continued to function as it did before. Mr Reagan's absence demonstrates how efficiently the Administration was set up to conform to his practice. He is not an interfering Chief Executive, like Jimmy Carter or Lyndon Johnson. He prefers to leave his ministers to themselves under his general direction while he concentrates on grand strategy and public presentation, like Eisenhower and Nixon.

President Carter wanted to read everything, decide everything, and then move briskly on to the next problem. He could never see the wood for the trees.

Mr Reagan prefers to lay down the lines his ministers should follow and to ensure that Concress and public will support them. Therefore, things can proceed normally without him, for a time at least. In ordinary times, his counsellor, Mr Edwin Meese, and his Chief of Staff, Mr James Baker, ensure that the Government runs *smoothly*, that everything the President has to do personally is done, and that, too, continues.



Mr Alexander Haig (left) in Madrid and Mr Caspar Weinberger in Rome

One particular question that came up in the aftermath of the shooting — control of the strategic forces — was easily answered. In a national emergency, this control is taken over directly by the President, either from the White House, from the Pentagon, from secret bases dug out of the Appalachian mountains, or even from a flying command post, a converted Boeing 707 that came into use during Mr Carter's presidency.

President Carter once tried it out: as an exercise, the President and his staff were evacuated from the White House and moved to one of the secret bases in time to deal with the notional Russian attack. Officials will not discuss these matters, but presumably arrangements have been made to carry Mr Reagan off from his bed of sickness to take command in an emergency.

On March 30, of course, he was totally incapacitated. The elaborate means of communication that keep him in constant touch with the armed forces all over the world (or could do so, if needed) were at the disposal of Vice-President Bush, flying back from Texas (his aircraft is equipped with secure teleprinters), and were at the disposal of the Secretaries of State and Defence in the White House itself.

Under a directive issued by Mr Reagan, the Vice-President was in command of the strategic forces while Mr Reagan was unconscious, but the actual command was exercised by Mr Weinberger, who came next in line under the directive, until Mr Bush reached the White House that evening.

The romance that attaches to the bagman who follows the President around when he leaves the White House or his personal aircraft, carrying the special codes, is rather misplaced. He would come into his own only if Russian missiles appeared on the radar screens while the President was campaigning in some dreary suburb, far from the White House and Air Force One.

He might then give his orders for Armageddon over the car radio. It is not a very plausible hypothesis. The usual assumption is that the President will have sufficent warning of a crisis to reach a secure command post, and the Carter exercise demonstrated that the machinery works.

There was no hiatus in the exercise of political authority over the strategic forces. There is, however, a real hiatus that is *seriously* worrying the Administration: Mr Reagan cannot lead the battle for the budget and the tax cuts from hospital.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives are already regrouping their forces and have produced a budget of their own. The Vice-President, the Director of the Budget, Mr David Stockman, and other officials are attacking the Democrats' positions valiantly, but their commander's absence is already making itself felt. In this crucial, domestic political sense, no one can replace the President.

Syria-Jordan trade survives bitter feud

From Christopher Walker
Amman, April 9

The Jordanian-Syrian land transport company this week increased its fleet by 100 heavy lorries. At the same time, officials from Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia were working on plans to reconstruct the Hejaz desert railway from Damascus to Medina.

Neither move would be remarkable were it not for the fact that King Husain of Jordan and President Assad of Syria, are locked in one of the bitterest and most personal feud ever to divide their two countries, which only a few years ago were contemplating integration under the ambitious slogan: "One army, one people, one land."

Although the two neighbouring Arab armies have withdrawn from the border positions which they took up at the end of 1980, nothing has happened to alter the root causes of a dispute which still threatens a further violent split in the Arab world.

One Western diplomat said: "The severity of the insults, the extent of the propaganda and Syria's deliberate campaign of subversion against Jordan have made this one of the most serious inter-Arab quarrels in recent years. At present, there is no sign of how it is going to be resolved."

A recent boost in the power of Syria's main television transmitter has brought the hostile claims against King Husain into the centre of Amman. In turn, the Jordanians have begun to hit back with a string of allegations against the Syrian regime, mostly put out through the official Jordan news agency.

Independent observers put most of the blame on Syria for prompting the breakdown in relations. But the hostility has revived unhappy Jordanian memories of past disputes, particularly the abortive Syrian invasion in 1970, timed to coincide with King Husain's move against militant Palestinians.

Three main reasons are cited by Syria for the worsening feud: alleged Jordanian training of members of the extremist Muslim Brotherhood; secret plans by King Husain to enter future Middle East peace negotiations on behalf of the Palestinians; and resentment at Jordan's strong support for Iraq in its continuing war with Iran.

The Jordanian monarch has denied the first accusation and his denials are supported by Western intelligence assessments. Although the Brotherhood has a legalized headquarters in the commercial centre of Amman, no evidence has come to light that its members are receiving arms, training, or finance from the Government.

In February, Syrian-Jordanian relations deteriorated further after the unexplained kidnapping of Jordan's Chargé d'affaires in Beirut. Soon afterwards a Syrian "hit team" of seven men was captured. They admitted in a lengthy televised interview, to have been sent from Damascus to assassinate Mr Mudar Badran, the Jordanian Prime Minister.

As a result, Jordanian embassies throughout the world have been placed on alert for possible future Syrian-inspired raids, and Jordan has boosted its own propaganda attacks against leading members of Syria's Alawite regime, particularly against Mr Rifat Assad, the brother of the President and commander of the country's crack army unit.

Against this violent background, trade links between the two former Arab allies have so far survived remarkably intact. The land border remains open, although searches are more rigorous, and many joint companies established during the heady period of proposed integration are still thriving.

In addition to the road and rail ventures, these include a joint maritime company with its headquarters in the Syrian port of Latakia and the Amman-based Syrian-Jordanian Bank.

Arab observers claim that the continuation of the joint commercial ventures is a welcome indication of a new maturity in the Arab world, allowing economic ties to survive political upheavals.

Relief brought to victims of Lebanese fighting

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, April 9

After eight days of fierce fighting in Beirut and the Christian town of Zahle, government and International Red Cross officials today embarked on an aid and relief campaign, taking advantage of a fragile ceasefire ordered by President Sarkis yesterday.

A Red Cross convoy of about 11 vehicles moved into Zahle, scene of large-scale fighting since Tuesday last week, and medical teams began to evacuate dozens of wounded men, women and children.

A few Syrian tank and artillery shells fell onto the surrounding hills, where Christian right-wing militias were reported to have their hideouts. Food and water were also supplied to the town's population of about 200,000.

Serious social problems began to appear in the Christian-controlled sector of Beirut and the suburbs which have been affected by the fighting. The voice of Lebanon radio, the mouthpiece of the right-wing Phalange party, broadcast warnings against the boarding of food and profiteering. Several shops have been confiscated because their owners are reported to have overcharged.

Emergency "people's committees" have been set up by the party to combat hoarding and black marketeering. The committees also helped in repairing public utilities damaged during the battles between Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force and Lebanese Christian militias.

But few Lebanese expect the truce to last. Most newspapers said today that the next 48 hours were crucial.

Under the terms of the ceasefire Lebanese internal security forces (police and gendarmes) took over control of a main road on the outskirts of Zahle, while Syrian troops retained their hold on the international roads in the Bekaa valley, which Syria regards as strategically important for its security against Israel.

The Syrians also held their positions on most of the surrounding hills, and insisted that long-term security measures would have to be negotiated after the ceasefire is stabilized.

Syria, which has about 23,000 men in Lebanon by authorization of the Arab League and with the approval of the Lebanese Government, is demanding the withdrawal of all the Christian militias from Zahle and the deployment of a carefully selected Lebanese Army contingent under Syrian command.

Christian leaders who rejected this condition demanded today that either all the Syrian forces in Lebanon should be made accountable directly to the United Nations Security Council or the world organization should send more troops to take over peacekeeping duties throughout Lebanon.

The United Nations already has 6,000 troops in southern Lebanon as a buffer between Palestinian and Lebanese leftist militias on the one hand, and Israeli-backed Christians on the other.

Sixty nations seek EEC food aid

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, April 9

The EEC and 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries opened their annual ministerial meeting here today amid growing demands from the developing world for help in meeting its food needs.

The ACP countries have been pressing for long-term contracts for the supply of food from the EEC's surpluses at specially subsidized prices which could be paid for in local currencies so as to lessen the drain on foreign exchange reserves.

The demand is particularly strong from the African countries, nearly all of which are suffering severe food deficits. Their cereal imports have doubled in the last 10 years, and food production a head has fallen by 1.4 per cent annually because of rapid population growth.

The ACP countries have invoked the example of the EEC's food assistance to Poland which has been made available at 15 per cent below world market prices with the aid of export subsidies paid for out of the Community budget.

The EEC argues, however, that Poland is a special case because of its political and strategic importance. The ACP countries, it is pointed out, already receive quantities of emergency food aid free of charge, and the EEC says commercial terms must apply to non-emergency supplies.

The normal procedure is for food surpluses to be exported with subsidies to bring the price down to the usually lower world level. The most the EEC is prepared to offer is that these subsidies should be fixed for a year in advance so as to give the ACP group a guanantee of stable import prices.

Speaking for the group Mr Samuel Insanally, of Guyana, said this fell far short of the developing countries' needs. "We are facing a crisis in the cost of our food supplies parallel to the crisis in our energy supplies. We must have payment assistance," he told the conference.

Among those EEC countries most strongly opposed to offering the ACP group food at less than world market prices is Britain, represented at the conference here by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

The British argue that long-term export contracts at special rates would stimulate even greater over-production by Europe's farmers, adding to the already disproportionate weight of agricultural expenditure in the EEC's budget.

A more general argument deployed by the EEC is that its food surpluses are no longer as large as they once were. Long-term export commitments therefore make it more difficult for the Community to respond with emergency aid in times of famine, flood or otther natural disasters.

Refugee aid: The international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa has received pledges in its first day totalling $485m (£220m), with no less than $285m from the United States alone, for this year and next, (Alan McGregor writes from Geneva). United Nations officials say further contributions of between $200m and $300m are expected to be announced tomorrow in the second and final day of the conference.

Of the 131 countries invited, 85 are represented, half of them at ministerial level. The most prominent absentees are the Eastern European states.

The priority aim was $500m for emergency relief over 18 months to two years, with a similar sum for continuing assistance in the ensuing three years.

Mr Peres lists key men in a Labour Cabinet

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, April 9

Mr Shimon Peres today named the men he intends to appoint to key offices in his government if the Labour Alignment wins the national elections on June 30.

Mr Abba Eban, Foreign Minister under Mr Eshkol and Mrs Golda Meir, will return to his old office. Mr Haim Barlev, former chief of staff and Minister of Trade and Industry in the last Labour government, will be Minister of Defence.

The Finance Minister will be Professor Haim Ben Shahar, president of Tel Aviv University, and his deputy, Mr Naphtali Blumenthal, president of the Histadrut (union federation) conglomerates of industrial plants. Mr Gad Yaskobi will be Minister of Trade and Industry.

Conspicuously absent from the team is Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the last Labour prime minister, who fought an unsuccessful campaign against Mr Peres's nomination for the party leadership. The two conferred this week and Mr Peres announced today that Mr Rabin had agreed to join an elite party group serving as secretariat to a committee dealing with foreign affairs and security.

Court orders Sagan novel to be destroyed

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 9

A Paris court yesterday found Françoise Sagan, the novelist, guilty of plagiarism in her latest work, *Le Chien couchant*, published last November, and ordered the confiscation of all the unsold issues, and the destruction of all the material used to print it. The verdict is regarded as unusually severe.

"Should one now burn Sagan?", the independent Socialist newspaper *Le Matin* asks today.

The court found that the novel was "a relatively original work" that is to say an adaptation of the short story *La Vieille femme* by Jean Hougron, which was published in 1965 by Stock, in a collection entitled *Les Humiliés*, which had very limited sales.

In the foreword to her novel, Mme Sagan acknowledged the debt she owed to M Hougron whom she chose to thank for his "involuntary" assistance. "Indeed I found the starting point of this tale in his excellent collection of short stories."

The court ruled that this was not enough. Mme Sagan should have asked M Hougron for permission to be inspired by his short story. As it was not given, the court found that *Le Chien couchant* was an "illicit reproduction", of which Mme Sagan's publisher, Flammarion, was regarded as co-author.

The court forbade the sale or commercialization of any copies of the work on pain of a fine of 150 francs (£13.60) for every copy found on offer to the public one month after the verdict was officially notified.

It also decided that M Hougron and his publisher would be entitled to half the royalties and sales of Mme Sagan's book, with an advance payment of 30,000 francs on the compensation.

As the court did not order the provisional enforcement of the judgment, an appeal lodged by Mme Sagan's counsel will prevent the immediate confiscation of her novel.

Her counsel asked the court whether the case would have been brought over a book which had sold only a few thousand copies. About 100,000 copies of *Le Chien couchant* have been sold already.

Several commentators find that the case raises disquieting questions about plagiarism in literature. *Le Monde* asks: "Which writer has not borrowed from his predecessors or even from his contemporaries the subject of a tale or the theme of a drama? And one knows that the theme or the subject matter is less than the telling of it."



A man said to have robbed a shop in Macon, Georgia, holds a gun to his head as police surround him. He surrendered after 40 minutes. No one was hurt.

Malta defers trial of Opposition's deputy chief

From George Sammut
Valetta, April 9

The police case against Dr Guido De Marco, deputy leader of Malta's opposition Nationalist Party for allegedly making false public accusations against Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, and leading police officers has been adjourned till April 21.

The magistrate, Dr Dennis Montebello upheld the defendant's preliminary plea and overruled the prosecution's objection to Dr De Marco's statement of the facts.

The case arises from a statement by Dr De Marco at a public meeting, in which he referred to the alleged throwing of an explosive device and its subsequent coverage in the press. He recalled that the editors and reporters involved had been taken for interrogation at police headquarters by night. This interrogation, he stated, could easily have been carried out by day; and he emphasized that the free press would not be intimidated or destroyed by such police tactics.

The police charged Dr De Marco with having in public falsely accused Mr Mintoff and the police officers of "bad acts in the administration of government"; that he had wrongly suggested that the arrest of the journalists was a threat against the freedom of the press; and that he had wrongly maintained that democracy and freedom were also threatened.

The defendant pleaded that he was not guilty on the grounds that he had acted in his function as a representative elected by the people to do that for which he was responsible and that he had the right and duty to criticize

English literature audience baffled by academic jargon

Singapore, April 9—Teachers of English; undergraduates and junior college students listened in bewilderment on the opening day of a seven-day conference on the study of English language and literature here yesterday.

Many could not understand what the expert speakers were talking about. The *Straits Times* reported today.

Professor John Sinclair, of the University of Birmingham, apparently lost many of his listeners on the way with such phrases as . . . "the priorities of the discipline (replicability of analysis, retrievability of evidence for evalutions, respect for objectivity). . ."

The text was printed by the *Straits Times* which said another speaker, Dr Koh Tai Ann, of Singapore University's Department of English Language and Literature, opened her talk on "The essential discipline in literary studies" with a 104-word sentence.

But Professor Edwin Thumboo believed that there was no excuse for lack of understanding. "We work on the assumption that we are heard by intelligent people", he said.—Agence France-Presse.

Machine guns used against police in Bilbao

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, April 9

Terrorists machine-gunned two police vans in Bilbao today, killing one policeman and injuring two others. It was the second fatal shooting attributed to Basque extremists in the Bilbao area in two days.

The assailants opened fire from a stolen delivery van from a distance of about 70 yards as the two vehicles stopped to change a police guard on a bridge.

Yesterday two hooded men stepped out of a car and shot a policeman dead at the door of a school where he had just left his four-year-old daughter.

FOREIGN REPORT

Socialist leader predicts success for third presidential campaign

A little poster began appearing round Paris as the presidential election campaign got under way. "Youth has a future", it read, "Mitterrand has a past."

M François Mitterrand, creator, leader and candidate of the French Socialist Party, has indeed got a past, both real and legendary. It is at once his greatest attribute and his biggest handicap as he tries once again to win election to the highest post in the land. It is a past which has to be understood to explain his attitudes and give him any credibility for the future.

It is a past full of apparent contradictions. But these contradictions are explained by the evolution of the man. His admirers say that what M Mitterrand thinks today, France thinks tomorrow. Certainly his liberal beginnings are closer to the path followed by his arch enemy — President Giscard d'Estaing — than they are to the ways of the man today, who talks of creating "a great Socialist Party on the ground occupied by the Communist Party".

His evolution has been not so much gradual as forced upon him by traumatic events. He was born 64 years ago at Jarnac in the Charente. His father was a station master and then became the head of the French union of vinegarmakers. He had seven brothers and sisters and a happy enough childhood — marred only perhaps by the failure of the family's English nanny, Miss Eva, to teach him to speak English.

In 1934 he went to Paris to study law, but had scarcely received his degree when he was called up by the Army. Stationed near Verdun, he was wounded and then taken prisoner in the German offensive of 1940. He escaped, but it was only at the third attempt — a fact he maked good use of now when criticized for standing a third time for the presidency. "My third attempts succeed", is his answer.

In 1942 he began work in Vichy in the Prisoner of War Commissariat, work for which he was awarded his Vichy Medal. But he accepted it so as not to blow his cover as a leading member of a resistance network. Although eventually forced to work underground, and at one stage to escape to London, acceptance of that medal earned him a nickname which some still use — "Mitterrand the disloyal."

With the liberation of France he was already sufficiently well known to General de Gaulle to be appointed as his minister responsible for prisoners of war and deportees. The appointment was not renewed. Already the ideas of the 28-year-old M Mitterrand were beginning to evolve towards the left and the fact that he was expressing them in the daily newspaper *Libres* was enough for the General to drop him.

It was only then that M Mitterrand went into politics. He stood against a Communist and a Socialist candidate in the Nièvre in 1946 and was elected to this safely bourgeois seat — a seat which he still holds and which has evolved with him towards the left.

At nearly the same time General de Gaulle was breaking with the Fourth Republic and the young M Mitterrand was almost an automatic choice for future governments. He rose steadily through the cabinet, making his mark by his competence rather than by his ideas. He seemed, in fact, very much a man for all seasons, faithfully mouthing the ideas of his superiors.

Yet it is obvious now that during that period M Mitterrand increasingly shut his real self away from the public gaze. He started his ministerial career as a bright young go-getter. He finished it apparently as a spent force. Privately, however, the minister who approved French intervention in Suez and accepted the arrest of Ben Bella, was masking a man who increasingly believed in his own ability to find a better course for his country.

His desire to plough his own furrow probably increased from 1954 after he was unjustly accused of having leaked decisions of the National Defence Council to the Communist Party. His left-wing tendencies had by then created enemies who were only too ready to point the finger at him.

In all events he began to believe increasingly in the idea that France was controlled by an establishment which curbed real democracy. He felt himself enforced in this belief by the installation of General de Gaulle as President in 1958, an act he considered a flagrant breach of the law. From that moment he shed his inbred deference and emerged as the natural leader of the opposition in France.

The following year he survived an assassination attempt, aimed more at his character than at his person. French Algerian extremists fired on his car and then spread the damaging rumour that he had staged the attack to win sympathy. Nothing the Socialist leader has been able to say or do has ever been able to lay this rumour completely.

From the time he entered into his opposition against the Fifth Republic, M Mitterrand dreamed of the day when he could rule over it. He realized early on that if he could only unite the splintered Left, he would then form a party too strong to be beaten by any other political grouping.

By 1965 he had unified the Left sufficiently to be allowed to stand as its sole candidate against General de Gaulle and achieved the not insignificant feat of forcing the founder of the Fifth Republic into a second round of voting. Then came the movement of May, 1968, and the French *bourgeoise*, having glimpsed the potential horrors of revolution, closed ranks and squeezed out the Socialists.

Instead of challenging for the presidency again in 1969, M Mitterrand chose to try to make the Left respectable and to unite it. In June, 1971, at Epinay he formed the Socialist Party, which he can now accurately boast is the largest single party in France. Only three years later the old leader of this new party came within 424,599 votes of winning presidency.

Since then the Union of Left, signed with the Com nist Party in 1972, has dis grated.

The collapse of the Unio the Left has not shaken Mitterrand's faith that a Union of the Left with Com nist voters is possible. believes his programme limited nationalization, tax form, helping the lower shorter working hours, improving social services sufficient to attract up to t million of the regular million Communist voters.

Even added to his Soci support, that would not enough on its own to win enter the Elysée as Presider will need to prise away son the Gaullist vote and h attempting to do just that. describes himself as the candidate capable of making entire French nation unit one pose at least which he borrowed from General Gaulle.

He has had problems w his own party, posed largel M Michel Rocard, the sel pointed *dauphin* of the Sc ists. With typical guile political acumen M Mitter has beaten off the challenge the party has stayed u behind him. The Rocard c may represent the next sta the evolution of the Social but it is too liberal pragmatic a one for the pre party leader.

If he wins M Mitterran well aware that he must ch things quickly to avoid d pointment and disillusion which could split his again and bring the Ro challenge to the fore.

He describes his own ca as a slow climb up a long si Whether he will find Elysian fields at the to merely a clear view acro divisive valley to a higher of French conservatism is key question of the election.

Ian Mur

This is the third of four artic leading figures in the contest f French presidency. The articles Georges Marchais and M Jaques (appeared in previous Foreign Repo



Above: A Socialist Party poster proclaims peace, jobs, freedom. Below: M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader.



Unrealistic expectations lead to growth in worker militancy

Freedom swells labour unrest in Zimbabwe

● *This is the fifth article in a series by Nicholas Ashford to mark the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on April 18.*

Salisbury

The Salisbury Portland Cement Company, a subsidiary of the British Blue Circle group, has long had a reputation for being among the most progressive employers in Zimbabwe.

For years it has been among the country's "top five" companies as far as wages are concerned and at present the company's 525 hourly paid workers earn over £16 per month more than the minimum wage of £57 a month introduced by the Government.

The company was also one of the first to introduce a liaison committee consisting of employees and management representatives in the early 1970s and three years ago the entire staff, from Mr Cyril Dewhurst, the managing director, downwards, was sent on an "industrial awareness" course.

However, the company's attempts to improve industrial relations have only partly cushioned the firm against the wave of worker militancy which has spread through the country since independence.

Although the company was not hit by the rash of strikes which affected many other plants, there were problems caused by a group of militant workers who tried to set up an "unofficial" workers' committee last year before the Government had published its guidelines on workers' committees.

Government officials had to be called in to explain the situation to the workers and then had to be called in again last month when workers refused to elect committee members by secret ballot—even though the Government's guidelines, published in February, provide for secret ballot.

These are problems which are familiar to those involved with the British labour scene, but they are relatively new to Zimbabwe, where many employers before independence adopted a "take it or leave it" attitude towards their workers.

The industrial unrest after independence was caused largely by unrealistic expectations among workers. They wanted more pay, better conditions and more jobs all at once—and companies could not meet these demands.

More often than not Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of Labour, or one of his senior officials had to intervene directly. Often warning workers that they would lose their jobs unless they followed statutor industrial conciliation procedures.

In an attempt to improve management-worker relations the Government has encouraged the setting up of workers' committees. Members of these committees, which are similar to the old liaison committees except that there is no taint of management influence, have been established in factories, offices and on farms throughout the country.

Their main function is to improve communication between management and workers (through joint representation questions such as pay, conditions of service and other in- on a "works council") on company matters.

Although Mr Dewhurst is convinced that the former liaison committee performed a valuable task at Salisbury Portland Cement, the workers appear to believe that it was too much under the influence of management.

When elections were held for the workers' committee last month, none of the former liaison committee members was reelected. Mr Duncan Chaparadza, who was elected chairman, is the man who tried to form the "unofficial" workers' committee last year.

Mr Chaparadza has an infectious smile which disguises his militancy. He is deeply suspicious of management, believing that it tried to stop a workers' committee being set up—which clearly was not the case.

The list of complaints he intends raising once the works council has been formed range from pay and housing to the fact that lower paid workers are given tea with powdered milk and brown sugar while the better paid get fresh milk and white sugar.

Mr Dewhurst, who expresses pride in his company's labour record to date, does not seem unduly disturbed by the new militancy which has infected industrial relations. "I am confident that given time, and training the new committee will prove to be useful. The trouble is that at the moment they have little knowledge of the workings of a concern like this."

What the Government has yet to work out is the future relationship between workers' committees and the trade unions. The committees sprang up largely because workers felt that their interests were not adequately represented by the unions. The unions have now become concerned that the committees are taking over some of their responsibilities.

The Government is trying to encourage a complete restructuring of the country's trade union movement which represents less than 10 per cent of the million Zimbabweans in paid employment.

A new Zimbabwe Confederation of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has been set up and, according to Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, a senior Labour Ministry official, the intention is to reduce the present 140 or so registered and unregistered unions down to a handful of powerful, broadly based ones, as exists in West Germany. The trade unions would then be responsible for negotiations at a national level while the workers' committees would represent workers at plant level.

However, trade unionists fear that the power of the committees could be increased if they are used as vehicles to obtain workers' participation in management. "We want to build up these committees" Mr Chigwendere said, "so they can become partners in production. But we are not going to force this issue. The aim is gradually to give them more responsibility so that in the end we have true democracy in industry."

The whole question of industrial relations in Zimbabwe will be covered by the commission of inquiry on incomes. Prices and conditions of service headed by Mr Roger Riddell. The commission is expected to complete its massive report this month for publication in the middle of the year.

This report will give a clearer idea of how the Government foresees relations between workers and management as well as developments in matters such as pay, the introduction of a scientific basis for a minimum wage, and the ending of race discrimination.

Next: the economic boom

Sergeant Doe hesitates over democracy

One hundred United States Army "Green Berets" are due to arrive in Liberia today, two days before the first anniversary of the coup which brought Master Sergeant Samuel Doe to power in this West African state.

Their mission is a training one intended to last only a month. Although a modest operation, it is an indication that the United States does not intend to allow Libya, Cuba or the Soviet Union to have a clear run in courting the favours of post-revolutionary regimes in Africa. Since achieving power, Sergeant Doe has slowly established respectability to win a cautious acceptance from the West and other African states.

After appearing to flirt with Libya and the Soviet Union, Liberia has reestablished its traditional links with America and it has won new financial aid agreements with the European Community and the World Bank.

Internally, Sergeant Doe and his fellow NCOs on the ruling People's Redemption Council appear to be maintaining a fragile popular appeal with an "open door" style of government and a determined effort to crack down on corruption and indiscipline.

The have also coopted the services of two leading civilian politicians — Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews as Foreign Minister and Dr Togba Nah Tipoteh as Economics Minister. However, most of Liberia's new leaders are ill educated and inexperienced and the country's economic problems are prodigious. There are serious doubts about the prospects of stability being maintained.

The coup leaders earned initial notoriety when they stormed the Liberian presidential mansion in Monrovia on



Master Sergeant Doe: re-establishing links with U.S.

April 12, 1980, to topple the True Whig Government of President Tolbert. The True Whigs, dominated by Americo-Liberian descendants of freed American slaves, had been in power continuously since 1877 and were internationally respected.

President Tolbert was also the chairman of the Organization of African Unity at the time of the coup and his violent death at the hands of his own low ranking soldiers was particularly disturbing to his fellow African leaders.

When 12 senior officials of the Tolbert Government were publicly executed 10 days after the coup, the reputation of Sergeant Doe and his associates suffered badly.

The early post coup period was marked by random shootings, looting and general lawlessness. Then, on June 14, soldiers broke into the French Embassy in Monrovia and seized Mr Adolphus Tolbert, eldest son of the late President. This was a breach of diplomatic standards which further disturbed the international community.

Since then, however, the ambitious 29-year-old head of state has been at pains to establish his regime's propriety.

He is reported to have released Mr Tolbert on bail, promising him a fair trial, and to have also freed 23 other officials of the Tolbert Government.

The Doe regime's reputed strongman, Brigadier-General — formerly Staff Sergeant — Thomas Quiwompeh, who is the Commanding General of the Armed Forces, has taken steps to improve military discipline, firmly punishing troops found guilty of harassing civilians.

After being ostracized by the rest of Africa, Liberia has managed to normalize diplomatic relations with Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone and is expecting to attend this year's Organization of African Unity summit in Nairobi in much better standing than last year.

Progress has also been made on the economic front. The new rulers inherited £333m external debt and accumulated a further £48m debt by various ill-considered early measures, which included doubling the wages of the armed forces and civil servants.

The authorities then froze public spending and introduced compulsory public loans through the purchase of national savings bonds to the value of two months' salary for the better paid and one month's for those who earned less than £360 a month.

Dr Tipoteh has emphas that the regime is fir committed to a free enterp economy and he has prom that a national developm plan will be ready by the en the year.

American backing for new rulers came after a se of visits to Monrovia by Richard Moose, Assistant retary of State under Presic Carter, and the subsequ announcement by Sergeant that a group of polit prisoners was being relea and a national commission being appointed to draft a constitution.

Critics of the Doe reg contend that military indi pline and harassment of ilians continues and that m political prisoners remain jail. They demand, from abr a full amnesty for polit prisoners and a timetable the introduction of democr rule.

Sergeant Doe seems in hurry to organize a retur the military to barracks. Matthews has intimated it occur in 1983, when the n presidential elections are d Sergeant Doe says the matte of no immediate importance.

In the meantime the Mas Sergeant has won cautio approval from both local a international observers. He said to be learning and mat ing fast in office. He a adopts a simple style whi seems to impress Liberians.

He frequently drives hims around Monrovia in a comp white Honda car and delighted spectators at Liberi football cup final by watchi the match from a seat behi the goal posts rather than in t grandstand.

Michael Knip

Amnesty may solve Italy's jail problem

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 9

The Italian Government is considering an amnesty as the simplest expedient for relieving the overcrowded state of the prisons, a situation which could, it is feared, bring serious violence in the summer.

At the end of last year, the number of prisoners was approaching 32,000 of whom 1,466 were women and an increased percentage was under 35 years of age. It is estimated that there are about 6,000 more prisoners than the system can reasonably accommodate.

Senator Aldofo Sarti, the Minister of Justice, touched on a possible recourse to another amnesty during testimony given yesterday to the Senate justice commission. He made it clear that nothing had yet been decided and that the political parties would first be consulted.

The decision will not be easy, in itself, because the coalition parties are divided, and could fatally add to the impression of a weak Government, which emerges from two parliamentary defeats today and one yesterday.

Spokesmen, both of the Socialist and Republican Parties, which are members of this coalition Government, have expressed more than doubts on the idea. The opposition parties are highly critical. The Radicals state today that the idea showed the Government's incapacity to face the problems of justice in a serious way.

If this amnesty is agreed it will be the seventh to be declared in the last 21 years. Exponents of a proper reform of justice point out that about two thirds of the prisoners are awaiting trial or the hearings of appeals, so that the principal task is to accelerate the process.

The bitterness aroused by this indiscriminate mixture of the guilty with those still technically held to be innocent is regarded as one of the reasons why prisons are a training ground for crime, including the recruitment to terrorism. Government critics point out that the terrorist movements, led by the far-left-wing "Red Brigades", look on the prisons as a vulnerable institution which should be attacked.

The uncertainties aroused by the issue of the amnesty were underlined today by Signor Erardo Bianco, leader of the governing Christian Democrats in the Chamber of Deputies. He called for a meeting of the heads of the coalition parties to agree on a plan of action, particularly on institutional and economic problems, such as to keep the Administration in office until this legislature comes naturally to an end.

South Korea breaks up two spy rings

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, April 9

Two communist spy rings were broken and 11 of their members detained today by the South Korean National Security Planning Agency (NSP).

The NSP—the former Central Intelligence Agency—said the 11 had been spying for the North Koreans over a long period. The two groups had supplied the north with information about South Korean security matters and tried to recruit communist sympathizers and spread subversive rumours.

The NSP said it had confiscated radio receivers, forged documents, ideological books and clothes made in North Korea. Six of the 11 detained were women.

THE PILGRIMS' AIRPORT

On Sunday King Khalid of Saudi Arabia is to dedicate the King Abdul Aziz International Airport at Jiddah. Covering twice the area of Manhattan, the airport will be the entrance point to Saudi Arabia for the more than one million Muslims each year who make the pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad. The two sections of the pilgrims' (Haj) terminal, pictured below, cover about 125 acres and are the outstanding feature of the new airport

Jiddah international airport, which has risen from the desert over the past seven years, is a new crossroad on the world aviation map, joining Los Angeles, New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Singapore and Hongkong.

The Middle East has traditionally been a staging point for airlines between Europe and the Far East and Australasia, and petrodollar prosperity of the past decade has emphasized the importance of its airports still further.

Airports in the region have been improved to deal with increased traffic, but until *now airlines operating* through Saudi Arabia have had to make do with badly outdated conditions at Jiddah.

The old airport on the outskirts of the city has been gradually *surrounded* by urban development, and its closure has been long overdue. (It will be developed for housing in the future.) It has become particularly outmoded for dealing with the Haj (pilgrimage) traffic, which pours into the country in *ever-increasing* volume during a short period of each year. The design of the new airport pays particular attention to the accommodation of pilgrims.

Unlike many other countries in a world becoming increasingly conscious of its environment, Saudi Arabia was able to think big when drawing up plans for the new airport. A vast tract of desert to the north of Jiddah was set aside — as big as the John F. Kennedy and La Guardia airports in New York, Newark airport in New Jersey, O'Hare airport in Chicago, and Los Angeles airport put together. The new airport is twice as big as Manhattan island.

No restrictions on development such as have plagued the British Airports Authority in its 20-year search to find a site for the third London Airport affected the Saudi Arabian IAP (International Airports Projects), which is in charge of such developments in the kingdom.

Whereas a plan to build the third London airport on the coast of Essex foundered because new road and rail links would have had to be bulldozed through dense urban areas, the IAP simply commissioned a new motorway across the desert to link the airport with the city. While Montreal, Canada, *had* to go 30 miles outside the city to find a suitable site for its new airport, Mirabel, and Hongkong is having to develop an island in a distant part of its harbour for its new airport, IAP's site is only 12 miles from central Jiddah.

The nearest recent equivalents to Jiddah international are at Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas — both built at great expense on huge areas of land where the environmental impact on communities was minimal. However, this trio of Jiddah and its two American contemporaries are probably the last of the mega-airports. There are several factors to support this belief.

Rising airline costs — particularly those of aviation fuel, of which Saudi Arabia is one of the world's largest producers — have resulted in stagnation and there are many within the industry who believe that, as fares must continue to go up to meet these costs, the air travel business will never return to anything approaching its previous size.

Second, as the communications revolution accelerates, businessmen may not travel as much in the future as they do today, preferring to remain in their offices to talk to each other over long distances by videophones via satellites. Tourists will retain the urge to travel, but will they be able to afford it? Third, as airliners become larger and air traffic control becomes more efficient, fewer new long runways will be required — only bigger and more efficient passenger terminals.

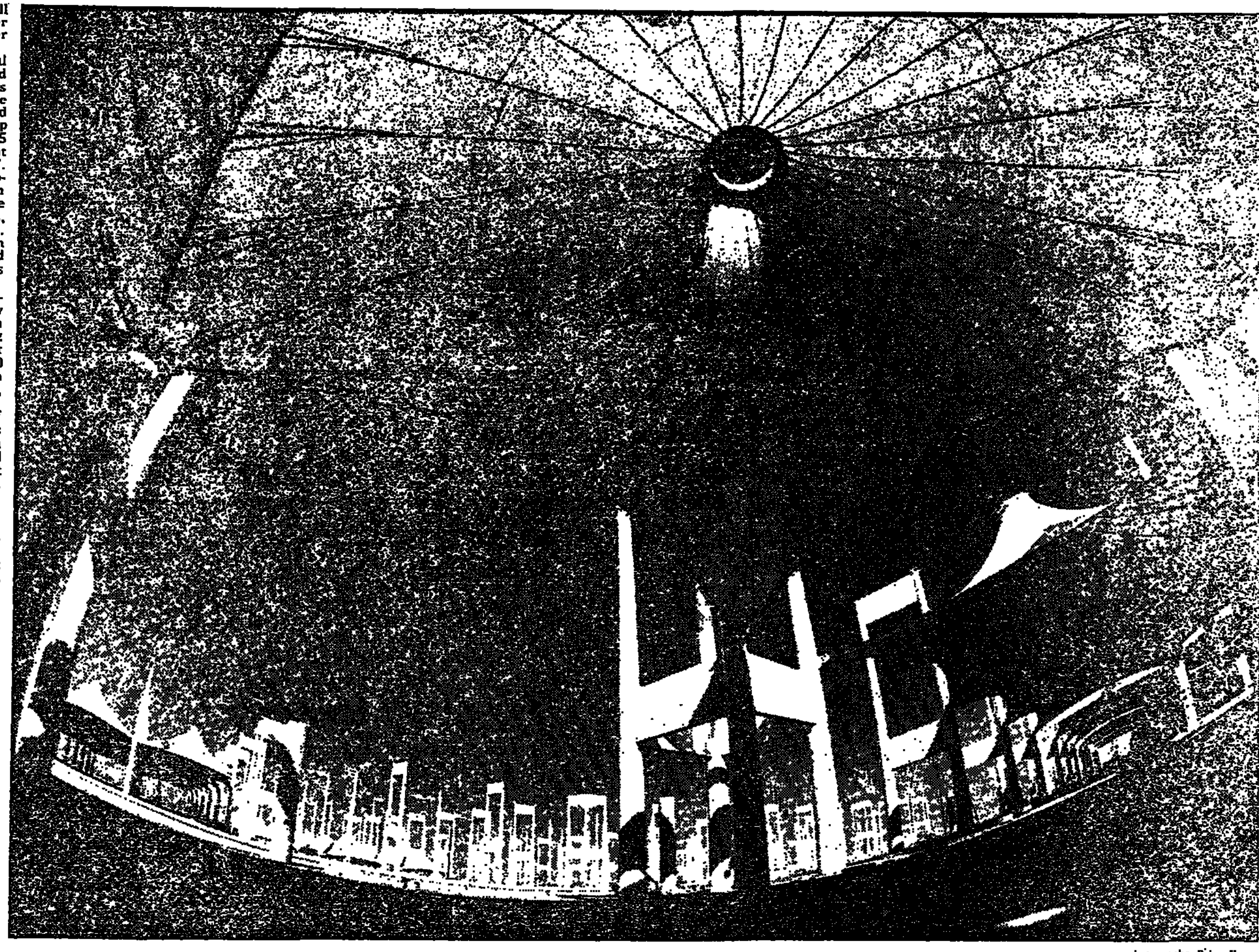
None of these potential future restraints has worried the planners and the builders at Jiddah. Work on the site has gone on virtually around the clock since 1974, with up to 12,000 men from 35 countries labouring in heat which often exceeds 100°F. They have been accommodated in a temporary town erected on the site complete with air-conditioned houses, supermarkets and schools. Off duty, they gather in *specially* built *social* and sports clubs or swim in pools provided for them.

Most of the precast concrete items used in the new airport buildings have been built in a factory covering 45,000 sq ft on the airport site. This can turn out 200 cubic metres, prestressed to 5,000 lb per square inch, every 24 hours.

The site is a mixture of coral (the Red Sea coast is close by) and sand, and a nursery has been established on the site to determine what types of ground cover will thrive best. The plan is twofold: to make the desert bloom so that the airport will be as welcoming in appearance as it is possible to make it, and to reduce the amount of blowing sand, which is likely to play havoc with aircraft.

There is little doubt that the new Jiddah international airport will be viewed as a wonder of modern aviation. As such, and as one of the last of its breed, it will attract large numbers of professional visitors in the years to come. Few, if any other airport authorities will be able to match its lavish use of either space or funds. However, the exchange of architectural and other ideas in the development of airports is commonplace, and it is certain that some of the adventurous concepts at Jiddah will find their way into other new, but more compact, airports to be built in the future.

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent



photographs: Brian Harris

Translucent 'tents of the desert' will glow by night

The new Jiddah international airport (NJIA) is four airports in one, and at the end of the second phase of building, now under way, it will also have a base for the Royal Saudi Air Force.

Two conventional terminals have been built facing each other at the end of a vast mall, which will provide parking places for the airliners. The north terminal is to be used by international airlines other than Saudia, the south by the national carrier of the country. Then there is a spectacular terminal designed exclusively for the use of pilgrims, and a fourth terminal for the use of the Royal Family.

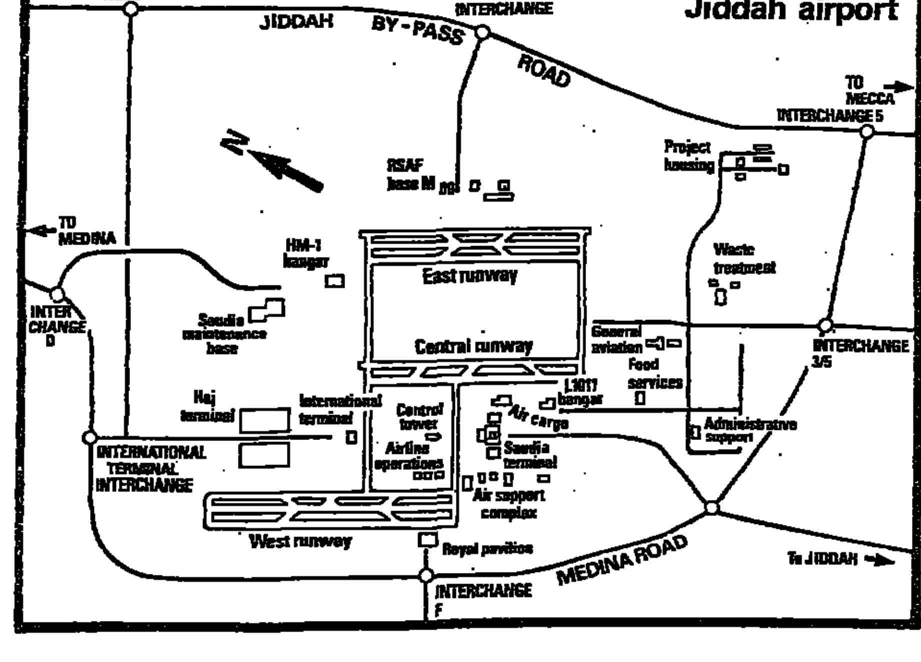
The two airline terminals mentioned above are conventional only in their layout. In the materials which were used, and their general design and ambience, they are unlike any other in the world, and with their powerful air-conditioning systems will offer a high standard of passenger comfort.

During a visit which I paid to NJIA, the Saudia terminal was ready for occupation, with the electronic flight indicator boards working and piped music wafting across hundreds of square yards of white marble slabs, hewn specially from the quarries of northern Italy. A total of 6,500 tons of this material has been built into the airport. Although it looked beautiful in its virgin state, some airport workers were worried about how it would be kept clean once thousands of feet traverse it each day.

Passengers will be carried to and from the airliners parked on the mall in a fleet of mobile lounges of the type in use at Dulles airport, Washington, and Mirabel airport, Montreal. They will enter these directly from the airport departure halls and will be delivered directly to the aircraft door, the vehicle adjusting itself to the varying sill heights.

Most airport planners have steered away from the use of mobile lounges on the grounds that they are complicated and expensive, criticisms of which the developers at Jiddah are fully aware. The main advantages seen for them at NJIA are that they have enabled the size of the terminal buildings to be reduced while cutting down the amount of walking for passengers.

Out on the mall there are aircraft parking bays, with nine operations buildings providing space for maintenance staff and rest facilities for crews.



Saudia's terminal has been designed to handle 3,500 boarding passengers an hour. Ten carousels have been installed to deliver baggage. Parking is provided for 5,000 vehicles, and the terminal will have jobs for 7,000 (overall employment on the airport will be 20,000). The terminal also has a mosque — one of four on the airport — and a hotel with 60 bedrooms.

The royal terminal is intended for the exclusive use of the King of Saudi Arabia, members of the Royal Family, ministers of the Government and their guests. It has been designed and finished in the most lavish fashion, with its roof of solid copper, and its walls in white Italian marble.

High walls studded with sentry towers guard it on three sides. On the fourth it is open to the airport, and it is here that the royal aircraft take on or discharge their passengers. On arrival, guests will be escorted over red carpet across a vast parade ground to inspect a guard of honour. They will then meet their host, who will be installed in a small saluting pavilion.

The party will then proceed to the terminal itself, which is divided into the main reception area, with splendid furnishings and fittings, royal retiring rooms, an area for the women, and a press room with space for 100. In front of the terminal is an oasis-like area filled with greenery and palm trees, the latter flown from Florida, because it was felt they would flourish better than the local variety.

Eye catching though the royal terminal is, the terminal which causes the greatest reaction among visitors to NJIA is undoubtedly that for the pilgrims who come to the kingdom for the Haj. About 1,500,000 of these travellers are expected to arrive in Saudi Arabia by 1985 on their way to the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, and that figure should rise to 2,300,000 a year by the turn of the century.

It is to cope with this enormous traffic, all of which moves through the kingdom within the space of a few weeks each year, that there is being constructed at NJIA what is claimed to be the largest enclosed space in the world — a quarter as large again as the Pentagon building of the United States Department of Defence, which up to now has held the record.

The design of the Haj terminal was based on the tents of the desert, in the hope that pilgrims will feel at home as they wait for transport to the shrines.

The complex covers 370 acres. It is divided into two sections, each 2,460ft by 1,115ft, on either side of a central mall which is 525ft wide. Each half terminal has its own extensive parking area designed to accommodate 10 Boeing 747 jumbo jets, which will load and unload through bridges. Each half terminal is subdivided into five buildings with enclosed, air-conditioned areas in which the passengers will go through such formalities as ticketing and passport control. Each of these buildings will have two gates to the aircraft and will be able to handle 8,000 passengers each day.

Covering each of the two half terminals, but open at the sides, is what is claimed to be the world's largest fabric roof — 5,000sq ft of glass fibre material coated with Teflon. The translucent fabric forms 210 "tents", each raised on steel pylons, in an operation similar to the raising of a circus big top. Each tent stands six storeys high at its bottom and 10 storeys high at its peak.

The fabric permits shadowless natural light to filter into the terminal, while reflecting the heat off the outside surface, and spotlights on the support pylons shine on the roof at night to give arriving pilgrims "a breathtaking view of 370 acres of fabric, radiating a soft, golden glow", according to one NJIA official.

Two runways serve the airport initially, with a third due to be constructed under phase two. The two which are complete are 3,300 metres and 3,800 metres long respectively. The airport control tower is situated between them, 197ft high, and the computer housed in its base building, which is 12,000ft square, will control all the flight operations.

The airport also has a massive maintenance hangar, covering 355,000 sq ft. It is intended to use this as Saudia's maintenance base until the airline's own base is completed next year, when it will be converted for general aviation use. Maintenance of the airport's mobile lounge fleet is also done in this hangar, which has the capacity for two Lockheed TriStar airliners. It has an overhead fire sprinkler system with a capacity of one million gallons.

The new cargo terminal at NJIA can accommodate seven 747 jumbo jets at the same time. It has been designed to deal with 150,000 tonnes of freight a year based on an average of 11 days from receipt to release. The building can store 7,500 tonnes, 800 in cold storage. Material handling and inventory control is computerized. The building covers 371,000 sq ft, has parking for 250 lorries and 350 cars, and employs 300 people.

The food service building at the airport will, by 1985, be providing 47,000 meals a week from its kitchens. It also has a commissary which supplies in-flight sales products and cabin service equipment.

By 1985, NJIA should be handling 8,500,000 passengers a year. So far it has cost about £2,000m, with 12,000 workers from countries all over the world labouring on the site, which was virgin desert, almost around the clock since 1974. Saudi businessmen have suggested that stage two will see that expenditure at least doubled by the time it is completed in 1985.

It may well be asked whether Saudi Arabia really needs such a grand scheme, given that there are two other enormous new airports being developed elsewhere in the kingdom at the same time. Although air traffic is growing at a rapid pace in the area, it has to be remembered that the normal aviation yardsticks of profit and loss do not apply to these projects. NJIA must be seen as an expression of the government's desire to improve the lot of the Saudi Arabian people, and to discharge better the traditional responsibility of host to the ever-increasing influx of pilgrims across its frontiers.

A.R.

Saudia

Time to take a longer breath

Saudia, the national airline of Saudi Arabia and the main user of the new Jiddah international airport, has grown remarkably, increasing its passengers from 1,300,000 in 1974 to about nine million last year.

Such enormous expansion in international aviation, with its high technology, has inevitably brought problems, the largest of which has been the training of technical staff, from pilots to maintenance staff. To its credit, the airline's management has not been too proud to lean upon the experience of foreign airlines.

As a result, it now has a solid base of well-trained Saudis moving up through middle management to the top posts, although because of the size to which the airline has grown it will be some years yet before complete Saudiization is achieved.

Shaikh Ahmed Mattar, the director general of Saudia, who keeps up his jet captain's licences by flying several services a month, said to me in Jiddah: "Year after year we have not stopped to take breath, and so in our 1980-84 plan we have introduced a different concept — one of controlled expansion, of expanding well within our capabilities, with an expansion target of 30 per cent a year. This will give us time to draw a longer breath and, among other things, to analyse our service to our passengers. Although we are proud of the service we offer, we think there is a need to make it even better."

The reduced expansion talked about by the chief executive seems like big growth to most other world airlines, which are going through a period of recession. During last year and this, Saudia is taking into its fleet 11 new wide-bodied airliners — five more Lockheed TriStars and six Boeing 747s, all powered by Rolls-Royce RB211 engines.

In the slightly longer term, the airline is buying 11 Airbus Industrie European A300 airbuses. The first of these is due to be delivered in April 1984.

This order was of particular significance in several ways. Saudia ordered a new and more efficient version of the A300 — the A300-600 — and then broke away from its long association with Rolls-Royce, choosing American Pratt and Whitney JT9D-7R4H1 engines, delivering 56,000lb take off thrust, to power it. The airline thus set an example which several other airlines in the Middle East are expected to follow. This dashed the hopes of the British company of having its RB211-524D4 chosen for an airbus, so breaking into a buoyant market which is completely dominated by the American engine companies Pratt and Whitney and General Electric.

Saudia TriStars were involved in two accidents during 1980. In the first, all 14 crew and 287 passengers were killed after fire broke out in the aircraft and it made an emergency landing at Riyadh. In the second, two passengers fell to their deaths through a hole blown in the cabin floor by a tyre explosion in the undercarriage bay while the aircraft was over The Gulf.

The airline exists to further the development of the kingdom, and it is impossible to apply the normal airline industry commercial standards to it. It was, for instance, instructed by the Government to reduce its domestic fares to a level at which, one executive joked, "It's cheaper than going on a donkey".

As a result of this policy Saudia loses money but is compensated by its Government. Domestic services account for 70 per cent of the airline's activity, while producing only 30 per cent of its revenue. Saudia uses mainly Boeing 737s on its internal services, while its TriStars and 747s range the international routes of the world, from London in the west to Bombay and Karachi in the east, and to Africa in the south. Saudia also operates the Royal Family's aircraft, including a Boeing 747SP (special performance).

For reservations, Saudia uses the British Airways BABS computer at West London terminal, 3,000 miles distant, via satellites over the Indian and Atlantic oceans. It is due to go over to its own computer next year and will add other functions to it, including payroll, finance, engineering stores and flight crew scheduling.

Flight crews on Saudia aircraft are of mixed nationality or all - Saudi, depending on how the roster works out. The airline has its own simulators installed at Jiddah, but sends its young pilots to the United States for initial training. Training standards are those of the United States Federal Aviation Administration, with the airline's own standards imposed on top. The airline plans to build its own flight training academy this decade, with its own fleet of 12 light aircraft.

The academy would have its own resident inspectors from the FAA. It will permit the airline to dispense with its flight scholarships in the United States, increase its annual intake of new pilots from the present 100 recruited from high school to 150, and eliminate the homesickness suffered by the recruits, some of whom have never been out of their own country before.

Women cannot work in Saudi Arabia, so Saudia recruits its woman cabin staff from abroad. At the last count it had girls from 36 foreign countries wearing its uniform. It has its own cabin training school at Jiddah, putting an average of 1,100 initial trainees through it each year, and a further 1,400 on refresher courses.

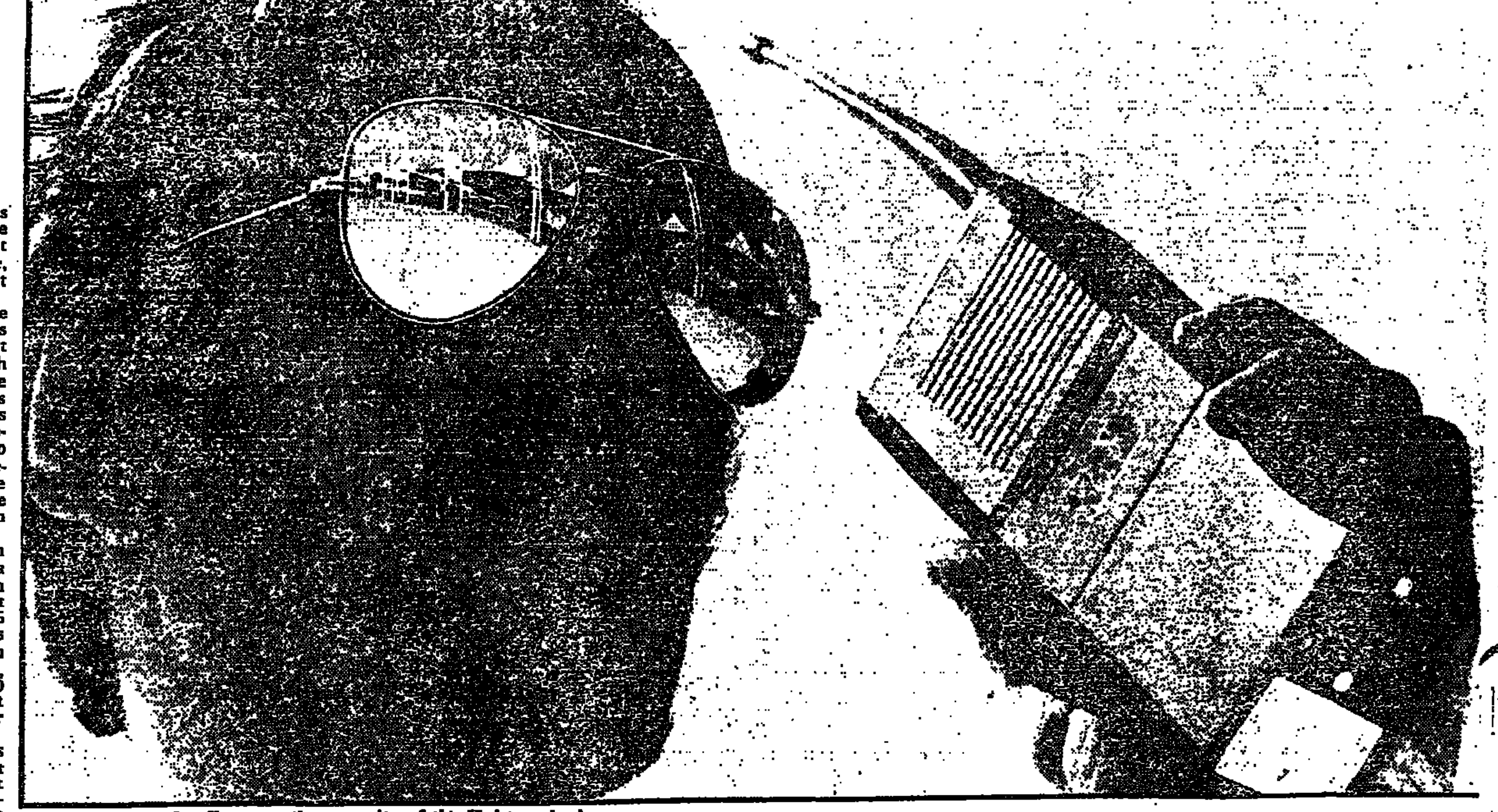
Maintenance of Saudia's airliner fleet is carried out by the airline at its base at Jiddah, although some engineering is done on some aircraft at other bases in the kingdom and abroad. The airline is now one of the most experienced in the world in servicing the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine, and in keeping it operating smoothly in the kingdom's particular environment of heat and sand, the latter condition being so acute that it can erode the airfoil of jet engine fan blades to the sharpness of a knife.

Saudia has come a long way in a short time. The company was established in 1945 with three Douglas DC 3 Dakota aircraft, one of which was given to the King by President Roosevelt of the United States.

These were used to fly a somewhat irregular passenger and mail service between Riyadh and Jiddah and to Dhahran at, it was estimated, speeds about 70 times faster than the traditional form of transport in the country — the camel.

In 1952, Saudia bought 10 Convair 340 airliners. These brought all the kingdom's cities within comfortable range of each other, helping the airline to begin to play a significant role in the development of the country. They also opened up the Holy Cities of Islam to pilgrims on an unprecedented scale.

Arthur Reed



An airport guard reflects on the security of the Haj terminal.

Transport policy

Roads offer alternative travel

The opening of the new Jiddah airport comes as the preeminence of air transport for getting around Saudi Arabia is beginning to be challenged. Much road building has already been carried out, particularly within the main centres of commercial activity in Jiddah, Riyadh and the industrial triangle of Al Khobar, Damman and Dhahran in the Eastern Province. Major new highways are to be built in the third plan, to create a first-class — and truly national — road network.

This will for the first time provide travellers in the kingdom with a real alternative to air transport. New railways are planned, though they will concentrate on limited sectors of the transport market, principally freight traffic.

The basis of the civil aviation system was established in Saudi Arabia before the first paved roads were laid. Heavy investment in the first and second development plans created an efficient, comprehensive and, for the traveller, low-cost network encompassing the kingdom's 20 airports. The core is the strategic east-west corridor between Jiddah and Dhahran via Riyadh, which accounted for about 80 per cent of passenger traffic.

Airport use is to continue to rise steeply, according to government forecasts. The third plan (1980-85) estimates that arrivals and departures at Saudi airports will rise to 26,500,000 in 1983-84 compared with just over 13 millions in 1977-78.

Ambitious plans have been drafted to meet booming demand for air transport both into and within the kingdom. The heart of the programme is the three international airports being built in Jiddah, Riydah and Dhahran under the supervision of the International Airports Programme Office. Work at Riyadh has been proceeding at a remarkable pace since construction started there in 1978. The airport will start operating by 1985. Dhahran airport is still at the planning stage.

Elsewhere, airports at Abha and Jizan in the south-west, and Medina and Taif, which is south-east of Mecca, are to be upgraded in the third plan to accommodate wide-bodied jets. New airports are planned for Baha and Hofuf.

All this activity is being financed directly from the kingdom's development budget, which has been fixed at 782,700m rials ($233,640m) at constant prices for the third plan. Of the 140,000m rials budget for transport and communications, civil aviation projects are to take 35,700m rials — only slightly less than allocations for road building. The civil aviation budget is more than seven times the planned expenditure on new railways.

New roads, such as the Dammam-Riyadh-Jiddah expressway now under construction, will relieve some of the burden of responsibility shouldered by the national airline, Saudia, for providing cheap transport for Saudi citizens. This was one of the main reasons why fares were unchanged in money terms for the whole of the second plan. Low tariffs helped to stimulate demand for air services but also left Saudia with growing deficits. These amounted to an average of 100 rials ($30) for each domestic ticket by early 1981.

To correct this trend, Saudia announced a 70 per cent increase in fares in March. This will help the airline to meet its planned target of achieving a financial balance in its domestic services. The cost of travelling first class between Jiddah and Riyadh is now 814 rials ($243) compared with 420 rials before the increases.

The decision to allow increases of this size is the first step towards an integrated Saudi transport policy. It may have been influenced by the establishment since 1978 of an inter-city bus network run by the state-owned Saudi Public Transport Company (Saptco). Bus fares are deliberately kept down. For example, the fare for the 150 km journey to Taif from Jiddah is $3. This is likely to encourage Saudis to use the roads more.

However, air transport is expected to remain the most important way of getting around the kingdom for the immediate future. The kingdom's size and the inhospitable environment outside the widely dispersed settlements will continue to keep business travellers off the roads.

A rise in passenger traffic to towns outside the major commercial centres is forecast, as development intensifies in the regions. Medina and Abha are expected to be the airports most heavily used. Arrivals and departures at both are expected to rise to more than a million by 1983-84 compared with 500,000 at each in 1[illegible] By 1983-84, the total f[illegible] six main domestic ai[illegible] — Abha, Jizan, M[illegible] Qasim, Tabuk and T[illegible] will rise to more [illegible] 4,600,000 compared wi[illegible] over two million in 197[illegible]

To service this mark[illegible] pursue plans for [illegible] expansion worldwide, [illegible] is buying several new p[illegible] ger jets. A $900m ord[illegible] 11 Airbus Industrie A [illegible] 600 series wide-bodie[illegible] craft was placed in I[illegible] ber. Another nine co[illegible] bought soon. Five [illegible] Lockheed L 1011 TriSt[illegible] to be added to the 13 [illegible] is already operating, a[illegible] Boeing 747s to the 9 [illegible] 737s and 707s already[illegible] fleet. These purchases [illegible] increase the numb[illegible] wholly-owned aircra[illegible] Saudia's fleet to 74, [illegible] the airline the fastest [illegible] ing in the world.

Edmund O'Sull[illegible]
Middle East Economic [illegible]

The Haj

Gateway for upholders of the fifth pillar of Islam

The Haj is the pilgrimage to the Holy City of Mecca. Haj means "effort" — the effort of submerging one's self in the will of God. The journey to Mecca is one physical manifestation of this effort.

The Haj is the fifth pillar of Islam (the other four are the declaration of the unity of God and acceptance of the prophethood of Muhammad, the five daily prayers, fasting during the month of Ramadan, and *zakat*, the poor due). Every Muslim, if he or she has the means, is required to undertake the journey to the "Barren Valley" of Mecca at least once.

The experience defies description, but its attraction is so compelling that it is a dream of every Muslim, whatever his place of birth or place in society, to visit Mecca and receive the grace of God.

The Haj is performed during the second week of the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah, the twelfth month of the Muslim calendar. As this is a lunar calendar it moves through the seasons, completing a cycle every 30 years. This year the Haj will occur during the second week of October.

The final destination of the pilgrims is the Ka'aba in the Masjid al-Haram, the sacred mosque. The Ka'aba in the valley of Mecca is the focus of the Muslim community and a symbol of the unchanging values of Islam. Mecca is about 70 km east of Jiddah, is surrounded by a high, rugged mountain chain, and has a harsh climate.

It was a centre of pilgrimage for more than 2,000 years before the birth of Islam, and was the birthplace of Muhammad.

For most of the two million or so pilgrims who perform the Haj every year, the point of entry into the *hijaz*, the holy areas, is Jiddah. Air travel has taken over from the traditionally most common mode of transport, the caravan. The Egyptian caravan set out from Cairo, crossed the Sinai peninsula and then followed the coastal plain, a journey of about 40 days. Pilgrims from north and north-west Africa joined the caravan in Cairo. The second great caravan assembled in Damascus and moved south via Medina, reaching Mecca in about 30 days. The third caravan crossed the Arabian peninsula from Baghdad.

The modern pilgrim flies direct to Jiddah airport, where he waits for up to 24 hours for his passport to be processed and a pilgrim guide to be assigned to him. The arrangements at the new airport, it is claimed, will cut the time taken to complete entry formalities for each pilgrim to about four hours.

At Jiddah, the pilgrims abandon their worldly dress, and with it their material desires, and assume the state of *ihram*. Physically, the *ihram* consists of two unsewn sheets of cloth — a loin cloth and a shoulder cover with which the pilgrims cover themselves. Spiritually, the *ihram* consists of many sacred prohibitions; there cannot be any acts of aggression (even the plucking of a flower is forbidden), personal adornments are forbidden and sexual desires and impulses must be sublimated. Once in *ihram* the pilgrims move towards Mecca.

Pilgrims are transported from Jiddah to Mecca in special pilgrim buses. The agency which has exclusive control of Haj transport is the Haj Vehicles Union. This is a government agency under the Ministry of Haj; and it aims to control the fair distribution of pilgrims among the Haj transport companies.

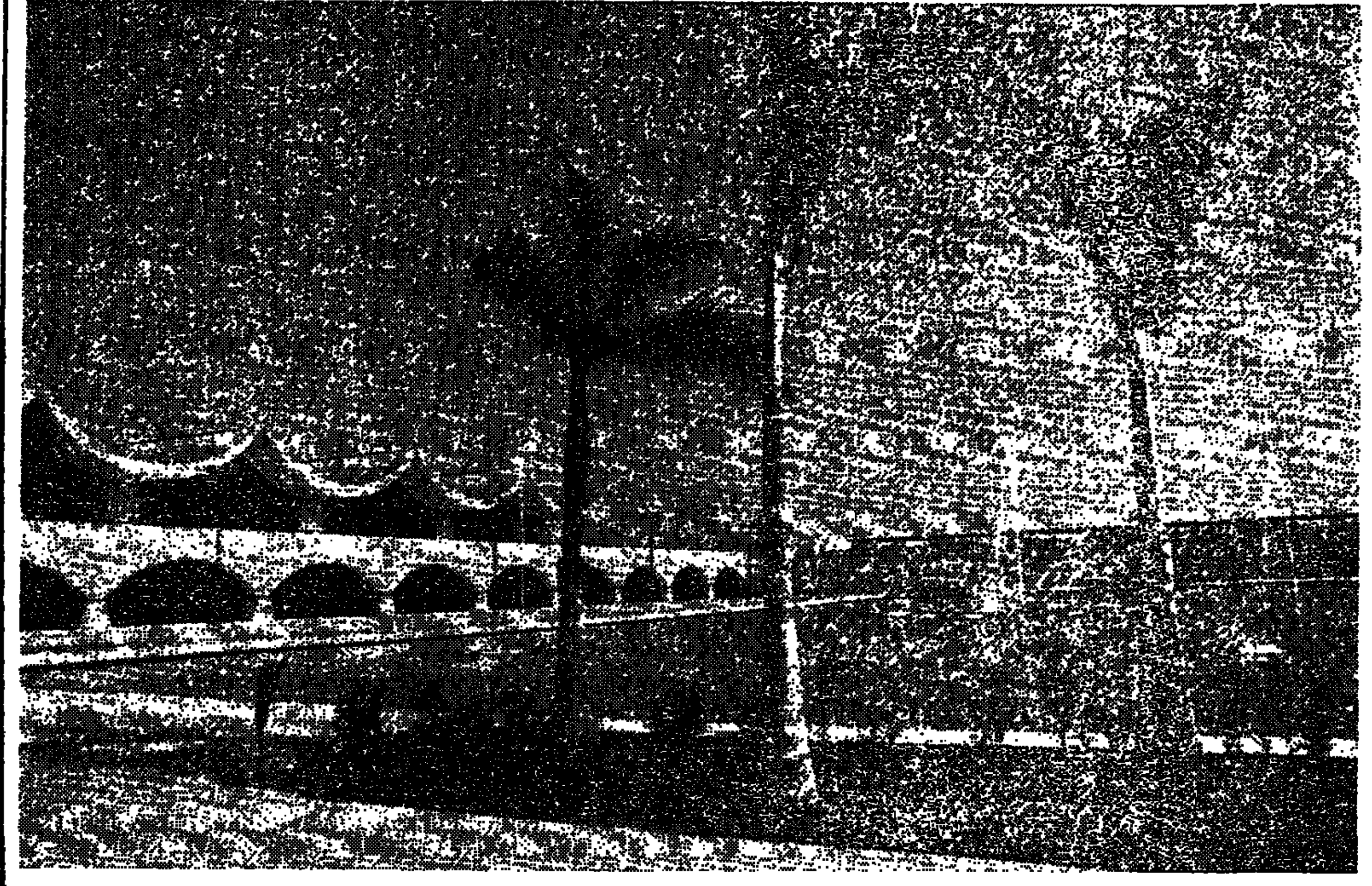
There are five privately-owned Haj transport companies, whose total fleet capacities cannot meet the rising numbers of pilgrims. The union distributes the pilgrims to the transport companies on the basis of a rotating priority systems and according to the capacity of each company. The union also collects the fees for the trip and gives the money to the companies. It sets standards for the vehicles and the level of service desired from each company.

The intention of the Saudi Government in setting up the union was to prevent harmful competition between the transport companies and possible exploitation of the pilgrims. It has succeeded in these goals to some extent. However, since the transport companies are assured of their income they have no incentive to improve the service. Bitter complaints from the pilgrims — overloading, being left without a driver, maltreatment — are common. Moreover, as the present regulations of the union prevent the companies from transporting anyone except pilgrims, their fleet remains idle for the rest of the year. They are thus forced to demand exorbitant fees from the pilgrims.

On entering the city of Mecca, the pilgrims go straight to the sacred mosque. In the *haram* they walk seven times around the Ka'aba to show their readiness to obey the command of God. After performing the circumambulation of the Ka'aba, the pilgrims perform the *sa'y*, the act of covering seven times the ground between the hills of Sufa and Marwah — a reenactment of the search for water by Hagar, the wife of the prophet Abraham. The rest of the time in Mecca is spent in absorbing the history and the spiritual fervour of the city.

The Haj proper begins on the eighth day of Dhu al-Hijjah when the pilgrims make their way to Muna, a small village five miles east of Mecca, to spend the night in prayer, meditation and preparation for the rite of *wuquf* (the standing), which occurs the next day.

The ninth day of Dhu al-Hijjah is the Day of Arafat. The pilgrims leave for Arafat and reach the plains before midday. It is there that the supreme hours of the Haj are spent.


Pilgrims in contemplative mood pass through Jiddah, the point of entry to the holy areas.

When the sun passes the meridian, the ritual of *wuquf* begins. The two million pilgrims stand together, all dressed in identical unsown sheets of cloth, praying for forgiveness and guidance. The Brotherhood of Islam reaches its peak there, but the overriding experience is personal.

Immediately after sunset on the ninth day of Dhu al-Hijjah the *nafrah* — the mass exodus of pilgrims from the plains of Arafat towards Muzdalifah — begins. Muzdalifah is an open plain sheltered by ched hills, with a sparse growth of thorn bushes. The pilgrims spend a night under the open sky and turn back towards Muna the next morning.

Back in Muna the pilgrims spend three nights during which they perform two major rites: " the stoning of Satan" and the sacrifice of an animal. The stoning is a gesture which symbolizes the pilgrims' repudiation of evil. The sacrifice has several meanings: it commemorates the willingness of Abraham to sacrifice his son; it symbolizes the preparedness of Muslims to give up what is dear to them: it marks the renunciation of idolatrous sacrifice; it reminds the pilgrims of those who are less fortunate; it offers thanksgiving to God. As Muslims everywhere offer identical sacrifices on the same day, the sacrifice is also part of a worldwide celebration which unites those on the Haj with Muslims everywhere.

Throughout their stay in Mecca, Muna and Arafat, the pilgrims are under the protection of pilgrim guides, the *mutawwuf*. The pilgrims are assigned to *mutawwuf* who serve as general aids and guides and are also responsible for accommodation, local transport, and the feeding of the pilgrims. Because business is guaranteed, traditional standards of *mutawwuf* care and hospitality have seriously declined. Moreover, many sincere *mutawwuf* have not been able to adjust to the rapid rate of increase in the numbers of pilgrims. Thus, many *mutawwuf* leave the pilgrims to fend for themselves. The Saudi Government is reexamining the traditional *mutawwaf* system and major changes are expected.

In Mecca the pilgrims stay in houses owned or rented by the *mutawwuf*. Those who can afford it stay in the plush, over-priced Meccan hotels. A large population of pilgrims live on the streets of Mecca. In Muna the *mutawwaf* accommodation consists largely of purpose-built houses and tents. There, too, many pilgrims end up with makeshift arrangements on the streets. In Arafat accommodation consists only of *mutawwaf* tents.

In general *mutawwuf* provide food for their pilgrims, but a huge amount of imported food is also available from the shops and street restaurants which spring up during the Haj season and crowd both sides of the Mecca-Muna road. A large fleet of mobile food stores moves with the pilgrims from Muna to Arafat, and then to Muzdalifah.

Transport between Mecca and Muna, and to Arafat, is by car, and by pilgrim and private buses. The main traffic problem in this circuit is the presence of large buses collecting pilgrims for the journey to Arafat in the narrow streets of Mecca. Formerly, departure from Arafat was a big problem, but this has apparently been solved by the construction of several bridges.

One solution which has evidently been successful is the construction of two walkways between Arafat and Muna; these are fully used by the pilgrims.

The problems associated with the movement of two million pilgrims in a valley less that 2 km wide are formidable. Pilgrims come to Mecca prepared to face hardship. For generations they have put up with problems of accommodation, food and travel, and the harsh climate of Mecca.

Now, however, they face a new hurdle in their spiritual quest — advanced technology and the alienation which it generates. This technology is alien to the harsh, natural environment of the Haj. The challenge of meeting the difficulties of the Haj in a manner which preserves the purity of the sacred places has yet to be met.

Ziauddin Sardar
science editor,
Arabia: Islamic World Review

15 hours to process one person

"There is no other occasion in the world's calendar of events when so many gather in one small place for so short a time", Mr Sameer Maddah, manager of the Haj terminal at the new Jiddah airport, says. He has been given the task of supervising the arrival and departure of all pilgrims into Saudi Arabia through this terminal.

"It takes 15 hours to process a single hajji at the airport and that is why there are dormitories, because they fall asleep while waiting," Mr Maddah adds. He is heading a special committee to cut that wait to a maximum of four hours. A whole range of government departments has to scrutinize a Haj visa immigration, internal security, registration, health and the Interior Ministry.

After that, the Department of Religious Affairs has to organize the hajji's transport to Mecca and Medina and put him in a group which is supervised by a registered Saudi *maulvi* who will stay with the group throughout the Haj. Finally there is a department to make sure that everybody leaves the country, because a large number of poor hajjis try to stay on to find work in the lucrative labour market of Saudi Arabia.

For this reason the committee, which has the assistance of foreign experts and a computer, has named the terminal the Haj Facilities Complex. The terminal will eventually be able to handle 80,000 people a day during the short, but intense, 10-week season. For the rest of the year it will be used for Umra flights (the smaller haj that can be done throughout the year), student and teacher flights and even exhibitions.

The committee will be having a trial run in the Haj season this autumn although this year the terminal will not be handling all the Haj traffic. Mr Maddah emphasized that the biggest problem will be changing old methods of work because every relevant government department will be represented in the terminal and they will have to work in a new coordinated manner: "No easy task when you are working under the pressure of having to get the hajjis to Mecca by a certain date or to Arafat by sunset", Mr Maddah said.

The Haj terminal has been labelled grandiose and unmanageable. Its symbolic importance to the Saudis and to many Muslims arriving for the most important trip of their lives, was put by Major Jalil, public relations officer at the airport: "Such an airport serves more than a function — it is a symbol and serves as a service and a backdrop to Islam's most holy place — Mecca".

Jamal Rasheed

Architecture

Inverted trumpet shapes of a bisected 'city'

What single, widespread and characteristic building type best symbolizes the scale and pace of change and development in the twentieth century, as the railway terminus did for the nineteenth? The obvious answer must be the airport, both for its role in the progress of communications and for its accessibility to increasing numbers of the population of developed and developing countries alike.

Now often the size of a town in area and working population — and generally more complex in the services and systems which it requires — the airport has become at once the gateway of modern international commerce and the focus of the mass service industry of tourism. Occasionally, too, it may acquire other roles; facilities may have to be shared with a military or defence installation.

Even more exceptionally, an airport has to meet yet another need, as in the case of the new Jiddah international airport, which will replace the former, recently expanded complex. For, over and above its more generally understood functions, Jiddah is the main point of entry into the kingdom of Saudi Arabia for devout Muslims making the Haj (pilgrimage) to the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina.

As such, the new Jiddah airport will have a unique place in the not particularly well-documented architectural history of airports and airport terminal buildings. Despite a pedigree of more than half a century, these still receive little attention in the obvious reference sources, such as Nikolaus Pevsner in his *History of Building Types*, or the most recent edition of Banister Fletcher's *History of Architecture*.

Nikolaus Pevsner writes: "Of important aerodrome buildings there are more than can be referred to here. In whatever country, they all seem to be forever growing. Cranes or scaffolding never leave the premises. The architectural results, however, are indifferent." The completion of the new airport, however, should provide a long-needed chapter of architectural history and perhaps, in the process, it will lead to a review of the numerous new airports in the Middle East.

The architectural parentage of the new airport, in its final form, is impressive. In 1975 the Saudi aviation authorities decided, in face of increasing passenger traffic, to go for a major expansion of the original mid-1960s plan — with added facilities for the Saudi Air Force as well as for the national flag carrier, Saudia. It was at this stage that the Government brought in the internationally renowned American firm of architects, Skidmore Owings & Merrill (SOM), to draw up a completely new master plan for the replacement airport.

Founded in 1935, this firm originally rose to prominence with the aid of United States government contracts — initially the wartime atomic research centre at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and later the US Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Best known for its classic modern office towers such as Lever House, New York, of 1952, the practice also laid the foundations of the planning knowledge needed for masterminding such a large-scale project as Jiddah airport with the Chicago Circle Campus for the University of Illinois.


The royal terminal: a palace in miniature.

Only since the mid-1960s has SOM really been working on a worldwide scale — its British collaborations include headquarter complexes for Boots, Heinz and W.D. & H.O. Wills — and it is relatively new to the Middle East. Its philosophy, however, is eminently exportable; the firm creates the *organization* within which "the people who produce the architecture" can function, as the founding partners put it.

Architectural interest in the new airport focuses on the three terminal pavilions and the Haj complex. The south is the major commercial terminal intended mainly for Saudia's own international and domestic flights. Appropriately for the national airline's prestige entry point, it is clad (externally and internally) and floored in specially imported Italian marble. It incorporates a hotel and a mosque (one of four in the whole development).

Facing it is the north terminal, built for the movements of other, foreign, airlines. This is less expensively finished than the south terminal, but both share the same overall external design concept, with their gently scalloped concave roof shells counterpointing a line of long, low arches along the main elevations.

Standing a little apart to the west of the central aircraft operations area on the Medina Road is the Royal Pavilion, with its own apron for the use of the Saudi Royal Family and visiting heads of state. Distinctive in its design (by the Michigan architect Minoru Yamasaki), it is clad in white Greek marble with a copper roof. A distinguished palace in miniature, it adds a fitting note of climax to the arrangements for the reception of passengers.

The real architectural landmark of the entire site of more than 100 square kilometres is SOM's own Haj terminal, standing on its own to the north of the main handling facilities but within easy reach of the runways during the short, frenetic period of a few weeks every year when the pilgrimage season is in full swing. Designed in two halves, on either side of a central spine road giving access to Mecca, it has not only to handle up to 5,000 arrivals an hour, but to hold many of them while they decide their pilgrimage arrangements. What SOM has provided for them is, appropriately enough, a bisected tent city which is modern in style and covers about 50 hectares.

The terminal is built up from 210 tapering, glass-fibre fabric-covered "tents", their inverted trumpet shapes echoing the soft roof curves of the normal terminals. They are supported by 45-metre high steel and concrete pylons and banked into modules flanking the access road on either side. For the comfort of pilgrims during their hours of waiting, the tent walls are left open to the winds for natural ventilation. The fabric is also designed to admit adequate daylight. Inside are restaurants, lounges and mosques, as well as customs and immigration facilities. Modern technology has succeeded in making the terminal a close approximation to the traditional tent of the Arabian traveller.

Even during its construction, the pilgrims' tent city has provided the main visual attraction of the whole airport development and should, together with the overall design, ensure that the new airport has more than a mere footnote in future works of architectural history.

a Special Correspondent

In the past 10 years the population of Jiddah, the commercial capital of Saudi Arabia, has tripled. **George Duncan**, who has worked as an architect and planner in the city for the past 12 years, reports on its remarkable growth

Roads surround the tomb of Eve

Looking at Jiddah today, a bustling, growing city of well over a million people, it is almost impossible to believe that until 1947 it was a walled settlement of about 30,000 inhabitants and had been so, with changes in its fortunes, for as long as recorded time. Like all ancient cities which survive, it commands an essential location in the movement of people and goods. The formidable triple banks of the Red Sea coral reefs have a navigable deep-water gap there.

The Asir Escarpment, a towering 1,700-metre, near-vertical face, which stretches unbroken from Yemen, the Arabia Felix of the Romans, tails off about 100km inland. Jiddah itself, on the hot, humid coastal plain, lacked water, but between Jiddah and Mecca lies the Wadi Fatima, where underground aquifers allowed a plentiful supply of water and food, even though, until recent times, a laborious day or two's camel journey away from Jiddah.

The existence of Jiddah, and Mecca, at this crossing point of the north-south route (from Arabia Felix to Egypt and Mesopotamia) and east-west route (from the Red Sea into the interior) is thus ancient and pre-Islamic. It is said that Jiddah was built upon the tomb of Eve. A recorded drawing of the tomb appears in an account of Jiddah by Richard Burton published in 1853, when he computed it to 200 paces long.

The cemetery containing the tomb, now disappeared, is still there, just outside the old city to the north. A generation ago it was encompassed by the desert, now it is surrounded on every side by roads and buildings.

Mecca, the Holy City of Islam since the time of the Prophet Muhammad in the sixth century, was where Abraham left his slave wife, Hagar, and their son, Ismail, who, near death, were succoured by the miracle of a fountain of water gushing from the desert. To Muslims this spring is the water of Zem Zem, located within the Holy Mosque, with the Ka'aba at its centre.

The fifth pillar of Islam is the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca, and with the spread of Islam throughout the world Jiddah acquired a further role to that of a trading centre: the gateway to Mecca for sea and land pilgrims. The growth in the number of pilgrims now making the Haj is even more startling than that of the growth of the population of Jiddah. Twenty, even 15, years ago the pilgrims could be counted in tens of thousands. Now more than two million pilgrims perform the Haj each year.

Little wonder that the most striking feature of the new airport is the Haj terminal. Pilgrims arriving by air far exceed sea and land arrivals and this is now the principal means of travel for non-Saudi pilgrims through Jiddah en route to Mecca. The arrival of hundreds of pilgrims, all dressed identically in their *ihram* or simple white draped towels, is an unforgettable sight. They walk calmly in a great crocodile down the steps from their jumbo jet and across the taxiway to their purpose-built accommodation.

The sub-region contains a third city, Taif, which stands atop the escarpment and is the summer capital. It was there that the third Islamic conference was held earlier this year. The Jiddah-Mecca-Taif corridor contains more than two million people and is the most populous and fastest growing area of the kingdom. With so much going for them, this group of cities is bound to grow and prosper.

Five regions are identified

In 1968, after some pioneer regional planning research which identified five regions, the Saudi authorities asked the United Nations for help in setting up regional and city planning studies and in appointing consultants to do this work. The largest and most sensitive region was the Western Region, which contains the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, as well as Jiddah, Taif, Tabuk and Yanbu.

After a joint United Nations-Saudi review and a short-listing of international planning consultants who could tackle planning work of this magnitude (the Western Region is half again as large as Britain), Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners (RMJM) was appointed, set up offices in Jiddah and started work in 1971. Jamieson, Mackay and Partners was appointed by RMJM as transport consultant.

The three-year programme started with comprehensive demographic, transport and land-use surveys. These surveys established, for the first time in the kingdom, the statistical information essential to predict — or attempt to predict — the likely patterns of growth and change over 1971-91 in the region's six major cities and its other towns and rural areas. This survey work was possible only because Fairey (now Clyde) Surveys had been commissioned by RMJM to update and expand the existing mapping.

Because of the special nature of the Holy Cities and also the wish of the ministry (now the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs) to have its consultants train young Saudi architects, planners, geographers, road engineers and technicians, the British team worked from the outset with Saudi counterparts. While it was not always easy to maintain the momentum of an important planning exercise within a very tight programme and at the same time help and direct a Saudi team, with considerable tact and patience on both sides, the "merger" was successful.

Over the past 10 years, RMJM has trained and worked with more than 100 Saudi professionals and technicians. Fortunately, English is the second language of Saudi Arabia.

The regional plan set the framework for both urban and rural distribution, emphasis and pace of growth. It was within this overall context that the role and contribution of the six most important cities and the 18 smaller towns was determined. It took 15 months of intense surveys and information collection to reach the stage of predicting the patterns of growth and change in the region over the 20-year plan period.

This was then presented to the High Committee — the supreme decision-making body of the client. Jiddah, the committee was informed, had a population of 371,000 in 1971. By 1991, the city would grow, based on permutations of a range of factors, to somewhere between 700,000 and 1,650,000 people. Silence and disbelief met this statement.

It then took some time for the consultants to explain and convince the committee that they were not being irresponsible, but that sticking a pin in a chart with a population figure for 1971, and with no earlier statistical information, made precise predictions impossible. In any case, the more precise the prediction the more likely it would be to be wrong.

So, instead of a traditional master plan concept, each city's plan was prepared as a flexible strategy able to respond to changes during its implementation. However, it was agreed that the roads and essential services — water, sewerage, electricity and telecommunications — should be designed to meet the maximum growth targets. This became the key to the next five years' development.

By 1973 each city had an approved plan with what was, at that time, ambitious prospects. The second national five-year development plan for 1975-80 was in preparation, and its implementation, backed by ever increasing oil revenues, led to a boom in the mid 1970s. Jiddah received the brunt of this dynamic and dramatic growth. The city's growth rate reached a peak at about 16 per cent a year and averaged 13 to 14 per cent over this period, a doubled rate in five to six years.

This gave Jiddah the distinction of being one of the fastest growing cities in the world. Place this growth in the context of a programme of providing essential services (taken for granted in Western cities) and you have some idea of the magnitude of the task the city had to cope with. The amount of water required to meet this population increase was immense. Jiddah One, the desalination plant recently opened — and a landmark in the desert by the sea at that time — was followed and dwarfed by Jiddah Two, Three and now Four.

In 1972 desalination provided five million gallons of water and 50 MW of power a day. When Jiddah Four opens, 75 million gallons of water and 850 MW of power will be available. It was a similar uphill fight to provide new roads and multi-level intersections (80 are completed or under construction) to cope with the traffic growth. The sewerage, electricity and telecommunications systems likewise underwent great and rapid expansion. So great were the pressures that the Municipality Coordination Committee, under the chairmanship of the mayor, Shaikh Mohammed Said Farsi, used to meet daily.



The old city of Jiddah before its fortified wall foreground left was pulled down in the late 1940s. Right: the city today.

Today this frenetic rate of growth has abated. Three years ago RMJM's low population target for 1991 was passed and plans for a city of two million are now approaching reality. Consultants seldom see their plans realized because the funding and expropriation to achieve them proceed at a snail's pace. The opposite has been true here.

Progress and preservation

Mainly because of the impetus and concern of the mayor, a major attempt has been and continues to be made to create an Arab city of the twentieth century. This no doubt sounds a contradiction in terms as, for example, the car and its attendant highways are far removed from the scale and environment of the historic Arab city. This is centred on the mosque, the suk, or market place, and merchant family homes designed to give privacy, shade and enclosure, all tightly clustered around narrow, often canopied, alleyways.

But the essence of this lifestyle — the home and family where relations and friends meet and entertain one another, the public separation, in schools for example, of the sexes, the lack of theatres or cinemas (this is why home video television is so popular) — is, and will remain, a reminder that this conservative and religious society wishes to preserve a way of life consistent with both history and progress. Expatriates must understand and respect this way of life if they wish to come to terms with living in Jiddah.

Applying this understanding to the built environment is no easy task. As well as preparing the master plan and many detailed studies, RMJM carried out two projects, the development of the sea-coast and the conservation of the old city, in which these social and cultural values could be considered and applied.

Corniche creates interest

Jiddah has been termed the Bride of the Red Sea. Development in the 1950s and 1960s had turned its back to the sea. With large areas of shallow water made stagnant and oppressive by the lack of tidal movement, reclamation was first mooted in the master plan and, with it, came the opportunity to create recreational areas and make the best use of open spaces. This concept was developed in the detailed plan prepared for more than 120km of coastline, including Sharm Obhur, the 7km deepwater, natural fissure 35km north of the city centre.

The backbone of the corniche design was a recreational road, landscaped and moulded into contours created to relieve the totally flat landscape. Where the shallow shelf between the land and the 30 metre deep reef allowed, the road curved into the sea. The central divide between the carriageways was varied in width to give interest and allow landscaping, including sea-water pools and fountains. This route served a linked series of small picnic and parking areas and, occasionally, small centres comprising a marina, beach houses, cafes and restaurants and a mosque.

The northern arm of the corniche was to some extent affected by the existing seaside villas and compounds, but the open areas, and particularly the reclaimed areas, allowed large areas of public open space to be created. The southern sector was less developed and a more imaginative and creative plan could be achieved. It is envisaged that part of this southern sector will become a city by the sea, with marinas, hotels and holiday homes available to the people of Mecca as well as those of Jiddah, as the completion of the motorway between Mecca and Jiddah will vastly assist travel between the two cities.

This new route will also help to open up the southern part of Jiddah. The central sector of the corniche achieved two vital city functions. Reclamation allowed the central business area to expand seawards instead of eastwards into the old remaining historic core, and new cross-city roads, car parking and open spaces could also be established. The central and northern sectors are nearing completion, and a start has been made on building towards the south.

The emphasis on small open spaces for picnicking and children's play, rather than on massive recreational features or development, was deliberate. It allows and encourages families to drive from their home to a sheltered spot by the sea to sit, eat and relax, one of the elements of a stable society and consistent with the traditional pattern of Islamic family life.

Old city and its conservation

The impact of this tremendous growth on the old historic city was inevitably severe. However, large groups of old buildings still survived. Only a slight touch of imagination is necessary in these areas to visualize the scenes described by Burton and T. E. Lawrence — the latter gives a brief but vivid account of Jiddah in *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. As it happened, to a large extent these areas survived by the driving of a dual carriageway through the old city in 1965. This acted as a boundary line to separate the multi-storey new developments in the business district west of the new road, towards the sea, from the relative backwater to the east.

The municipality recognized, however, that a complete study was required for the old city area and RMJM started this in 1979. There were two main objectives. First, to ensure, as set out in the master plan, that the central area would remain the principal business, shopping and commercial centre of Jiddah and, second, to protect and conserve the social and physical fabric of the remaining historic areas.

The building by building survey (including a photographic record) showed that more than 1,000 traditional coral limestone structures, many with ornately carved wooden bay windows, lattice-work balconies, casements and roof-top terraces, still survived. These were mainly two to four storey town houses interspersed with merchant palaces, mosques, caravanserais and a school, set along a system of narrow alleyways and small irregular open spaces. It still comes as a surprise to those who visit or live in Jiddah to find this immensely rich heritage.

Of the four courses of action submitted, the municipality boldly elected to develop the one which offered the greatest conservation gain. Now, 537 historic buildings, in five conservation areas covering a total of almost 60 hectares, have been designated for protection and enhancement. A new municipality office, under the direction of Amr Darwish, the leader of the RMJM Saudi team during the study, has been established and strict regulations control all aspects of conservation and development within the entire old city area.

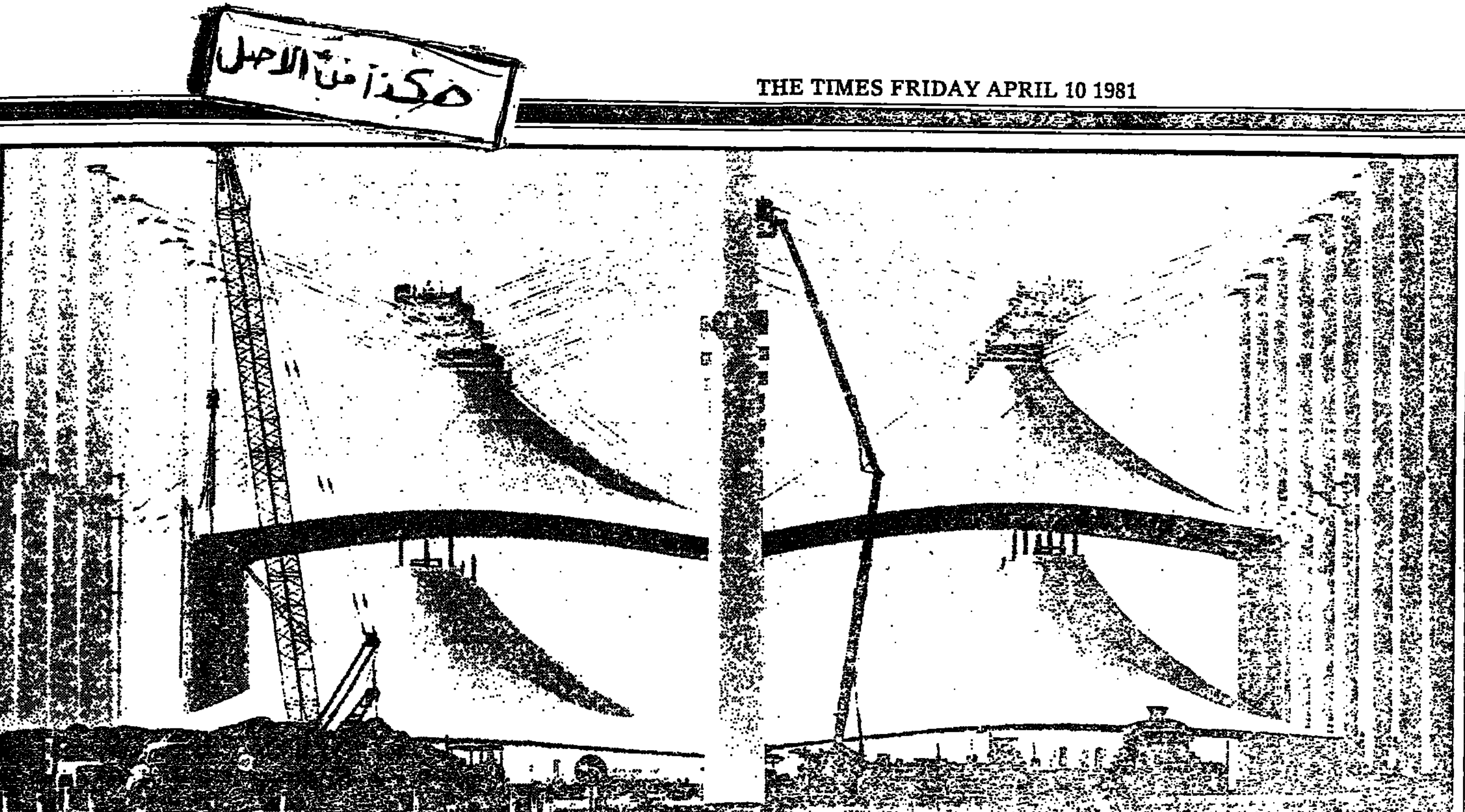
It is too early to tell if all of RMJM's ambitious plans will be implemented but the mayor and his staff are convinced that saving the old and creating the new are essential and complementary aspects of the same goal.

Jiddah — The Open Air Museum is the title of a calendar for 1981. The wealth of sculptures, fountains, gardens, and planting associated with new roads is transforming Jiddah from a city with only one tree — still standing at the entrance to the most famous of Jiddah's merchant family homes, the Nassif House — to a green and spacious city.

Henry Moore sculptures adorn the lagoon corniche bridge in the city cen[tre]; vast and illuminated water soars into the the lagoon in front [of the] guest palace; a m[...] fountain nears complet[ion] the round-about as the centre is entered fro[m the] north; and, at c[...] throughout the city, sculptures, terraces [and] gardens are taking shap[e].

Cynical observers dismiss these as frip[pery]. They are not. Withi[n the] context of so many [...]mental pressures, it [would] have been too easy to [have] lost sight of quality [and] grace in shaping the f[uture]. The mayor is an arc[hitect] and city planner. This [back]ground, coupled with foresight, has taken [Jiddah] through a tumultuous [decade] with strength and hop[e for] the future.

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Parasol roofs being hoisted on to the Haj terminal.

Construction

Delays and overdesign contribute to huge cost

In spite of its many impressive features, the new Jiddah international airport is not without critics among contractors to Saudi Arabia. Its extraordinary cost causes the most persistent comment. Between the airport's conception in the early 1960s and its official opening later this month, at least $5,000m will have been spent on construction work.

Further facilities are to be built at the site in the 1980s, including a Royal Saudi Air Force base, a Saudia maintenance building, a hospital, further desalination units and general aviation facilities. This could push the final bill for the airport as high as $10,000m. As a senior executive with Parsons Daniel, the company managing the construction, commented in early 1980, it may not be the biggest construction project the world has seen, but it is probably the most expensive.

In addition to the lengthy delays in getting work going, at least two other factors contributed significantly to the project's huge final cost. The first was the tendency for foreign architects to overdesign the facilities to be built at the airport. The emergence of locally-owned consulting companies conscious of Saudi needs and of the constraints on construction in the kingdom's harsh environment will help to prevent a repetition of this difficulty.

The second was the lack of trained engineers in government departments with the skills to monitor and criticize how the project was being designed and put into effect. Contractors say that the number of technical staff in Saudi government departments has grown dramatically in recent years. This has increased the kingdom's ability to get value for money in other public sector construction projects. Jiddah airport's costly lessons have been absorbed, ensuring that spending on other big projects has been kept within reasonable bounds, Tarek Shawaf of Saudconsult, one of the first Saudi-owned consultancies working in the kingdom, says. As a result, there will be a "fantastic disparity" between the cost of building Jiddah airport, and the new international airports in Riyadh and Dhahran, to be completed in the 1980s. "We have learnt the lesson", he adds.

The Jiddah airport was planned in what has become the standard Saudi way of handling huge turnkey projects. A consultant was appointed to act as manager for construction work, in this case the joint venture Company Parsons Daniel. This is owned by Saudi investors and two American companies, Daniel International Corporation and Ralph M. Parsons. The latter is also a partner in Saudi Arabian Parsons, which manages the massive Yanbu industrial city project on the Red Sea.

As contractors hurried to meet deadlines in late 1980 and early 1981, more than 11,000 men were working on site. More than 70 contractors from 35 countries were involved in a variety of capacities. A 200 cubic metre-a-day prestressed concrete manufacturing plant worked flat out to meet contractor's demands for building materials.

The airport's main features are its three terminals. The Haj terminal, being built by the West Germany firm of Hochtief to designs by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, was an international talking point well before its parasol roofs were hoisted into place. The south terminal, designed by Edward Durrell Stone of the United States, was the first to be finished. Also built by Hochtief, it has high convex roof sections, built mainly from cast-in-place concrete. The terminal forms one side of a courtyard, which is also surrounded by a mosque, airport offices and an hotel. It will be used exclusively by Saudi passengers.

The smallest terminal is sited in the north of the airport close to the Haj building. Built by Hochtief and designed by Edward Durrell Stone, it is to be used by passengers travelling with other airlines.

Lying midway between the northern and southern terminals is the $100m Royal Pavilion building. It was designed by Minoru Yamasaki of the United States, architect for New York's World Trade Centre. Features include a solid copper roof and an approach road lined with palms, specially flown in for the project.

A range of international contractors were responsible for other important elements of the airport. A French consortium, Sodeteg Engineering, built the hangar to accommodate the Royal Family's Boeing 747s. Japan's Sumitomo is building the giant desalination plant and Petrola International of Greece installed the underground fuel pipes.

As more of the airport is completed, new problems will emerge. The first is the enormous amount of foreign manpower, both skilled and unskilled, that will be needed to operate and maintain the buildings and services in the airport.

The second is providing insurance cover for the project. Despite Islamic strictures about insurance, a contract has been awarded to Ghaith Pharaon's United Commercial Agencies (UCA) to arrange cover for Jiddah. If it is handled in the same way as it was for the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, the business will be delegated to Saudi-controlled offshore insurance companies. Sensitivity about this whole issue is likely to mean that the final insurance value of the airport will never be revealed.

Edmund O'Sullivan

Staffing worry

Having one of the world's most advanced, computerized airports on their soil is going to cause acute manpower problems for the Saudis. Because of the small indigenous population and the lack of necessary skills, the country's development schemes are already heavily dependent on foreigners. The new airport will increase this dependence.

When in full operation the airport will need about 11,000 staff. This figure may rise to 15,000 by 1985. The Haj terminal will use additional staff for the 10-week Haj period. Saudiization is a keynote of the new five-year plan, especially in such spheres as oil, Saudia (the national airline), and the new airport. However, the Saudis are going to be unable to fulfil such staff requirements themselves.

Last year the Saudi Civil Aviation Presidency prepared an extensive study on the manpower difficulties of the new airport and submitted it to the Government. The result has been that about 150 Saudis are studying some branch of airport management abroad, largely in the United States and West Germany, sponsored by the American managing contractor, Parsons Daniel, and the airport construction company, Hochtief of West Germany.

Hochtief, which has built the entire complex with the aid of about 50 sub-contractors, has already won the maintenance contract for the airport during the next five years. About 2,600 Europeans are living in the Hochtief village on the site, a figure which is expected to be maintained until 1985. Parsons Daniel has a large staff but its number will be reduced as the various phases of the airport are completed.

Cleaning contracts have been won by South Korean firms, which will be housing their staff at a labour camp on the site. The rest of the airport staff hired by the Saudis are expected to be Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. There are more than 8,000 workers from the sub-continent on the site.

The airport authorities are keen to have Saudis occupying all the top management posts by 1985 but this will prove difficult given the complexities of the airport, the shortage of Saudis and the high drop-out rate of those who are going abroad for training.

Foreign manpower is expected to remain crucial to the airport's running for some time, with Americans, West Germans, Italians and Britons working in the managerial and technical areas, and West and South-East Asians and other Arabs doing the semi-skilled jobs.

"This airport's very size will make it as difficult to run as Heathrow because of its constricted size", one site engineer said. The replacement of foreigners by Saudis will therefore be a lengthy process.

Shrubs and flowers transform desert

The site of the new airport consists of 40 square miles of stony desert which may be whipped up by high winds into ferocious sandstorms, a hazard to any air traffic. To counteract this, and to make the airport look less bleak, the Saudis have given huge contracts to landscape companies to turn the area into a permanent green belt.

Under a landscape and soil stabilization programme, 72,000 trees will be planted around the airport perimeter. An underground supply of recycled and cooled waste water from the airport buildings will nurture them, each small group of trees having its individual supply. A 100-hectare nursery has been set up on the airport grounds. It will produce 15,000 trees a year, making it one of the largest nurseries in the Middle East.

Two and a half million flowers and shrubs have already been planted, and reinforcements from the nursery will be introduced over the next few years. A green, rapidly spreading plant that requires only two waterings a year has been chosen for cultivation in both the outer areas and alongside the runways, to prevent soil erosion. Eventually the airport will be the most concentrated belt of greenery around Jiddah, and it is expected to affect the climate of the city.

The airport has benefited from research carried out in the United States to produce desert shrubbery that can withstand harsh wind, blown sand, and lack of water. Some plants are being tested at the airport nursery for use elsewhere in Saudi Arabia, especially for the airports planned for Riyadh and the Eastern Province.

The gardens around the terminal buildings have been designed by Islamic landscape artists from many parts of the world. They embody the traditional designs seen in the miniature paintings of India and Iran, the gardens of Baghdad and Damascus during the period of the famed *Arabian Nights*, and the Moorish gardens of North Africa. A stream, fountain or waterfall is usually the centrepiece.

Jamal Rasheed

PARLIAMENT, April 9, 1981

...vernment prefers to work in ...sh: impact of decisions ...l thus be seen more clearly

...Commons

...rnment would not make ...ake of producing a wildly ...c assumption about the ...of real resources and ...n expenditure to rise in ...it. Mr Leon Brittan, ...retary to the Treasury, ...s he opened a debate on ...rnment's White Paper on ...spenditure.

...(Cleveland and Whitby, ...he White Paper had been ...on Budget day, in ...o emphasize the link ...spending and taxation, ...make clear the general ...its plans and projections ...economy.

...first two years since the ...ent came to office, 1979-...80-81, public expenditure ...e terms had been 3½ per ...er than the amount plan-...ach year by the previous ...ent. That major achieve-...been made possible only ...g and implementing diffi-...sions.

...ffect of planned reduc-... public spending for 1981-...been overlaid by the un-... consequences of the ...having a character dif-...from what had been ...falling more heavily on ...uring industry and em-...

...81-82, as for 1980-81, they ...berately decided to make ...increases—for example ...pport for industry and ...ent—as a response to the ...f the recession.

...White Paper showed a ...fall in real terms by 1983-...per cent in Government ...re from current levels ...Government would be ...hard at the possibility of ...reductions in those plans.

...security, consisting of ...and other benefits to ...of people, constituted a ...of public expenditure. ...ther programmes where ...ure was deliberately to be ...would be health, ...and law and order, which ...accounted for more than ...quarter of the total.

...e large size of these pro-...meant that, if total ...pending was to fall, the ...ent must make large cuts ...remaining two fifths of ...ure and largely four other ...xpenditure programmes, ...g for about a quarter of ...ending. These were hous-...lucation, support for ...and employment, and ...for the nationalized ...s.

...st two programmes had ...while the recession ...it the Government rightly ...substantial reductions in ...er the medium term.

...a third of all current ...consisted of wages and ...of people employed in ...and local government. ...the less, between 1978-79 ...-81 the public service pay ...by about 50 per cent or ...The 6 per cent provi-...r pay increases in the ...cash limits should be seen ...this background.

The taxpayer's purse (he said) is simply not bottomless. *Many public service employees themselves recognize, after such large increases and taking into account their job security, that moderation on their part can reasonably be expected by the community as a whole.*

The Government was considering whether the distinction between capital *and current spending should be given greater preminence and play a greater role in* the presentation and *determination* of its spending plans. There was a good case for this.

Within programmes current expenditure could be more important than capital expenditure *in* enabling the provision of services the public expected. For example, the school population was falling rapidly and there was *less need for* a major programme of school building. Of much greater importance was the provision *of school* text books and related equipment which counted as current expenditure.

The *main* argument currently put forward in favour of increased public expenditure related to the nationalized *industries.* The Treasury select committee's thesis seemed to be that public sector *investment, particularly* by these industries, should be *increased* because in the short run it would give additional *business to private* industry and in the longer run would add to the economy's productive *potential.*

The committee was not alone in failing to make clear whether *such investment should be allowed* to increase the totals of public sector spending and borrowing or *whether it should be accommodated* within the existing totals by cutting back other public spending. *But this distinction was* crucial. This was where hard choices and decisions had to be made.

Whatever the medium-term benefits, in the short-term every *pound of additional public investment* had much the same effect as a pound of public expenditure on *current goods and services. If the additional public investment* were allowed to add to the borrowing *requirement, it would tend to* raise interest rates and discourage other items of expenditure, including *some private sector investment.*

There was no magic by which *changing the channels of financing* would enable additional public investment and borrowing to be *financed without additional pressure* on interest rates or money supply.

The only effective way in which these financial pressures could be avoided would be if the new *investment were not an addition to* public spending but in place of some other spending already *planned.*

But that raised the question of what other spending should be cut *and whether if such reductions* could be achieved they should be used to reduce the level of total *spending rather than to change* the balance of different programmes within it.

The Government was ready *to* consider alternative methods of financing nationalized industries. *There were at least two criteria* which any new financing arrangement would have to meet.

It should introduce a market discipline for the management of the industries concerned. It should also tap new sources of finance and avoid adverse effects on interest rates and so private industry.

So far it seemed that methods of financing which met these criteria had yet to be found. The Government was as eager as anyone to find them and would continue to look actively for them.

The Government was taking a further step to strengthen the cash limits system. From now on increases in a cash limit whether because of decisions to vary the volume or to make an adjustment *for special reasons for pay and* prices, would be charged to the Contingency Reserve. So there *would be a tighter constraint on* changes in cash limits during the year.

In addition the Government would continue to look at the possibility of extending the cash limit system *to some areas at present* not covered by it.

Turning to the major change the *Government was making in the* public spending planning system, he said they must change the framework within which the decisions were taken. They must get away at that stage from "funny money" and enable proper account to be taken of the cash required to finance what it was decided to do.

The Government would be changing the system so that cash figures were used as a basis for ministers to take their decisions on expenditure. In the 1981 public expenditure survey the figures for at least the focal year, 1982-83, would be in cash. For the later years of the survey, the Government was still considering whether decisions should be taken in cash or in the prices that were expected to rule in 1982-83.

It all meant that for the coming year public expenditure would be planned in the language that mattered and the reform should bring home to managers that there could not be any commitment to particular levels of volume provisions stretching away into the future.

The presumption would now shift in favour of maintaining *planned cash expenditure* rather than a given volume of provision regardless of cost. This would give *a strong incentive to use the cash* sensibly.

He did not think for one moment that the *important* changes the Government was making in the planning system would in themselves make the decisions about future policies easier or that it would make reductions in public *expenditure any more* palatable to those who were directly affected.

But they would at least help *ministers to take those decisions* by letting them see the consequences clearly. They would change the *ethos—helping* to ensure that spending decisions were better related to the *resources from which they had to* be financed.

Financial Secretary defends level of Government spending

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) referring to the article he wrote in *The Times* yesterday on the reintroduction of some form of national service, and the letter in *The Times* today (Thursday) on the subject by Dr Alec Dickson, said that at the moment something like £1,000m was being spent on the creation of non-jobs in youth employment schemes and the like. The time had come to see whether this could not be put in a better and more effective light.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said that the Chancellor's track record since the election was one of catastrophic failure right from the word go.

The young, the old, the sick and the disabled were going to suffer as a result of the Government's policies and even more if the proposals in this White Paper were *implemented.*

It was a devastating White Paper for the welfare of British people *both now and in the future.* The sooner those responsible for it were got rid of the better.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) said there was general agreement on the Conservative *benches that the Government had* not gone far enough in reducing public expenditure, despite the *determined efforts it had made.* It was necessary to try to find out whether there was a consensus on *how further reductions were to be* achieved.

It was totally unrealistic for Conservatives to say that the necessary savings could be made through restrictions on cash limits, administrative savings or wage restrictions. They had also to ask themselves where, if they believed in further public expenditure cuts, those cuts were to be found.

There was a good case for increasing the amount of public resources directed into revenue-producing capital projects.

Unless the Treasury safeguarded the real increase in revenues coming from the North Sea against attacks from the spending departments, in two or three years, despite good intentions, the benefits from the North Sea would flow into current spending.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said it was alarming that the Chancellor proposed that a further change in the whole system of trying to control public spending should be based on cash limits. These had been necessary as a desperate expedient when the traditional Government accounting controls broke down.

The consequence of having a totally inadequate system of control of expenditure was invariably a lack of confidence, especially in capital spending, and over-cautiousness amounting to timidity.

The drop in public capital expenditure hit private industry. It was perverse that the Government refused to provide the necessary finance. The Liberals were against the Government's preoccupation with screwing down the public sector borrowing requirement on the unjustifiable excuse that it was the only way to bring down interest rates.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C) said that Britain had lived on luck and on hope, on borrowed time and lost *opportunities for as long as he* could remember. Successive Governments since the war had *sacrificed the long term for the easier* short term.

The Government's policy was a grim one but a hopeful one in that it was realistic. He believed the Government had the courage and resolve to see it through so that Britain would have a future.

Mr Robert Cant (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab) said it was no good saying there was a prospect of an upturn unless one could see some positive movement now. On investment, everyone except the Treasury was pessimistic. Exports this year were starting to fall off significantly. Personal consumption was depressed.

There were ways, without raising interest rates, to have the money to finance an even bigger public sector borrowing requirement.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C) said that a moratorium on recruitment to administration in central and local government and the health services for a period of *six months or possibly longer* might achieve substantial savings.

Where flagrant examples of wasteful expenditure occurred heads must roll.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said the built-in *consequences* of the White Paper would be a further steady and inevitable deterioration in the already shoddy public services.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) chairman of the Select Committee on the Treasury, said the 30 per cent increase in nationalized industries' prices, compared to 10 per cent increase in shop prices, showed how necessary it was *to try and get competition in to these* industries.

They should be brought under *better control and be models of* efficiency.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab) said that far from sharing the Prime Minister's crude and over-simplified hostility to public spending, the Opposition believed that spending by central government and local authorities, properly channelled and controlled, could enhance ... of the community and the nature of society.

To listen to the Government, one would think that local authorities were extravagant to the *point of* incontinence. Yet last year while central government spending was *rising by 4.2 per cent, local government* expenditure was falling by 6.9 per cent. This year, while central government expenditure was scheduled to rise still further, local government expenditure was planned to decline by a further 5.2 per cent.

Last year's White Paper allocated £700m for unemployment benefit for each of the years 1982-83 and 1983-84. This year's White Paper increased the allocation for each of those two years from £700 mt £1,100m, an increase of 57 per cent.

Even its was a grotesque understatement since the White Paper estimated that unemployment would be even higher in the next two financial years that it would be this year.

That was where the Government's real priorities were going. That was why local government spending was having to be cut. That was why ratepayers were having to make do with poorer public transport, darker and dirtier streets, fewer houses and worse educational provision for their children.

This was not part of some grand economic design but to finance the unemployment created by the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer with their wild and dogmatic schemes.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Blaby, C) said the general picture painted by Labour was that public expenditure had been cut savagely and that virtually all that was left were benefits for the unemployed. That was the caricature. But what was the reality? Public expenditure in the coming year was expected to run at £110,000m, £5,500 a year for every family in the land.

The Government believed that *the level of output was determined in the long run by real and not* monetary factors, by the productivity and efficiency of industry, the effective working of markets, the behaviour of trade unions, the performance of management and the hard work and energy and enterprise of the British people.

The Treasury committee had been worried because it was hard to discern any engine of sustained recovery. That was the give away because it implied there was some mechanism of economic growth which would deliver the goods provided the government of the day intervened and pressed the right buttons and pulled the proper levers.

There was no such mechanism. The only engine of economic growth was what Keynes had referred to as the animals spirits of the people.

Out in the real economy those animal spirits of the people were vigorously at work and anybody who spoke to industry and businessmen would discover that.

Labour MPs had no solution other than printing more, borrowing more, and more inflation.

The motion was rejected by 300 votes to 232—Government majority, 68.

House adjourned, 10.42 pm

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 9.30: Private members' motions on the British constitution and on effects of Government policies on the elderly.

Private gain put before safety of the Realm

The Prime Minister praised civil *servants who took on extra duties* in the current pay dispute so the security and intelligence services *continued. She condemned those* who put personal gain above the safety of the realm.

Mr Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford, C) had said: Mrs Thatcher should comment on the damage being done to the effec*tiveness of the Polaris force* by a handful of civil servants during the current dispute. Their action strikes at the heart of the nation's defence. The possibility of such sabotage should be excluded from their conditions of employment.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): I do not think the British people will think much of a minority of public servants who chose to put personal gain above the security of the realm. *The nuclear deterrent is still* effective and will remain so. We shall take all steps to see it does.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): The action of civil servants to prevent the servicing of Polaris submarines is resented by many MPs. There are many people in the Civil Service heartily sick of the action taken in their name.

Mrs Thatcher: That action is both deeply resented and not understood. Just as we condemn those who put defence and the nuclear deterrent at risk, or seek to do so, so we should thoroughly applaud the vast majority of public servants who normally stay at their jobs and take on *extra duties so that the safety* and intelligence services of the realm shall continue.

Racist leaflet condemned by Mr Foot

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, called on the Prime Minister to disown a leaflet called *Torp Action which he said* was rascist and fascist. Mrs Thatcher replied she had not seen it.

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab) had said: Mrs Thatcher should take an early opportunity to disown and condemn a leaflet circulated in London under the name *Toru Action, a Round Robin, March 1981*—a leaflet which obviously has racist and fascist implications. She should be eager to condemn it in the strongest possible terms.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): I have not seen such a leaflet, but I condemn all racism and fascism.

Mr Foot: She should take immediate steps to obtain a copy and try and secure the support of conservative MPs in the so-called immigration group to condemn the leaflet too. Surely, the whole House would wish to condemn this form of racist propaganda?

Mrs Thatcher: I totally condemn racoism and fascism. I never condemn something I have not seen.

Mr Powell attacks 'Times' man

Mr Christopher Thomas, the cor*respondent of The Times* in Ireland, was referred to by **Mr Enoch Powell** (South Down, Off UU) as the "enemy wireless".

Mr Powell, during questions about the province, asked the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Humphrey Atkins, why he authorized his department to disclose now his intention to recommence talks on devolution in the summer.

Mr Atkins (Spelthorne, C): No *such sequence* of events took place. However, I am happy to confirm that I remain ready to talk about political development in Northern Ireland as soon as the time is right.

Mr Powell: Will he keep a closer watch on some officials in his department who make it their busi*ness to communicate* to the media indications of intentions and policies which are not necessarily his or the Government's. In that connexion will he give a special eye to Mr Christopher Thomas whom those of us in the game have come to know as the enemy wireless?

Mr Atkins: I do not think Mr Powell is *listening* to me. He asked why I authorized my department to disclose something. I said no such sequence of events took place. It did not.

Industry preparing to respond to upturn

The CBI backed the broad strategy of the Government and would be in a position to respond when the upturn in the economy came, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

She was answering **Mr Norman Atkinson** (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) who asked that when she met the CBI and they asked her about the 174 bankruptcies now taking place each week she would *resist telling them that all would* be well in the end.

The CBI (he said) are saying that the state of industry is such that when she makes the call for the upturn, industry will not be in a position to respond.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): The CBI back the broad strategy of the Government and will most certainly be in a position to respond. They are getting themselves in a position to respond by reducing overmanning and making themselves competitive. This is the best contribution they can make to Britain.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C): This body's advice in *the past has not always been of* totally certain value. It was the CBI which devised the scheme in 1971 which wrecked the finances of the nationalized industries for five years thereafter. In the light of that experience would the Prime Minister welcome their advice and treat it with all the respect it deserves? (Laughter.)

Mrs Thatcher: Of course, the CBI's advice has not always been wholly dispassionate. We tried to take their advice recently and gave top priority to the reduc*tion of interest rates and I* believe that they fully support the Government in giving that priority.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): Next Saturday there will be a massive TUC demonstration in Bradford against the Government's policies which are creating mass unemployment. Would the Prime Minister explain why the textile industry has modernized and shed jobs, yet it is still facing lengthy dole queues because of the Government's policy?

Mrs Thatcher: We should have a bigger textile industry if more people bought the products of British textile manufacturers. *Many of our people choose to buy* foreign goods in preference to British goods.

Expenditure growth on CAP halved in 2 years

House of Lords

The rate of expenditure growth on the common agricultural policy *had been halved in the last two years.* **Earl Ferrers**, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries *and Food said in a debate on EEC* farm prices.

He said that Community budget *provisions for milk, which was the* biggest surplus, would be held at 10 per cent below what they were in 1980.

Ministers had agreed to limit costs on fruit and vegetables, *the fastest rising areas of CAP expenditure.* There would be a £40m saving as a result. There would be a further saving of £40m involving cereals and 38m involving beef production.

They *should not underestimate* the role British farmers had played in the battle against inflation: over the three years of price fixing for which the Government had been responsible the average increases *in common prices would have been* only around 5 per cent.

Lord Mottistone (C), who had *opened the debate, which was also* centred on a report of the European Communities Committee of *the House of Lords, said it must go* back to the drawing board and produce something more coherent *if it was to save the CAP from* being financially overwhelmed.

Lord Peart (Lab) for the Opposition, said *British* farmers had been having a difficult time. EEC farm income had fallen by almost 24 per cent in real terms in 1980 in the United Kingdom and farm incomes had fallen every year since 1976 and were now in real terms less than half their 1976 value.

The *Minister of Agriculture* (Mr Walker) had done well in the circumstances. What had been agreed in Brussels was to Britain's advantage.

The debate concluded.

Win for titled people

The Government was defeated on a drafting amendment at the start of the report stage of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill.

The Earl of Selkirk (C) had moved *an amendment to delete the* shorthand phrases "titled spouse" and "non-titled spouse" used to describe a spouse who was entitled or not entitled to occupy a matrimonial home.

He said the *phrase* was unnecessary, had never before been used in an Act, it was the wrong meaning and it was embarrassing to the House. "Titled" meant "honoured": that was what made it objectionable to peers.

The Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State for Scotland, said the use of *an abbreviated form* was a *useful* way of avoiding long descriptions throughout the Bill. He undertook *to have another look to see* whether a better phrase could be found.

The Earl of Selkirk *said* they *should* not send the Bill to the Commons with such a stupid phrase in it. If the minister could not undertake to take the words out they must divide.

The Earl of Mansfield said he could not undertake to take the words out because they had not *anything in mind to put in their* place at present.

The amendment was carried by 113 votes to 40—majority against the Government, 73.

The report stage was concluded.

The Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, a private Member's Bill making new provision in relation to offences of forgery and counterfieting of notes and coins, and amending penalties for offences under the Post Office Act, 1953, was read the third time and passed.

House adjourned 9.01 pm.

Prayer Book protection

The House of Lords gave a second reading early today to the Prayer Book Protection Bill by 28 votes to 17. The main provision of the Bill, similar to that given a first reading by the Commons yesterday, provides that the 1662 Book of Common Prayer should be used in each parish at least once a month if 20 of those on the electoral roll petitioned the incumbent to do so.

Lord Gainford (C) said the Book of Common Prayer continued to be loved and its use desired. It would be more than tragic if its use in the Church of England failed. The Common Prayer Book was part of the national heritage as much as Magna Carta.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said that no one in the House doubted the passionate attachment of the laity of the Church of England to the Book of Common Prayer and the genius of Cranmer.

The clear message from the House had *been its passionate* attention to the language of the Book of Common Prayer and its *primacy of place inside the worship* of the Church of England.

The question was not about the *constitutional propriety of the* Book of Common Prayer which was entrenched *in* the synodical *measure but about the constitutional* propriety of enacting this Bill on this subject.

The Bill said *that at the principal* morning service of the Church of England a minority of 20 had the *right once a month to impose their* will upon the majority. This would take away from the Church of England precisely what Parliament had chosen to give it in 1974.

It would be a disaster (he said) *if this Bill were passed and I yield* to nobody in my admiration for the Cranmer book.

House adjourned, 12.58 am

...leasing funds to keep people idle

...r Shore, *chief Opposition* ...an on Treasury and econo-...irs (Tower Hamlets, Step-... *Poplar, Lab) moved an* ...on amendment to reject ...te Paper because it would ...unemployment, raise the ...ving, reduce public invest-...mage public services both ...nd nationally, and because ...ted the erroneous belief ...blic expenditure was in ...*principal cause of Bri-*...onomic difficulties.

...e said it was an appalling ...per—appalling because of ...verse priorities that it ...d, because of the further ...s in vital community ser-...would enforce, and because ...fusal to use the power of ...penditure *to help alleviate* ...ry of growing unemploy-...to counter the continued ...decline of the country.

...ost salient and worrying ...of the White Paper was ...as placed within the con-...*a planned decline of* ...income and output. It was ...errible that by the end of ...ore the new financial year ...ross domestic product had ...y 7 per cent *since the* ...quarter of 1979—a period ...vered the responsibility of ...nt Government.

...ear's Red Book anticipated ...fall of 2 per cent during ...se of 1981.

...Government had been ...to change the fortunes of ...and break the post-war ...d had succeeded in doing ...t. In two years, it had ...slow and nil growth and *relative decline into absolute decline.*

I doubt (he said) whether there is any country *in the western world* at any time in this century which has *in a three-year period* experienced such a *decline of national* wealth and output as Britain will have experienced by the end of this year under *this Government under* the bold new policies of Mrs Thatcher and her Chancellor.

Conservative MPs should be ashamed that Britain, the only country in the West which had become *self-sufficient in energy* in a period of energy scarcity and high prices, should have the worst *economic performance* in Europe.

Housing expenditure fell by nearly £700m last year and would *fall by a further £1,100m in* 1981-82. Education *was* down by more than £300m last year, and would *fall another £360m this* yar. Local authorities had experienced a cut of some £2,500m, just on 12.5 per *cent of their total income.*

The net result of a totally misconceived economic policy of minus-growth was not a swift and *radical reduction in public expenditure* as a whole, but a reduction which hit major services and investment in order to release public funds to keep more and more people in idleness and prevent the collapse of industry.

What the Government had yet to realize was that not only important indeed vital public services suffered from these cuts, but that the cuts contributed to the collapse of production and the continuing decline of GDP. A quarter of total Government expenditure was on the purchase of goods and services, *with orders overwhelmingly going* to firms in the private sector.

Was there any reason to believe *there was going to be a recovery* from the recession in the years ahead?

What justification was there for making further cuts in public expenditure in the midst of the worst recession for 50 years?

There was no reason for this, other than the *blind prejudice of* Mrs Thatcher. She, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Financial Secretary and a handful of *monetarists* who advised them had a primitive belief that they had flattened the *economy there would be* some spontaneous growth, some phoenix rising from the ashes in *the private sector.*

The Labour Party believed that the collective *standard* of living played as *crucial a part as the* individual standard of living in the life of the community, and that the public sector—*particularly publicly* owned industries, the infrastructure and capital investment—made both a direct *and indirect contribution* to the growth of the economy.

Despite the fierce tenacity with which the medium-term *financial* strategy had been pursued and its brutal reaffirmation in last *month's budget and in the White* Paper, not many MPs believed that the position of the Government could be *held much longer.*

Since the Government had nailed themselves so firmly to the mast of dogma, *movement was bound to be* both painful and slow. This was a deplorable White Paper; it would *add to all Britain's difficulties.*

Finance Bill on Monday

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Finance Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Transport Bill, remaining stages.

Wednesday: Debate on economic and social problems of the Northern region.

Thursday: Easter recess adjournment debates.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Criminal Attempts Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC committee report on regional policy. Debate on police authorities.

Tuesday: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Scotland Bill, second reading. Harbours (Transport of Farm Animals) Bill, second reading. Debate on El Salvador.

Wednesday: Forestry Bill, second reading.

...sheries agreement with Canada essential

...in Parliament ...rg

...ent inside the agriculture ...ee on proposals for an ...nt *on fisheries between* ...and the EEC showed how ...ould put themselves above ...u national issues to find a ...which would benefit ...e Herr Fritz Gautier (West ...v, Soc) said.

...autier, Rapporteur for the ...ee, said that it had ...its report by 24 votes with ...tention.

...homas von der Vring (West ...y, Soc) said in the debate ...report that the United King-...ad torpedoed a fisheries ...ent through egotism.

...autier said in presenting the ...that he did not wish to ...stance on the conflict be-...Germany and the United ...m.

...committee said that it was ...l to maintain access *to the* ...s of the North-West Atlan-...iew of the loss of access for ...ommunity's *long-distance* ...fleet to the waters of ...other third countries.

...*proposed agreement* was ...n a grant of long-term fish-...hts for Community vessels ...adian waters in exchange for ...n access to the EEC market ...ni-processed fish at reduced ...The Community would be ...ed a quota of 14,500 tonnes ...and 7,000 tonnes of squid in ...ing *to 16,000 tonnes* of cod ...equent years.

...committee considered that a ...*agreement with* Canada ...ential to the future opera-...the deep sea fleets of a ...*of member countries, par-*...y Germany, France and the ...Kingdom. The quotas ...ed under the *Canadian* ...ent constituted an essential ...it in discussions for quota allocations within Community waters. Quotas in Canadian waters could be *increased if Canada* proved unable to harvest all its total allowable catches.

The committee *pointed out that* the tariff quotas to Canada represented 75,000 tonnes of wet fish. *The tonnage of fillets in round fish* equivalents should be reduced considerably, and the Community supplies of *herring would be* insufficient until the severe restrictions for conservation reasons on her*ring fishing* in Community waters were lifted.

Under the proposed new fish*eries market organization*, all imports would be prevented from entering the Community at below guide price. A countervailing charge could be imposed *in* the case of market disturbances.

Herr von der Vring said that MEPs could imagine how his electors felt when they were prepared to make *sacrifices* for the protection of Europe and then found *what had* happened on the fisheries policy. The importation of 30,000 tonnes of Candadian *fish represented* an infinitesimal amount of fish in the Community.

There is (he said) not a modicum of readiness to go beyond national interests.

The fact that the fisheries policy had failed to achieve anything between December, 1980, and this month *was* an object lesson to Germany. Nationalistic feelings were being increased.

How (*he asked*) can we expect the Germans to compromise on steel if on such a trivial matter agreement *is torpedoed* by egoism? The failure of the fisheries council shows that on issues where the existence of *thousands of* EEC citizens is on the line the Council goes its separate ways.

Mr Robert Battersby (Humberside, ED) said that he wanted to protest against the emotional speech by Herr von der Vring and *his distortions of fact.* The quantities in this agreement were not infinitesimal. Good relations with Canada were *essential* to the Community, which was engaged in 45 per cent of world trade.

The Commission was being relied upon to achieve the best possible deal, but to agree to import 75,000 tonnes of round fish equivalent was not the best that could have been hoped for. It represented five to 10 German-type factory trawlers.

Mr Kent Kirk (Denmark, ED) said he was not enthusiastic about the agreement in the report, but the problems facing European fishermen must be solved. It was important not to *simply open up EEC* markets without any restrictions on fish from Canada. There should be stringent *controls on fish* coming into the Community so that the internal market was not destroyed.

Herr von der Vring (he continued) made a violent attack on Great Britain. I would say that *Germany* has not paid sufficient attention to the interest of other fishermen in their waters, and this includes France.

The compromise reached in May last year by the foreign ministers should have been the basis for a common *fisheries policy* on the three main points of historic rights, compensation for loss of fishing in third country waters, and preference to be given for the *weakest* areas in the Community.

The Germans (he continued) should be just as much criticized as *the United Kingdom.* The German, United Kingdom and French MEPs should be prepared to respect the *historic* fishing rights of other countries. They should respect other peoples rights to be able to *survive* and their fishermen to work, and have a good look at how historic rights are to be preserved.

Mr Georges Contogeorgis, Commissioner with responsibility for fisheries, said that the agreement between the EEC and Canada would form part of a bigger package. An attempt was being made to put together a fisheries policy which would cover everything.

The *Commission* had made proposals to the Council on a package which covered organization of the markets, protection for *Community fishermen*, and structural measures designed to increase pro*ductivity*.

The extraordinary meeting of fisheries ministers had established that all countries were prepared to move to a common fisheries policy as soon as possible, but technical discussions were necessary. It had emerged that some member states had to have more technical talks before a further meeting of the fisheries council later in the spring.

Before that convenes (he con*tinued*) *I hope that the prepara*tory talks will have enabled a fisheries policy covering all aspects of *fisheries to be put together.* We will try to make our contribution to enable the Community to have a common fisheries policy. The Commission had been at some pains to separate the Canadian agreement from the other issues on fishing. It had not been successful.

The Canadian agreement had had to be subsumed into the general package of issues to be dealt with as part of the future fisheries policy.

We hope (he said) that this will be settled soon, but I am afraid I cannot tell you when. The meeting will be of all member states and the Commission will be able to *contribute* to the genesis of a fisheries policy. I hope that the political will is there to achieve it.

The debate concluded.

Seeking size of cattle population

The milk and beef market in the European Community could only be managed properly when complete livestock figures were available **Mr James Provan** (North-East Scotland, ED) said in a debate on proposals to extend the statistical surveys which were started in 1973.

He said that the Commission should introduce some finer tuning into the method of gathering information on the cattle population of the Community. Only when that was achieved could the Community manage the market properly.

A report from the committee on agriculture, of which **Mr Provan** was the Rapporteur, stressed the importance of surveys for market stability. It said that complete and comparable statistics of likely beef production were *essential* to the Commission for carrying out its market policy and for the profes*sional organizations which acted to* regulate the supply to the demand.

The report proposed that the *United Kingdom should be subdivided* by standard regions. The larger areas of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and the English agricultural regions would be divided into smaller regions for harmonising regional statistics.

Herr Poul Dalsager, for the Commission, said that the Commission *wanted, in collaboration with* member states, to obtain a better quality of statistics.

The Committee also said that proposed special measures for beef cattle production for the Republic *of Ireland should be extended to* Northern Ireland. It emphasized that the Republic and Northern *Ireland formed a single agricul*tural unit of production patterns and structures and faced the same economic difficulties.

Science report

Space: Encounter with Saturn

By Clive Cookson of the *Times Higher Education Supplement*

Space scientists remain puzzled by many of the mysterious features which Voyager 1 observed as it passed by Saturn in November. Although they have had five months to digest the immense volume of data that the spacecraft sent back to Earth, the NASA investigators have not yet come up with a convincing explanation for phenomena such as the "spokes" that reach out across *Saturn's* rings, or the little ringlets "braided" together in apparent defiance of the *laws of dynamics.*

Releasing the first set of scientific reports on the encounter with *Saturn, Dr Bradford Smith, of the* University of Arizona, who leads the Voyager team, contrasted the *present uncertainties about the* Saturnian system with the relative confidence he and his colleagues felt after Voyager 1 passed by Jupiter in 1979. The Jovian system had been much easier to interpret.

Most of Saturn's surprises turned up in its rings, whose structure proved to be far more complex than astronomers had *expected.* The classical A, B and C rings, which look like broad bands from Earth-based telescopes, *actually consist of hundreds of* small ringlets—some elliptical rather than circular in shape.

Highly complicated gravitational interactions may account for the distribution of ringlets. The Voyager scientists believe small moons, orbiting Saturn in the same plane as the rings, keep the ring particles in place through "resonance" and "shepherding" effects. A few of these moonlets were observed by Voyager 1, but many more remain to be discovered.

The celebrated spokes radiate *outward across the 25,000-kilo*metre B ring and last for a few hours before fading away. As Voy*ager approached Saturn they* appeared darker than the surrounding ring; after the spacecraft passed the *planet they looked* brighter. In other words, the material consists of such small particles *that it scatters sunlight forward.*

The most likely theory is that the spokes are *microscopic particles that somehow become electri*cally charged and are then lifted above the ring plane by electrostatic forces. Voyagers' *radio did* detect electrostatic discharges from the rings, but no one really knows how the electricity is generated.

The narrow F ring consists of three separate ringlets, two of which have quite sharp kinks and *seem to be intertwined. This braid*ing has not been explained, though it too may be related to electrosta*tic charging of the tiny particles* (less than one-thousandth of a millitre across) that make up the ring. Two *small* "*shepherd*" *moons* also influence the shape of the F ring; one keeps the inner edge in *place and the other prevents* particles moving beyond the outer edge.

Voyager 1 discovered three previously unknown moons, bringing the total number of confirmed satellites of Saturn to 15. Except for Titan, the largest, all are covered with water ice and most are composed mainly of ice.

All the icy satellites, with the possible exception of Enceladus, are heavily cratered, though the distribution of craters is far from uniform. The biggest crater, 130 kilometres wide, is on Mimas, where it covers almost a third of *the diameter of the entire moon;* with its central peak, the Mimas crater looks amazingly like a *human breast.*

Enceladus, in contrast, has a bright smooth surface, with no features large enough to be resolved by Voyager's cameras. The NASA scientists speculate that, because its orbital period is half that of another moon, Dione, Enceladus's surface may be repeatedly renewed by gravitational forces from Dione; similar tidal heating *has* been observed on two of Jupiter's moons.

Titan had been thought from earth-based observations to be the largest satellite in the solar system, *but Voyager's measurements* showed its diameter, 5,140 kilometres, to be slightly less than *Ganymede, Jupiter's giant satel*lite. However, of far more significance than Titan's size is its atmo*sphere, the only substantial atmo*sphere possessed by a moon in the solar system.

Voyager 1 determined that the atmospheric pressure at Titan's surface is about 1.6 bars—60 per *cent greater than on Earth.* Nitrogen is the main constituent of the atmosphere. But there is also *about 1 per cent of methane in the* upper atmosphere, and the pro*portion of methane could be as* much as 10 per cent nearer the surface.

Titan's *surface temperature is* 93°C above absolute zero. That is very close to the triple point of *methane, at which it can exist as* solid, liquid or gas. Methane may therefore play the same role on *Titan as water on Earth.*

The surface of Titan was not actually seen by Voyager 1. It was obscured by several thick layers of haze (which merged together into a dark hood over Titan's north pole).

Voyager's infra-red spectrometer *showed* that several simple organic molecules are being produced by *photochemical* reactions in the upper atmosphere of Titan. Hydrogen cyanide, a building block of *amino acids*, was present at about 0.2 parts per million. More complex organic compounds have *probably drifted down and accu*mulated on Titan's surface.

And what about Saturn itself? *Its atmosphere looks like a toned*-down version of Jupiter's. It has alternating dark bands and light *zones, and a few circulating storm* regions, but the markings are muted by thick haze above the *clouds. However, wind speeds are* even higher than Jupiter's; at Saturn's equator easterly winds blow at 1,770 kph, four times faster than on Jupiter.

The bulk of Saturn's atmosphere is hydrogen. Helium *accounts for* only 11 per cent, compared to 19 per cent on Jupiter. The difference is consistent with gravitational separation of helium and hydrogen in Saturn's interior, which could generate the excess energy radiated by Saturn over that received from the Sun.

Voyager 1 is now heading out of the solar system into interstellar space. But next August its identical twin, Voyager 2, will swing past Saturn to follow up is observations.

Voyager 2 will be on a different path, passing closer to some of the rings and moons, and this change of perspective may help *scientists* clear up some of the mysteries Voyager 1 left behind.

The whole of the April 10 issue of *Science* is devoted to reports on Saturn by NASA investigators.

The irony of the attempt on Mr Reagan's life is that his popularity is now higher than ever-but how long will the sympathy last and who are the key men he must rely on? Geoffrey Smith reports from Washington



Photograph by Diego Goldberg

President Reagan with his advisers Jim Baker (left) and Ed Meese, key figures in the administration.

The rise of the White House professionals

What will be the lasting effects on the Reagan administration of the shooting of the President? Sympathy for the wounded victim is naturally strong and widespread, but that will not continue indefinitely. Respect for a man who can conduct himself with such panache in a crisis will endure. But what will be the political consequences of this new respect?

Much will depend on how long the President is incapacitated. There has been some anxiety in the White House that, in the eagerness to minimize alarm over Mr Reagan's condition, expectations for his speedy recovery may have been raised too high.

He may not be completely back in harness for quite a few months. At all events, the longer he is unable to exert himself to the full the less likely it is that the Reagan ideal of cabinet government will ever be realized. It probably never would have been anyway.

The American system of government, with the predominance of the President and his consequent need for strong advisers in the White House, makes it difficult to have collective cabinet decision-making or to delegate power in their respective fields to individual cabinet members on anything approaching the British scale.

Mr Reagan's relaxed style of governing had made him, even before the shooting, more than usually dependent on close advisers to coordinate his administration. Mr Ed Meese, the Counsel to the President and Mr James Baker, the Chief of Staff at the White House, had already emerged as key figures. Now they will be even more so.

Access to Mr Reagan is bound to be limited for a while, and they will have a high proportion of whatever time he can devote to discussing government business. He will now be all the more dependent on their information and advice.

His decision will be filtered through them to their colleagues in the administration, to Congress and to the general public—and Mr Meese and Mr Baker will necessarily exercise their own judgment. That would probably have happened anyway, but whereas it might have led to criticism, it is now more likely to be accepted as a necessity.

Personal respect for Mr Reagan will further blunt whatever criticism there might be. The shooting will therefore magnify a tendency that was already apparent.

The same can be said of the administration's relations with Congress. These have from the start been much better than Mr Carter ever enjoyed. This is partly a matter of personal style. Mr Carter's sanctimonious air never went down well with those accustomed to the men's club atmosphere on Capitol Hill.

Mr Reagan has been much more at home with them, even though he has had no previous experience of Washington. This personal popularity will now be all the greater, which is no small thing in a political system where personalities usually count for more than party.

This administration's better relations with Congress can also be attributed to the greater air of professionalism in the Reagan White House. There was always an element of small town amateurishness about the Carter operation. On one occasion Mr Hamilton Jordan, Carter's chief of staff, decided that he needed to improve relations with Congress and sought the aid of Mr Tip O'Neil, the Speaker of the House and one of the most powerful men on Capitol Hill. Back came a message from an O'Neil aide that the Speaker would be happy to receive Mr Jordan in his office at the suggested time. "Fine", said the volunteer in Mr Jordan's office who took the call, "and what's the Speaker's name please?"

It would be impossible to imagine that sort of blundering in the office of the present chief of staff, Mr Baker. Members of Congress are themselves professionals who expect to deal with professionals in the White House. The great ascendancy of the White House professionals after the shooting of the President will certainly not hinder relations with Congress.

Another reason why these relations are better now than in the past is that there is for the moment greater accord on policy between the President and Congress. There is now a Republican majority in the Senate and the Republicans are considerably stronger in the House, so that together with a group of some 40 conservative Democrats they can hope to have a majority there as well.

It can never be taken for granted in American politics, of course, that a potential majority according to party alignments will yield an actual majority in practice. But one of the features of the new Congress is the way in which the Republicans are sticking together in a fashion that makes an observer of the British parliamentary scene feel remarkably at home.

This is partly because they have for so long been an impotent minority in Congress that they wanted to make the most of their new strength. Nearly all of them also happen to agree with the President's programme of public expenditure cuts. So do most of the conservative Democrats.

Mr Reagan's enhanced popularity has made it easier for them to vote for his programme, and harder for those few Republicans who disagree with it to break ranks. He is therefore generally expected in Washington to achieve a very high proportion of the spending cuts he seeks.

It is different with the tax cuts he proposes. Mr Reagan is not expected to secure the full Kemp-Roth plan he wants for a reduction in personal taxes of 10 per cent a year for three years. He is thought likely to win agreement now to a cut only for one year, possibly for less than the total he would like and in a different form—with more incentives for saving and investment and less reduction in personal taxation across the board.

The conservative Democrats are not so enamoured of this part of the President's economic package, which they fear might be inflationary. Nor are a number of Republicans prepared to fight so hard for tax reductions as for cuts in government spending.

Overall, though, Mr Reagan will probably secure Congressional approval for enough of his economic measures for this to be accounted a considerable political success. So long as economic policy remains the principal theme of his administration in domestic matters, as it is at the moment, his Republican support in Congress is likely to remain firm.

But it is liable to split once he moves to social policy and tries to satisfy the requirements of the Moral Majority—on abortion and school prayers, for example. At the moment, these issues are well down the administration's list of priorities and the longer they remain so the easier will Mr Reagan's relations be with Congress. The shooting and his increased popularity should give him an extra period of grace.

For some time, therefore, the shooting should lead to the Reagan presidency being conducted even more in the style in which it would have been run anyway, to still better relations with Congress and possibly to the postponement of those policy initiatives which would most divide his support. But the critical question remains how long he will be incapacitated.

It is one of the harsh rules of American politics that no president can live for ever on his early popularity: it has to be earned and re-earned.

Why auction ring law has tied itself into a knot

Yesterday's decision by Mr Evelyn Russell, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, that Thomas Agnew's and Sons, the Bond Street art dealers, were not guilty of infringing the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927 will tend to render the Act even more of a dead letter than it is already. In the 53 years that this piece of law has been on the statute book, no successful prosecution has ever been brought under it.

What is more, the particular practice which it was intended to outlaw—the combination of dealers in an auction ring—has survived and flourished ever since. Where a piece of legislation has proved so ineffective, there is reason to question whether it is needed at all. Must auction rings be outlawed?

The conventional auction ring comprises an agreement between dealers not to bid against each other at a public auction. This will usually enable them to acquire the lot or lots they are interested in very cheaply. After the auction the group of dealers will move off to the back room of a local pub or some other suitable location hold a second auction or "knockout" between themselves.

The difference between the auction price and the top price one of their number is prepared or "knockout" between them divided between the participants according to some agreed formula.

This "conventional" style of ring is still prevalent at country auctions. Some of the participants go to the auction merely to take part in the ring. They have no desire to purchase works themselves but come along to share the proceeds of the "knockout". They are a particular thorn in the flesh of all concerned.

The extent to which rings operate within London auctions varies from speciality to speciality. Where dealers regularly make up the bulk of the purchasers, in fields such as carpets, silver, jewelry, and books, it is common for arrangements to be made over who is bidding and who is not. Most of these dealers who are old colleagues, meet each other regularly both at work and play. It would be extraordinary if they did not do deals.

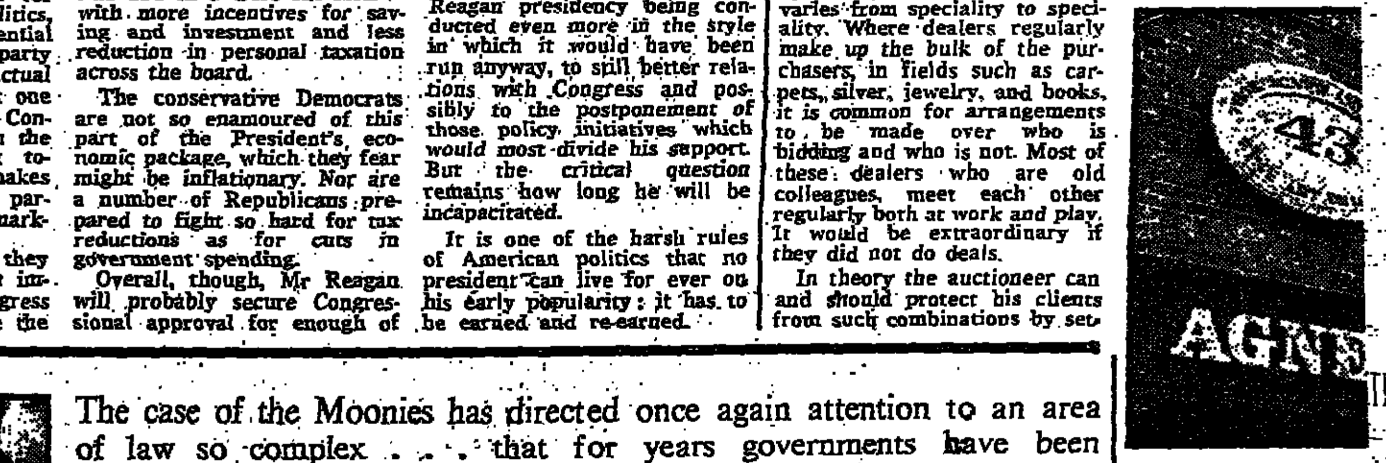
In theory the auctioneer can and should protect his clients from such combinations by setting a high enou[gh] price below which [it may] not be sold, to en[sure jus]tice is done to th[e seller. How]ever, an auction [...] large percentage [...] remain unsold is [...]ness; there is a s[...]tion for auctione[ers to keep] their reserves on [the low side.] Many will admit [...] to "leave somethi[ng for] the dealers.

The particular is[sue in] the Agnew's case i[s...] Act outlaws all ag[reements be]tween dealers or [...] exceptions which [...] the scope of the la[w...] wording of the act [...]

"If any dealer ag[rees to give,] or gives, or offers [any gift or] consideration to an[y other per]son as an inducemen[t or reward] for abstaining, or fo[r having ab]stained, from biddi[ng at a sale] by auction either g[enerally or] for any particular l[ot ... every] person agrees to [...] accepts, or attempt[s ...] from any dealers an[y such gift] or consideration as a[foresaid] shall be guilty of [an offence] under this Act ..."

As art and antic[...] rise, partnership bid[ding is be]coming more and m[ore preva]lent at auction. In s[...] two or more dealer[s ...] buy some lot or lo[ts ...] and share the proce[eds of] resale. It has seve[ral advan]tages. It means tha[t ...] the piece not selling [...] less capital is tied [up ...] the object was owne[d ...] since several dealers [...]ferent clients, are i[...] may well prove easie[r ...]

This is the type of [...] entered into by Agn[ew's ...] joined with E. V. Th[...] York and Artemis t[...] Algardi bust in th[...] shares. However, t[he magi]strate's finding that [...] not contravened the [...] not necessarily mean [...] such deals fall outside [...] of the law.



In giving his judgm[ent ...] stressed the fact which [...] to be proven by the e[...] that none of the three [...] intended to bid on th[eir own] account. They could no[t there]fore be said to have be[en in]duced to abstain from b[idding] — rather they had been [...] to bid. If in future, lia[bility to] prosecution under the a[ct is to] hang on proving "an in[tention] to bid on your own ac[count"] the interpretation of the [act is] liable to become even m[ore dif]ficult. The test case brou[ght by] the Director of Public P[rosecu]tions will have served to [...] rather than clarify the position.

What this case does [make] clear is that the legi[slation] needs looking at. It is no[t ...]ing effective. There is a[n] argument for scrapping it [...] all, an auction is a lottery [...] played between buyers [and] sellers. The buyers are [...] get their goods as chea[p as] possible — the sellers [...] the highest possible pri[ce ...] should, perhaps, be left [to the] auctioneers, as the s[ellers'] agents, to ensure that [a ...] market price is achieved [...] haps this responsibility s[hould] be enshrined in law?

Geraldine Norman
Saleroom Correspondent

When charity begins to get complicated



Sun Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Church, whose case drew atention to the anomalies of charity law.

The case of the Moonies has directed once again attention to an area of law so complex . . . that for years governments have been concerned above all to avoid stirring up the dust

It was easier for St Paul than it was for the Charity Commissioners. When required to make a judgment whether an organization in pursuit of tax advantages is a charity or not, they cannot simply ask themselves whether it suffers long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, and amounts to more than sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. It may be lucky for some well-publicized appeals that the Commissioners have to apply different criteria. The case of the Moonies has only directed attention once again to an area of law so complex, obscure and contentious that for many years governments seem to have been concerned above all to avoid stirring up the dust.

The Commissioners are regular butts for criticism. Their initial response to the Moonies trial gave a clear impression of rushing to avoid judgment, unbecoming to a quasi-judicial body. The law gives them wide powers to investigate and check abuses, and to strike bodies off their register (subject to appeal to the High Court). But it is true that a rigid and partly obsolete body of case law restricts their discretion.

Nor do they set out to guarantee the merits of the charities they register. "Registration is not an indication that we approve of a charity's objects; nor that we are satisfied about the integrity of the trustees or the methods by which it pursues its objects, provided that these are lawful" they declare with typical caution.

In a plural society it would not be easy to set simple and consistent standards for what charitable activity ought to be. Nor do the Commissioners have the resources to regulate the activities of 132,000 charities comprehensively.

The three commissioners, appointed by the Home Secretary, are in charge of 330 staff. The Commissioners must by law be lawyers except the chief commissioner who by custom is a retired civil servant. The present head, Mr Terence Fitzgerald, was formerly an assistant under-secretary at the Home Office.

The legal formula for determining whether a charity is a charity dates back in essence to within a few decades of when St Paul's definition was given its English form. The notorious statute of 1601, worked over by generations of lawyers, has produced a set of criteria which are much derided but remarkably serviceable in practice.

The formula could be given a tidier statutory form. But it is not the fault of the formula, but of our conception of a charity that accounts for much of the picturesque and contradictory character of the register of charities. There is little beyond a tolerantly-applied idea of general public benefit evidently in common between Eton College, War on Want, the Cat's Protection League, the Unification Church, and trusts for improving the efficiency of the armed services. Yet societies with apparently equal claims to benefit society, like Amnesty International and the Rationalist Society, are excluded.

The tax advantages of charitable status are great. The Moonies might lose half their income (£1.7m in 1978-79) if they were struck off. It is so expensive to contest the Commission's rulings in court that most charities are obliged to accept its recommendations as to conduct. As well as deciding whether bodies qualify for inclusion on the register, the Commission seeks to weed out fraud and incompetence.

They have done much valuable work since 1960, in raising standards and compiling a register for the first time. Their recent advice to the trustees of Thomas Man's charity, may serve as an example. In 1713 Man bequeathed the value of "six chaldrons of coal" to the poor of the parish of Tooting Graveny, if any, now receive.

In 1931 the cash value of this was assessed at £10.25, and the gift remained at that level until the Commissioners pointed out to the trustees that a chaldron, as every schoolboy knows, is somewhat larged than a coalscuttle. It actually holds 25½ hundredweight, a useful quantity.

So the poor of Tooting Gravney, if any, now receive £5,885 a year. The poor of the neighbouring parish probably enjoy no such bounty, which may or may not seem fair. Many millions of pounds up and down the country are tied up in charities which are inactive or without an appropriate object.

The most awkward problems for the Commissioners are created by cases like the Moonies and by "political borderline" issues. In themselves, odd religious sects present no problems to the Commissioners, who take in their stride faith healing and exorcism. But sects with very strong internal disciplines are another matter. Several such cases have vexed the Commssioners in recent years. "Our statutory powers are not designed to deal with the situation", they said plaintively in 1976. "So far we have receved no evidence to show that the converts have not joined the organization of their own free will, or that their subsequent instruction and training is carried out by force."

That seems to take too little account of psychological pressures, and also perhaps rather a passive attitude to the receiving of evidence, which the Commission has powers to summon for itself. But is must be right to attach high importance to the freedom of adults to submit themselves to forms of worship that may seem strange or even repugnant to outsiders. Denominations that appear attractive to outsiders in every particular are rare.

The best criterion—which the Commissioners applied in the case of the Exclusive Brethren in 1974—must be an assessment of whether the sect's activities in general are significantly against the public good. The breaking of family ties and exercise of undue psychological pressure would appear relevant to that."

Political activity by charities is not forbidden by the commissioners. It is hard to see how it could be, in the broad sense. Many charities, like the Howard League and the Lord's Day Observance Society, exist principally to affect public opinion. Lobbying is allowed so long as it is ancillary to the charity's main purpose. The commissioners set their faces against overt party politics and direct attempts to influence elections.

Bodies which narrowly fail to gain acceptance, or have to forego activities that they consider integral to their purpose, may be bitterly aggrieved. But it would be impossible to extend charitable tax concessions to the whole field of political activity. The public may swallow a tax exempt Eton, but scarcely a tax exempt Communist Party. One solution might be an intermediate status for the more controversial charities, with a lower rate of tax relief. That would create more borderlines, but the penalties for finding oneself on the wrong side of them would not be so steep.

George Hill

DIARY FROM 'FREE LEBANON'

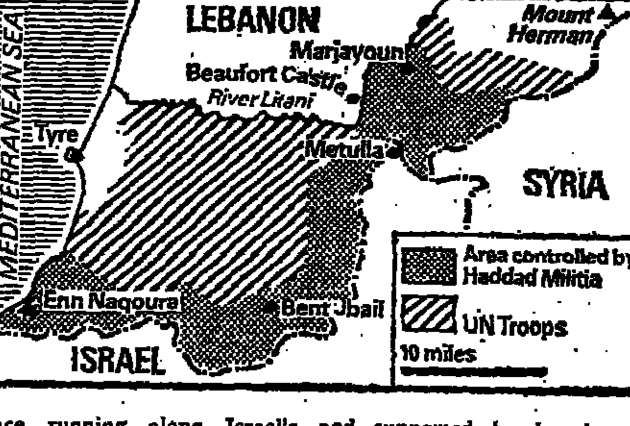
If a modern day Alice were to step through a Middle Eastern looking glass, she would probably find herself very much at home in the self-styled "Republic of Free Lebanon". A bizarre example of cooperation between Arabs and Jews, the Israeli-backed buffer zone stretches for 60 miles through the rugged South Lebanese countryside from the shores of the Mediterranean to the foothills of snow-capped Mount Hermon.

"Free Lebanon" is a place where many of the 100,000 Arab residents speak Hebrew, where Arab militiamen wear Israeli Army uniforms, and where Israeli soldiers move freely, speak Arabic and often inform visiting journalists (whom they are escorting) that they are not really there anyway. In its shops, smuggled liquor and cigarettes are retailed at one-third of normal prices and although the majority of the population is Muslim, the Voice of Hope, the local radio station, broadcasts a blend of country and western music interspersed with readings from the Old Testament. Among Palestinian guerillas situated in bases a few miles to the North on the other side of the Litani river, it is commonly referred to as "The Voice of Death".

In keeping with the all-pervading Ruritanian atmosphere, the undisputed commander of this bizarre region is often referred to as "The President". In fact, he is a renegade major from the Lebanese Army who was finally cashiered in 1979 when the region was formally declared an independent state, complete with its own flag—the green cedar of Lebanon sewn next to the blue Israeli Star of David.

Hated and ridiculed by many, including most of the United Nations Forces stationed on peacekeeping duties in South Lebanon, Major Haddad is regarded in some quarters as a laudable Lebanese patriot struggling to save a minority population which sees itself threatened with extinction. He is probably the only Arab to be genuinely admired by the majority of ordinary Israelis, although there are others—including some security experts in Israel—who regard him as a dangerous creation. While one Israeli military correspondent recently described him as a "Frankenstein" over whom Israel no longer exercised the necessary control, the Mayor of New York, Mr Ed Koch said after a meeting with the Major that he had "never met a man as brave or as admirable".

The beginning of the symbiotic relationship between Israel and the South Lebanese militias can be traced back to 1976, although some see the idea stretching back far further. In evidence they cite a remarkably prescient observation made by Moshe Dayan in 1954, when he was still Israeli Chief of Staff. According to the diaries of Israel's former Prime Minister, Moshe Sharett, Mr Dayan told a private meeting then: "The only thing that is necessary is to find an officer, even just a Major. We should either win his heart or buy him with money, to make him agree to declare himself the saviour of the Maronite (Christian) population. Then the Israeli Army will enter Lebanon, will occupy the necessary territory, and will create a Christian regime which will ally itself with Israel. The territory from the Litani southward will be totally annexed by Israel and everything will be all right."



As it was, nothing concrete was done until one night in 1976 when an anonymous note was left stuck in the heavy security fence running along Israel's northern border. The next morning, an Israeli patrol found the note and as a result the first meeting took place between Israeli troops and an obscure Lebanese officer. It led to the evacuation into Israel of soldiers and civilians wounded in the Civil War then raging and later, to the first meeting with a Greek Orthodox who was then a captain in the Lebanese Army, Saad Haddad.

From then, the strip of territory now known as "Free Lebanon" began to take on its own peculiar identity, financed and supported by Israel and always personified to the outside world by the 43-year-old Major. Unlike the regulars in his 3,000-strong force, Major Haddad always wears a Lebanese uniform, complete with large peak cap and a chunky automatic pistol prominently displayed on his right hip.

Most of his meetings with journalists and foreign dignitaries take place at an unprepossessing Israeli border hotel called the Arizim. Uninitiated guests are frequently surprised to see his Israeli-supplied Jeep screech to a halt in front of the patio. Surrounded by two or three subordinates, the moustachioed Major strides across to the hotel where he keeps a large map to deliver briefings to foreign visitors about the combined Palestinian and Syrian threat to Lebanon. Fluent in English, French, Arabic and Hebrew, he is not without his own particular brand of humour. He refers to the Irish troops in the UN peacekeeping force as "the Johnny Walkers" because he claims they are often drunk. Asked recently for his opinion of the new Irish commander of the UN Force, General Callaghan, the Major replied with a grin: "I would say he is a fairly typical colonial soldier".

Like almost everything connected with "Free Lebanon", Major Haddad's private life is a paradox: at home away from the daily violence—for which his men are largely responsible—he lives a domesticated family life with his wife and six daughters. Even his most bitter opponent is unable to find evidence of the financial corruption usually associated with such absolute power—even if it is only extended over 140 square miles of territory.

The Major's power is exercised through militia forces—whose presence at road blocks and check points give "Free Lebanon" a superficial appearance of order that disguises the anarchy and lawlessness. Although there is one court—vaguely described as "part military, part civil"—little is heard of its deliberations. Dressed in an improbable assortment of military fatigues, often complete with wide-brimmed hats, Haddad's fighters are the twentieth century version of the cowboy.

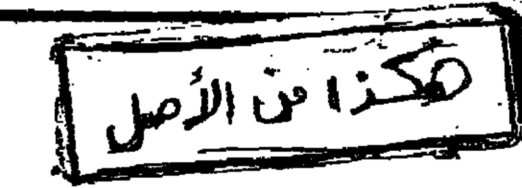
At every turn, the physical appearance of "Free Lebanon" displays sorry evidence of the vicious fighting which has dominated its existence in recent years. In some villages, every house still standing is deeply scarred with bullet holes, while in others the narrow roads are potholed by recent shell or rocket attacks. In the towns, particularly the market centre of Bint Jebel (until 1978 a noted Palestinian stronghold) there is something of the devil-may-care attitude which affects all societies at times of war: the Arab women are noticeably more open than their counterparts in [other] Arab countries, smuggled g[oods] abound and cars bear [an] astonishing variety of nu[mber] plates or, in some cases [no] plates at all.

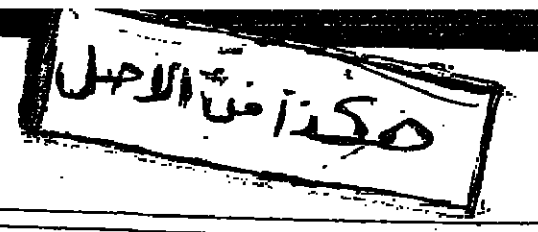
As befits a "republic" [with] no government, no muni[cipal] authorities, no elections, [no] police and no official t[...] "Free Lebanon" has very [few] services of its own. Most of [its] water is supplied free by Is[rael] while much of the electr[icity] comes from Lebanon pr[oper] and free of charge. In the [past] Major Haddad has been kn[own] to use his heavy artillery [to] provide an unsubtle remi[nder] of his presence if any atte[mpt] is made to cut the electr[icity] supplies.

Although shelling, ro[cket] attacks and shooting are [...] a daily occurrence, there [are] occasional signs—such as [a] recently opened post office [in] Bint Jebel—that just [the] slightest semblance of nor[mal]ity is beginning to return. [But] with the United Nations t[...] commander now on recor[d as] determined to fulfil his [man]date and restore Leba[nese] sovereignty, the future rem[ains] as uncertain—and as unre[solved] as ever.

Christopher Walker

Michael Binyon is on holiday.





TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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E HIGH ROAD TO RECOVERY

iap rising ? One possible the boom on the stock which has often a rise in economic But there is a more it reason for hope and a new attitude to invest- capital projects in the ector.

House of Commons select committee has at the decline in capital relative to current should be halted. The for himself promised the ee that he would look the way Government s borrowing for invest- opposed to consumption. ders of the nationalized s are setting up a work- y to see how they can investment without o the total level of public g, and within private and the City consider- ught is being given to partnerships between and private sector to ach projects as tele- ications and the electri- of the railways.

Government ought to all of these develop- a matter of urgency. as invested too little for . The collapse of our vestment in recent years dramatically charted by nons Treasury Commit- r after year, Govern- ve taken the easy way d scrapped capital nes instead of trimming pending. Over the past the proportion of total pending accounted for ment has fallen from cent to 12.4 per cent. e of investment, after for inflation, has fallen third.

has happened partly t is simply easier for to cancel a hospital ange the way it admini- health service. But there than simple biasses in an easy life for mini- system of control over t, particularly of the ed industries, is wholly iate for a modern nation. Each of the orations, whether loss- profitable, is treated ere exactly the same. rnal financing limits e Treasury sets hold rrowing to finance investment just as they restrict raising cover losses caused by cy.

is no reason to adopt approach. Some industries, such as telecommunications, are clearly profitable and need to raise capital to expand. No one suggests that the United States economy would benefit from holding down borrowing by American Telephone and Telegraph to a level where it would be incapable of providing a proper service. Yet we persist in hamstringing our own telecommunications industry to the point where the City of London looks less attractive as a centre for new world financial and commodity markets. Britain's railways need to be electrified and modernized to play an effective role as bulk carriers of people and freight. But again borrowing restrictions have applied, reducing the efficiency of a vital part of a modern transport system. Instead of judgments between projects we have had blanket restrictions, a substitute for thought and a guarantee of equality of misery and inefficiency.

Some critics of increasing public investment argue there are no criteria by which it can be judged. It is not true for nationalized industries. They are required to achieve a 5 per cent rate of return on their investment which is much less than the normal rate in the private sector. Indexed securities with a real rate of return of 2 per cent are highly prized by private investors. Why should the nation be denied the chance of enjoying the fruits of much more profitable projects ? The railways, as a nationalized industry, have suffered particularly by contrast with the roads, which are not governed by the same rules. It is three years since the Leitch committee pointed out that there is no basis for comparability between investment in railways, roads, waterways and ports.

It is clearly true that there are bad capital projects as well as good ones. Nobody would pretend that all investment is good and all current spending bad. There has to be sensible assessment (of the kind jointly produced by British Rail and the Department). Nobody is asking for a blank cheque ; and nobody would pretend that at a stroke more investment will rid us of our familiar deep-seated problems of wage inflation and productivity. But if we wait until these are solved we will, in a due number of years, be contemplating a Britain reduced to a heap of industrial rubble. And there is no need for it. Labour restrictions may be infuriating and must be fought but they are no more illogical than having millions of people out of work and equipment and factories lying idle while viable projects, such as the Channel Tunnel, languish for reasons of pure semantics.

The Government has been worried by the impact which more state investment would have on the level of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. But Britain is almost alone in treating borrowing for profitable projects on a par with financing current deficits. If that is the only problem, the authorities should just change the definition of public borrowing to exclude such investment, just as most other nations do. More sophisticated critics say that whether or not such spending counts as part of the PSBR, it must "crowd out" other kinds of investment or consumption unless it is to be a concealed form of reflation. But what is wrong with increasing demand at a time when plants are closing down for lack of orders ? Private investment is falling now, not because there is too much public investment but because there is too little. Industry knows that there is no point in increasing its capacity to produce if no one will buy.

The present recession presents the British economy with a challenge and an opportunity. We can mobilize the spare resources which we have to build a stronger economy for the future. The London Business School, no friend of fiscal expansion, suggests that we could have falling interest rates and money supply kept to within the Government's target even if public borrowing were allowed to be £12,500m in the coming financial year rather than the £10,500m the Chancellor expects. The savings on unemployment pay which would result from the extra jobs created would mean that the net cost of an investment programme would in any case be less than the gross expenditure.

But even if raising public investment meant higher borrowing and faster growth in the money supply, it would be worth the risk. The greatest threat to price stability and output comes from the rapid destruction of what would otherwise be healthy sectors of the economy. If recovery comes, we shall find that we lack industrial capacity and the infrastructure we need. Mrs Thatcher will press her foot on the accelerator—and nothing will happen.

IDS DETENTE WHERE IT DID?

t German Chancellor in his speech yesterday ssue with Mr Wein- silly suggestion that ncouraged the Soviet uild-up over the past years. The fact is that Union stepped up its ffort after President orced it to remove its m Cuba. The momen- e build-up has con- he present day. Among le reasons are that it ifficult to switch the ff than on, that the ever feel safe without ng superiority, and y they would like to bal balance of power avour if they can. not encourage them ; failed to stop them. nothing would have m but if any western ncouraged them the not détente but failure to ratify Salt arted when President is nerve. Why should rming if the Ameri- ratify agreements ?

hey were also encour- lieve that superiority their reach by the verage annual Ameri- spending (calculated prices) from 1970-78. rtly the result of the he Vietnam war and partly, admittedly, a result of the hopes pinned on détente, but this can hardly be blamed on the Russians, who were perfectly frank about using détente to make the world a safer place for socialism. If some Americans persuaded themselves that détente was the end of confrontation rather than an attempt to regulate it they had only themselves to blame.

It is important to be clear about these things because the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance is still threatened by a basic unresolved difference over east-west relations. The present American Administration looks back on détente as having fostered dangerous illusions which contributed to the relative decline of American influence in the world. Europeans blame the failures of détente partly on the continuing Soviet drive for global power but partly also on America's failure to meet this drive with the right combination of penalties and incentives for restraint. They fear that American impatience and disillusionment will now make the management of east-west rivalry even more difficult and that the Soviet Union will have even less reason for restraint—in Poland, for instance—if it comes to feel that it has nothing more to lose in east-west relations.

Herr Schmidt's speech makes a useful contribution to this debate because it reaffirms the need for east-west dialogue with the Soviet Union while remaining absolutely firm on the essentials of western security, the western alliance, and the need to maintain a military balance of power. Not by any stretch of the imagination could he be accused of leaning towards the pacifism and defeatism which many Americans now believe to be rampant in Europe.

Yet he is, of course, facing stronger political challenges at home than he has faced for some time, and the Americans need to see this. The end of automatic economic growth in West Germany has coincided with diminishing faith in the wisdom of the United States. These two factors have combined to undermine West German confidence and contribute to the rising tide of mostly youthful protest against the political establishment in general and nuclear weapons in particular. If the Americans wish to counter this they can best do so not by lambasting the Europeans for incipient pacifism but by acknowledging the reality of Europe's interest in east-west relations and trying to restore lost confidence in America's ability to use its strength with wisdom and purpose.

NTEMPTIBLE BLOCKADE OF IRELAND

il of Civil Service eeking for the second broil the Republic of its quarrel with its the British Govern- pulling out customs nd agricultural in- n the Irish border t coast ports it hopes the Irish export under a half of all of the Republic have l Kingdom as their and another sizable comes into Britain for ent. The civil service plied the same treat- e beginning of their month ago. Although ast longer than a week ome injury to the which at the moment han enough economic of its own making.

ical purpose of this " is to send the Irish t running in pain to Government to beg it its tormentors. The that of the bully, and stification no better Perhaps the customs e various posts and have less stomach for f aggression than the ers in the civil servants' war room. Perhaps it has already been decided by the strike-masters to pass on after a few days and foul things up elsewhere. If so no great harm will have been done except to the reputation of the British public service.

If, however, this refusal of duty bites and lasts, and if as a consequence Irish exporters and the Irish economy are put in serious difficulties, the British Government should be prepared to release the trade by suspending customs regulations between Ireland and the United Kingdom so far as is consonant with public health and public security. If in return the Irish Government were to cause copies of all the relevant documentation in the hands of the Irish customs to be forwarded to the British authorities, a sufficient record would exist for the collection of duties or making of payments. In the case of agricultural exports the Irish customs would have documents relating to the payment of CAP levies and the eligibility of Irish beef for the British premium payable by the Intervention Board. And all meat exports are checked by the Irish veterinary service. In the case of industrial goods the accompanying certificate of origin, authenticated by the Irish customs, would be evidence of duties payable if any.

No doubt the attempt would be made to "black" copies of these documents if they were used to make up for defaulting British customs officers. So temporary suspension of customs regulations could be expected to bring some loss of revenue, a stimulus to smuggling along the Irish border, and some further chaos in the already fairly chaotic financial transfers injected into Community cross-border agricultural trade.

These temporary inconveniences could be easily borne in the good cause of alleviating for Ireland the consequences of a dispute that is none of its making and in the course of which it is being deliberately abused by the strike committee of the United Kingdom Civil Service. It would be a friendly gesture to a friendly neighbour, of more practical benefit perhaps than any of the committees sprouting in the shade of the two prime ministers' enigmatic assignations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Removing anomalies in charity law

From the Director of Christian Aid

Sir, The remarkable events involving the Charity Commission in these recent days have at least illuminated the chaotic state of our charity law. That within three days of the judgment being given in the *Daily Mail* libel case the Charity Commission was quite clear that there were no grounds for disturbing the present charitable status of certain trusts of the Moonies, or Unification Church, was striking enough. That the anger and arguments of a delegation of MPs should immediately cause a re-examination of that clear judgment is no less striking.

The oddity of the situation is even more illuminated when we remember that only last month (March 19) your law reports contained a rejection of the appeal of Amnesty International against a refusal of the Charity Commission to register certain of their trusts as charitable. The learned judge made clear that "procuring the abolition of torture" is not an object charitable in law. Christian Aid itself has been informed by the Charity Commission that documentation of the violation of human rights—often the best way of stopping such violation—is not charitable. But the same commission, until faced with a powerful revolt of public opinion in Parliament, sees nothing save what is charitable in the activities of the Moonies.

Of course it may be said that the original statement of the Charity Commission did not assert that, but only that the *objects* of the Moonies' trusts were charitable. Quite, but charities with fully approved objects are still subject to detailed inquiry from the commission on small expenditures which might be deemed not to be charitable. Were such inquiries made of the Moonies ?

The revision of charity law is not easy, although the main lines on which relief should be given from the present intolerable situation have been authoritatively indicated both by the Goodman committee in 1976, and the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons in 1975. But, if not easy, the task is urgent. A charity law which is so obscure that I find our legal advisers straining to find the relevance to our work of provisions for succouring the captives of Barbary pirates will not do. Charity law must reflect the common understanding in our society of what is for man's well-being. I cannot believe that the bulk of our fellow-citizens think that to work for the abolition of torture is not charitable.

I would make one further point. The Charity Commission are vested with very great powers, for which they are scarcely accountable. Against their decisions there is no appeal save by costly recourse to the High Court—not an avenue open to many charities. Is it not desirable both that there should be ready and cheap appeals against its decisions, and that the commissioners themselves should be drawn from a wider swathe of our swiftly changing society than the Civil Service ?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK,
Christian Aid,
PO Box No 1, SW9.
April 8.

From Dr M. Spencer

Sir, I note that several Conservative MPs have expressed disapproval of the charitable status accorded to the Moonies, on the grounds that the organization indulges in "brainwashing" and has a purpose "more political than religious". May we hope that they will now transfer their attention to those other institutions that enjoy charitable status, and which are subject to the same criticism ? I refer, Sir, to the public schools.

Yours, etc,
M. SPENCER,
34 Bayham Road,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
April 6.

New life for British film making

From Mr Robert Bolt and others

Sir, We, the undersigned, contributors to and unshakable believers in British film, seek to express the desperate concern we all share for the future of our native industry. All signs indicate the production of a mere handful of British feature films in the coming year, a cultural and economic outlook which we believe to be disastrous.

Unless steps are taken immediately, our cinema and television screens will soon be totally dominated by film entertainment from foreign sources. We therefore urge upon Parliament the following:

1 The extension of the Eady Levy to apply to cinema films exhibited on television. Currently, cinema exhibitors, distributors and producers under this scheme, all contribute from their shares of total revenues. It is, incidentally, a levy applying equally to foreign films, something which Hollywood has generously accepted.

The ludicrous situation of the present largest exhibitor of film—television—being exempt from such payments must be changed. ITV last year showed 328 films made originally for the cinema. Over the past Christmas holiday period alone, the BBC proudly proclaimed that it would transmit over 60 feature films. Both networks freely acknowledge that the cost of their producing entertainment of comparable variety, quality and appeal would be enormously greater than the sums they have paid over the years for cinema films.

In the light of this situation, the revenues received by film makers from United Kingdom television have, to date, been derisory. The justice of television companies contributing to the fund could not be more self evident.

2 For various historic reasons, film and television are subject to supervision and control by a number of Government bodies, eg the Department of Trade, the Ministry for the Arts, the Post Office, the Home Office, the IBA—a situation doubtless relished by civil servants but few others. We suggest that such a mixture of authorities is wasteful government, results only in conflict and confusion and is demonstrably frustrating to the film-maker.

We advocate, therefore, the establishment within a single ministry, of a new statutory body, whose duties, inter alia, would be to examine the existing legislation affecting film and television. It should also be the principal adviser to the Government on all matters relating to the audio-visual entertainment industry.

3 We believe that the deplorable restrictive practices present in the film industry, both in its distribution and exhibition, must be changed. A primary task of the new ministerial/statutory body would be to monitor this aspect of the industry ; and further, to prevent a similar growth of monopolistic practices within the developing technologies (satellite, cable, videodisc, etc), so that genuine and healthy competition may be enjoyed by all those engaged in film-making.

We wish to see the image of Britain projected throughout the world. There is certainly no lack of talent : we have writers, directors, producers, actors, technicians and craftsmen in generous supply. What we lack is genuine competition in the domestic market : a continuity of finance : and a focal body directly representing a broader industry to Government and Parliament.

Given this, it is our belief that Britain, once again, could be in the forefront of creative and commercial film-making throughout the world.

Yours etc,
ROBERT BOLT, JOHN BOULTING, ROY BOULTING, DON BOYD, TIMOTHY BURRILL, RICHARD CRAVEN, BRYAN FORBES, JACK GOLD, BARRY HANSON, MIKE HODGES, LIONEL JEFFRIES, JOSEPH LOSEY, S. LIEBERSON, MILES, CHRISTOPHER MILES, LAURENCE OLIVIER, HAROLD PINTER, OTTO PLASCHKES, NICOLAS ROEG, JOHN SCHLESINGER, KENITH TRODD.
Care of Cowan Bellew Associates Ltd,
45 Poland Street, W1.
April 7.

The language of common prayer

From the Reverend Alan Shackleton

Sir, The attempt to promote a Prayer Book Protection Bill enabling a small minority in a parish to foist their concepts of pure nostalgia on the remainder is, at best, based on the notion that the Christian liturgy may not be changed once it has been around long enough for many to become attached to it, whether it be an adequate experssion, or "tool", of belief or not.

The 300 years or so of the Book of Common Prayer represents not a long period of satisfaction, but a period in which it proved impossible to gain a sufficient majority to indicate the next way forward. Now it is urged that if 20 people on a parish's electoral roll, not necessarily habitual worshippers, can be mustered, their desire for familiarity becomes all important.

The Church expresses itself through its worship : is it, therefore, to claim such affiliation with the seventeenth century as the compromise then effected becomes permanent ? Liturgy is the "tool" through which the worshipper speaks and acts. Whatever criticisms the Alternative Service Book may provoke, or literary admiration the Book of Common Prayer may inspire, the revisions so painstakingly undertaken have been genuine attempts by the Church of England to be better understood.

The tool must be effective for its job ; the proposed Bill is as useful as requiring that modern industry use, once a month, the old equipment for old times' sake. It makes the Church's worship a museum piece.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN SHACKLETON,
St Luke's Vicarage,
York Street, Heywood.

From Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, I pray that the Roman Catholic hierarchy will ponder your leading article of today (April 8) and the Prayer Book Protection Bill introduced in both Houses of Parliament.

For "Prayer Book" read "Latin" ; for "Alternative Service Book" read "texts approved by the International Commission for the English Liturgy" and the Lords debate might have been about the old and the new in the Roman Catholic Church.

Anglicans and Romanists vie with each other in an ecumenical work of destruction. Many in both communions are anguished and divided from co-religionists. In both communions liturgical changes are seen to have brought theological dangers. *Lex orandi est lex credendi.*

Parliament may defend the Anglican heritage which Synod is accused of having failed to defend. We Romanists must turn to Rome. Few Catholics know that the Second Vatican Council presumed that the new rite would normally be in Latin with the vernacular option. For what is optional or "alternative" so easily becomes compulsory.

Few Catholics know—their clergy, if they knew, have not told them—of the Pope's solicitude for those who want Latin restored and with it a new sense of the sacred. Let our bishops not drive them to despair but show as much tolerance of old Mass as of folk Mass.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons, SW1.
April 8.

From Mr J. A. H. West

Sir, As churchwarden of a small country church, which takes *all* its Sunday services from the 1662 Book of Common Prayer, may I heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in your leading article today (April 8).

Our congregation, at matins, has almost doubled over the past five years, as many of the churches in surrounding parishes transfer, in whole or in part to the "à la carte menu", referred to in your article. This increase in attendance at the traditional modes of worship has come about despite a deanery reorganization which has deprived us of a resident rector. In this matter, at least, long live the past !

Yours faithfully,
J. A. H. WEST,
Churchwarden,
St Nicholas Church,
Remenham,
Berkshire.
April 8.

Complaints against police

From the Chairman of the Police Federation of England and Wales

Sir, I have not seen the report of the Home Office Research Unit on police complaints and, in common with my colleagues in other police staff associations, was unaware of its existence. I am not, therefore, able to comment in detail upon the information revealed in your summary (April 8).

Two points strike me as important. The first is that the research consists of an *ex post facto* examination of the documents in complaints files. In every case those files have been considered by experienced lawyers in the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The Director has the right to require further inquiries to be made into a complaint. If he had reached the same conclusion about the alleged inadequacy of the original investigation, he would certainly have exercised this right. The conclusion of the authors of the report, that the investigations in some cases have been biased in favour of the police officer, or otherwise inadequate, obviously differs from the considered view of the Director.

Secondly, I thought that the purpose of academic research was to examine facts and reach conclusions based upon them. Some indication of the approach of those responsible for this report is given in the extract quoted by Mr Evans : "The effectiveness of the formal system for making complaints against the police has become, for many, the touchstone of the state of police community relations, not least for relations with the black and Asian communities."

It would be interesting to know what qualifications possessed by the researchers enabled them to make a statement which appears to have nothing to do with disinterested research, but a great deal to do with special pleading in support of particular interest groups.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES JARDINE,
Police Federation of England and Wales,
15-17 Langley Road,
Surbiton, Surrey.

Peacetime conscription

From Mr J. C. Neville Wood

Sir, The article by Sir Hugh Fraser (April 8) on "the acceptable face of national service" cannot pass unchallenged. There is no acceptable face of national service. In wartime it is an unavoidable necessity ; but even in an emergency our rulers should recognize the fundamental inconsistency of asking the people to fight for freedom while at the same time denying them their freedom, and take immediate steps to bring this unsatisfactory state of affairs to an end as soon as the emergency has passed.

In peacetime any form of civil conscription is entirely out of place. It is neither more nor less than state slavery for any law-abiding citizen to be compelled, under pain of imprisonment, to surrender total control over his or her activities to the state, even if only for a limited period. Such an act as that cannot be reconciled with any concept of a free society. It is literally and strictly totalitarian.

Sir Hugh should take no comfort from the fact that a Gallup poll may have found that 68 per cent of the public is in favour of compulsory service. It is only too easy to obtain such a result from the large number of older people, and particularly from women who were not subject to conscription in peacetime, who for a variety of plausible reasons are very happy to sacrifice the freedom of others in the sure knowledge that they will never be called upon to make the same sacrifice for themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. NEVILLE WOOD,
12 Park Road,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.

Broadcast news 'bias'

From Sir Geoffrey Cox

Sir, In your report on April 6 on accusations of bias against ITN and BBC Television News, you present without challenge the claims of the authors of *Bad News* and *More Bad News*, that these books have proved that television news is frequently biased.

In a detailed review of *Bad News* in the *IBA Journal* of December, 1976, I demonstrated that not only was much of the evidence adduced for bias ill-founded, but that in any event this did not support many of the deductions drawn from it.

A comparable critical study of *More Bad News* was made by Alastair Burnet in an address to *the Royal Television Society in* 1980. None of these reasoned criticisms has been effectively answered by the authors. Since these two books form the core of the case alleging bias in television news, their own validity should be probed.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY COX,
Coln St Dennis,
Gloucestershire.
April 7.

TV and brain death

From the Director General of the BBC

Sir, I do not intend to follow Dr Sells (April 3) into another post-mortem on the *Panorama* brain death programme and its sequel. The original programme aroused concern in the medical world : that concern, by common consent, was met by the second programme.

Yours faithfully,
IAN TRETHOWAN,
BBC,
Broadcasting House,
Portland Place, W1.
April 9.

Appointment of bishops

From Professor Sir Norman Anderson, QC, FBA

Sir, As one who was intimately concerned in three debates in the General Synod regarding the appointment of diocesan bishops, and also in the discussions on this subject with Sir Harold Wilson and with the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties, I welcome Sir Harold's letter (April 6) to make the facts clear. I make three comments.

1. I am glad Sir Harold stated that one of the suggestions he made was that, on occasion, "the Prime Minister should be free to ask for a *third* name" from the Church. I put the word "third" in italics because it has been alleged that the Prime Minister reserved the right to ask for a fourth or fifth name (etc). This is not true.

2. As I recollect it, Sir Harold said that the Prime Minister would find this "necessary" only in very exceptional circumstances. I could not swear to his precise words, but I vividly remember the two illustrations he gave.

3. He also agreed that for the Prime Minister to recommend to the Queen the second of the two names put forward by the Church would itself be *somewhat* exceptional.

I have no wish to comment on any of the appointments which have been made since the Crown Appointments Commission was set up. The work of the commission should be strictly confidential. It is for the commission to report to the Synod, from time to time, whether it is satisfied with the way the agreed procedure is working.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN ANDERSON,
9 Larchfield,
Gough Way,
Cambridge.
April 7.

Survival in nuclear war

From Professor N. F. Kember

Sir, The letter from Professor W. F. Nash and his co-writers (March 30) on civil defence would be wholly commendable were it not for the many errors of omission.

Yes, we know how to salvage a larger proportion of the population from the aftermath of a nuclear attack but is there any evidence that the Government is acting on this knowledge by providing the means to evacuate large numbers, up to millions of people, from fall-out areas to "safe" areas ? This policy would require a multiplicity of stockpiles of food and medical supplies with emergency accommodation and facilities for the intensive health care that burn and radiation casualties would require.

When Professor Nash talks about protection following nuclear attacks on other countries then he is considering a different level of civil defence when there would be no widespread destruction of transport and health facilities. In order to pursue this more reasonable policy it is first necessary to remove provocative nuclear targets from British soil.

Yours sincerely,
N. F. KEMBER,
Physics Department,
The Medical College of
St Bartholomew's Hospital,
Charterhouse Square, EC1.

Civil Service and defence

From Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson

Sir, If, as reported in your paper today (April 7), it is substantiated that the claim by the Civil Service union leaders that their industrial action was causing serious disruption of intelligence gathering and to the operations of the Navy, there has arisen a most serious situation jeopardizing the defence of the realm which the Government must surely take urgent and effective steps to overcome.

All civil servants should be removed from posts vital to our defence as a matter of urgency and they should be replaced by members of the Armed Forces forthwith.

Those who accept service under the Crown must also accept the contractual conditions which go with it: if they are not so prepared they must resign or be discharged.

Yours etc.
PHILIP WATSON,
Finchingfield House,
Finchingfield, Braintree, Essex.

Bar to sobriety

From Sir John Martin

Sir, I was Private Secretary to Sir Winston Churchill from 1940 to 1945 and during this period was in close contact with him. I do not recall any occasion when he was "paralytically drunk" as has been alleged. (Speech by Lord Avebury, London Diary, April 7.)

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. MARTIN,
The Barn House,
Watlington,
Oxford.
April 8.

The first split

From Dr and Mrs David Wallbridge

Sir, On April 6 Mr Ivor Lucas suggested that there is already a split in the SDP (Social Democrats) because the founders wear their badges on different sides. Dare we point out that Mrs Williams is distinguished from her colleagues by her gender ? Does not the badge derive from the buttonhole and corsage ?

In the permissive days when dancing partners were allowed to hold each other, the man wore the buttonhole on the left and the lady's corsage was worn on the right to prevent crushing of the flowers. Perhaps splits (like beauty) are in the eye of the beholder.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. WALLBRIDGE,
JANE WALLBRIDGE,
77 Montpelier Rise,
Wembley, Middlesex.



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 9: The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, received Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. K. Beatty upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer, The Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Pennant-Williams upon assuming the appointment.

Her Majesty was present at Evensong in St George's Chapel to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and was received by the Chairman (the Dean of Windsor).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the factory of the Dowty Group Ltd (Chairman, Sir Robert Hunt) at Arle Court, Cheltenham today and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire (Colonel M. St J. V. Gibbs).

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Richard Davies, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 9: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia at Dartmouth this morning and visited the Guildhall.

Her Majesty took the Lord High Admiral's Divisions at Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother gave a dinner party on board HM Yacht Britannia at Dartmouth this evening.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 9: The Duke of Kent, as President, today opened "Kent Hall", the Football Association's new Residential Block at the National Sports Centre, Lilleshall and later planted a tree to mark the eightieth Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeh The Queen Mother at Sheriffhales, Shropshire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 9: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a preview reception held to mark the opening of the Thames Heritage Trust Exhibition at Bentalls, Kingston upon Thames.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, President of the Pakistan Association of World Federalists, has arrived in Amsterdam to attend executive committee meeting of the World Association of World Federalists. He is staying at the Hilton hotel.

Birthdays today

Viscount Brentford, 79; Lord Brookes, 72; Sir William Cook, 76; Sir Ronald Cumming, 81; Vice-Admiral Sir Alastair Ewing, 72; Miss Kathleen Major, 75; Mr Ben Nicholson, OM, 87; Sir Charles Taylor, 71.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund

The forty-second annual meeting of the Governors of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held at 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2, on April 9, 1981. The president, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, was in the chair. The annual report for the year ended September 30, 1980, was presented by Professor Sir Eric Scowen, chairman of the council. The accounts were presented by Sir Thomas Gore Browne, Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other cheek turned to prayer book reproach

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Parliament's reproach to its ecclesiastical off spring, the General Synod of the Church of England, delivered by way of a vote in both Houses in support of the Book of Common Prayer, seemed yesterday to have provoked nothing more than a turned other cheek.

The Prayer Book Protection Bill was successfully launched as a private member's Bill in the Lords, and as a 10-minute Bill in the Commons. In each case the movers' intention was to strengthen the hand of those who want to see the 1662 prayer book protected from the competition of the new Alternative Services Book, the General Synod's up-dated version.

At one point the indications were that an official statement might be made, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was mentioned as the likely source. But caution prevailed, and the spokesmen were silent.

Nevertheless, it can be stated that Dr Runcie likes it to be known that the Book of Common Prayer is his preferred reading for daily private devotion, and attention was drawn to the several times he has publicly expressed his sympathy with those who feel it is under threat. In due course they can expect additional support from him.

Official thinking in Church House, where the synod has its headquarters, is that the ASB has only recently reached the bookshops, and it is too soon to judge how the pattern of usage will settle down. It still has substantial curiosity value.

Two other reactions could be detected in synod circles yesterday: that Parliament's favourable response to the Bill in both Houses meant the synod should make some conciliatory gesture, perhaps by reminding all congregations how important it was to keep the prayer book alive; or that Parliament was breaking the convention that the synod was now master of Anglican worship, and ought to be seen off with threats of disestablishment.

The speech by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, opposing the Bill on behalf of the Government, was welcomed as a proper statement of the constitutional position. The comment was offered, however, that if the Bill did by some upset of expectations become law, then all bets are off.

Most of those holding the "turn the other cheek" view yesterday indicated that they might be disestablishmentarians if pushed too far.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother inspecting cadets at the passing-out parade at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, yesterday. With her is (centre) Captain Julian Oswald, captain of the college.

Rembrandt drawing bought for £160,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A Rembrandt drawing of "The beheading of St John the Baptist" was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £160,000 to John Gaines, an American private collector. It is considered by scholars one of Rembrandt's most important multi-figure compositions, so the price came as no surprise, indeed it might have gone higher.

The drawing had, however, been on the market quite recently. It was sold from the famous Robert von Hirsch collection at Sotheby's in 1978 for £130,000.

If you prefer Rembrandt with charm to Rembrandt with art historical significance, his work could be had much more cheaply. An amusing drawing of a plump, beefy Goddess Diana seated with two panting hounds beside her went to a Swiss private collector for £30,000; Sotheby's had suggested a price of £50,000 to £60,000.

The second drawing formed part of the collection formed by the Basle lawyer, Tobias Christ. All but one of 59 drawings from the collection found buyers

Some 90 per cent of the drawings were bought by American dealers or collectors, and prices were erratic.

An extremely rare black chalk drawing of St Christopher by Hans Baldung Grien made £80,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000) to Heering of New York. At the same time Baskett and Day secured Hans von Kulmbach's "St John and the Virgin Mary" at £15,000, where Sotheby's expected £20,000 to £30,000.

A big surprise was the £46,000 paid by Tunick of New York for a "Standing cavalier with a sword", by Willem Buytewech. A second "Cavalier", rather less dashing and with some foxing, went to Baskett and Day at £8,000.

Greek words that played on the cosmos

From Philip Howard
Exeter

We are not yet agreed about what makes the world go round. Does somebody out there play dice with the cosmos?

The ancient Greeks were the first to consider those cosmic questions in a scientific way, and at the annual meeting of the Classical Association at Exeter yesterday Professor Martin West, of Bedford College, discovered a fertile new source for the answers they gave, the non-philosophical literary background from which their philosophers emerged.

Instead of going to the systematic explanations of the world by the pre-Socratic philosophers, he surveyed the evidence for cosmology in the work of the Greek tragedians.

When the fragmentary tragedian, Choerilus, wrote of stones as the bones of the Earth, and rivers as its veins, was he trying out a flashy new poetical metaphor, or expressing a cosmological theory of the Earth as a very large person indeed?

Did the poets seriously think of the Sun as a chariot, or a wheel that in winter flew farther south into Libyan air space? When the tragedians started calling the Moon the daughter instead of the sister of the Sun, they were probably recognizing a bold new scientific theory that the Moon shines by reflected sunlight.

Professor West concluded that the tragedians present an uncoordinated mixture of elements from inherited myths that nobody seriously believed, popular belief of the man in the Agora, and the latest intellectual speculations of the scientific establishment.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M Godfrey and Miss M. C. Ferguson
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Lady Godfrey, of Lymington, Hampshire, and the late Sir Walter Godfrey, and Moira, only daughter of Dr and Mrs W. M. Ferguson, Scotlandwell, Kinross-shire.

Mr D. W. McCorkell and Miss S. M. Goodbody
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Michael McCorkell, of Ballyarnett, Londonderry, and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Desmond M. Goodbody, of Ballyteigue House, Rathdrum, co Wicklow.

Mr N. J. Gadsby and Miss J. M. Elias
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Dr and Mrs John Gadsby, of Catherston Manor, Charmouth, Dorset, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gwyn Elias, of Forstal House, Preston, Canterbury, Kent. The marriage will take place in London in July.

Mr J. B. Robertson and Miss L. C. Tucker
The engagement is announced between John Bruce, younger son of Major and Mrs W. F. C. Robertson, of Appleford, Oxfordshire, and Lynn Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. G. Tucker, of Staines, Middlesex.

Captain P. Gilchrist and Miss S. J. Poyntz
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Colonel and Mrs D. A. Gilchrist, of Switchells, Sway, Hampshire, and Sarah Jane, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs H. S. S. Poyntz, of Ashberry House, Tidenham, Gloucestershire.

Dr J. McKechnie and Dr H. A. Ewing
The engagement is announced of John, son of Mr and Mrs I. McKechnie, of Marholm, Peterborough, and Ann, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs G. O. Ewing, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr M. Maier and Miss C. Bowie
The engagement is announced between Matthew, younger son of Mr and Mrs Alan Maier, of Charlton Mackrell Court, Somerton, Somerset, and Celia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Bowie, of Bletchingley, Surrey.

Mr W. S. Baker and Miss R. Messer
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Baker, of Bristol, and Ruth, daughter of Dr and Mrs Basil Messer, of Shipley, West Yorkshire.

Mr P. J. Hampson and Miss D. Staves
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger twin son of Dr and Mrs George Hampson, of Moor Park, Surrey, and Diane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Staves, of The Bourne, Surrey.

Marriages

Sir Harold Hobson and Miss N. Penhale
Sir Harold Hobson and Miss Nancy Penhale were married quietly in London recently.

Mr M. R. Coulman and Mrs P. M. Fyfe-Jamieson
The marriage took place yesterday at Tunbridge Wells Register Office between Mr Michael Coulman, of Bainden Farmhouse, Horsmonden, Kent, and Mrs Patricia Fyfe-Jamieson, daughter of the Hon Edward and Mrs Carson, of Sevenoaks.

Mr W. Eller and Mrs J. Elwes
The marriage took place quietly yesterday between Mr Wray Eller and Mrs June Elwes.

Primrose League

The Speaker was represented by Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, at a service of commemoration to mark the centenary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, arranged by the Primrose League and held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon John Baker officiated. Lord Home of the Hirsel (grand master) and Lord O'Hagan (chancellor) read the lessons and Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, gave an address. Others present included:

Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord Thorneycroft, Lord Mowbray and Stourton, Lord and Lady Chesham, Lord Lyell, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, Lady Gammans, Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson, Lady Riddale, Mr John Stokes, MP, and Mrs Stokes, Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP, Mrs Evelyn King, Mr Robert Beldam, Mr W. L. Grant, Mr Brian Williamson, Mr William Cash, Mr Douglas Wood, Mr Donald Stringer, Mrs E. Adams and Mr and Mrs Peter Hawley.

Latest appointments

The Prime Minister has appointed *Lord Windlesham* as a trustee of the British Museum in succession to Lord Boyle of Handsworth, who has resigned.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret visits the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf, Ayr, 12.15; as Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Highland Fusiliers, she attends the Ayr race meeting, when the Scottish Champion Hurdle, sponsored by the regiment, will be run, 12.40.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as a trustee, takes the chair at the St George's House annual lecture in St George's Chapel, Windsor, 5.45.

Exhibitions: John Semmence, paintings and drawings, the Federation of British Artists, Bradshaw Room, Carlton House Terrace, 10 to 5; M. Ghani, exhibition of bronze maquettes, Iraqi Cultural Centre Gallery, Tottenham Court Road, 10 to 5.

Talks: London's river: the redevelopment of London docks, 1970-80, Brian Buckle, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10; Surrealism: poetry and painting, Gill Cohen and Cecily Lowenthal, Tate Gallery, 1.

Memorial service: Miss Olive Gilbert, St Paul's, Covent Garden, noon.

Latest wills

£100 left to pay for drinks at wake

Mr Charles Hamilton Britton, of Hayling Island, Hampshire, left estate valued at £36,722 net. He left £100 to the proprietor or manager of the Maypole Inn, Hayling Island, "with the intention that the staff and regular customers of the public bar and front lounge shall be able to drink to launch me on my way".

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bromley, Mr Collis Norman, of Maidenhead, Berkshire .. £131,935
Buky, Dr William Wolf, of Chelsea, London £225,403
Davis, Mr Hubert, of Waterford, farmer, estate in England, Wales and Republic of Ireland £420,055
Doyle Jones, Mr Douglas, of Higham, Suffolk, barrister-at-law £324,656
Edwards, Mr Alick George, of Stert, Wiltshire £250,733
Farmer, Mr Roderick Stansfield, of Rothley, Leicestershire, company director £257,558

Luncheon

Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Mr R. A. Huskisson, Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, members of the general committee and senior staff entertained ambassadors, high commissioners and other members of the Diplomatic Corps at luncheon at 71 Fenchurch Street yesterday.

Dinners

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress last night entertained at dinner at the Mansion House the Masters, Prime Wardens and Upper Bailiff of City livery companies and their ladies, aldermen, sheriffs, the Chief Commoner, Members of the Court of Common Council and officers of the corporation and their ladies. The speakers were the Lord Mayor and the Masters of the Mercers' and the Grocers' companies. The guests included:

The Bishop of London and Mrs Ellison, Sir Ralph and Lady Perring, Sir Lionel and Lady Denny, the Mayor and Mayoress of Reigate and Banstead, Dr Christopher and Dr Sinclair Gardiner-Thorpe, Mr and Mrs H. Gelringer, Mr and Mrs Hubert Gregg, Miss Philippa Remnant-Bent, the Chairman of Surrey County Council and Mrs Malcolm Metcalf, Mr P. J. M. Neal, Mr and Mrs J. E. Neary, Group Captain and Mrs L. C. Robins, Mr and Mrs Guy Thomas and the Rev W. A. Tighe

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Mr Jonathan Clarke, the vice-president and the council entertained the Treasurer of the Inner Temple, his Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC, and the Masters of the Bench at dinner at their hall yesterday.

English-Speaking Union
Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of Nigeria, and Prince Michael Ajose, honorary secretary, were the guests of honour at a dinner arranged by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House last night to mark the launching of the ESU in Nigeria. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of the ESU of the Commonwealth, presided.

GLC
The Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge entertained the following guests at a concert at the Festival Hall yesterday and afterwards at dinner at the Waterside Restaurant:

Lord and Lady Camoys, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, and Mrs Jessel, and Dr Frank Hugh-Jones

Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Mr J. Holland, Master of the Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, presided at a court dinner held yesterday at Drapers' Hall, assisted by Mr A. W. John, Senior Warden, and Mr P. H. Dobson, Junior Warden. Alderman R. C. L. Chester, the Senior Warden, and Sir Douglas Henley, Comptroller and Auditor General, also spoke. Others present included:

Lord Rockley, the Hon Geoffrey Wilson, Mr Deputy Bernard L. Morgan, Mr Masamichi Hanabusa, Mr P. R. Durrant, Mr J. Kennedy-Melling, the Master-elect of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators and the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

South Africa Club
The Ambassador of South Africa presided at a dinner given last night by the South Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel. Dr D. J. Worrall, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, South Africa, was the guest of honour. Among those present were:

Lord and Lady Benson, Sir Ronald and Lady McIntosh, Mr and Mrs Michael Shanks, Mr and Mrs S. Wynne and Mr and Mrs Richard Dunhill.

Printers' Charitable Corporation
The annual boxing dinner of the Printers' Charitable Corporation was held last night at the Café Royal under the auspices of the National Sporting Club. Sir Eric Cheadle, chairman of council, was in the chair. Among those present were:

Mr Alan Minter, Mr Doug Bidwell, Mr Charlie Chester, Mr Edward Kanter, Mr Clem Dane, Major-General Tony Dyball (director and secretary of the corporation), Mr Pat Dale (deputy director) and representatives of the newspaper, printing and entertainment industries.

GAFTA
The annual dinner of the Grain and Feed Trade Association was held at Grosvenor House on April 9. The president, Mr J. M. McKean, was in the chair. The principal guest was Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls. The other speakers were Dr P. Storie-Pugh, and Mr L. J. Wright, deputy president.

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 winners in the April Premium bonds draw are:

AN 679480, 1AB 936601, 1AL 380630, 1AP 506842, 5AN 314208, 6AB 117671, 6AZ 384790, 6AZ 410959, 8AL 661537, 8AZ 011542, 9AB 204340, 9AP 582619, 9AS 250744, 9AS 629717, 9AW 244964, 10AF 762122, 11AB 249552, 1BK 144711, 4BN 047015, 5BK 352037, 5BT 600405, 4BS 749668, 6DF 083938, 6BK 411771, 6BP 489258, 1CS 451858, DB 590760, DK 521223, DP 005113, 1DT 657640, 2DW 353233, 3DF 896156, 3DP 537987, 4DW 728549, 5DF 630901, 6DB 456811

6DN 980034, 6DP 847437, EF 745626, LN 970232, LS 965050, 2EP 792061, 5CK 837642, 5EL 988707, 5ES 333948, 5EZ 251453, 6ES 933498, 7EF 966713, 7EW 778143, 2FS 080371, 4FB 247930, 4FL 873153, 6FL 998158, 6FS 652705, 8FS 866226, 9FS 381190, 9FZ 772749, 9FZ 875872, 1GK 092110, 1HL 403701, 1HP 132939, 1HS 565926, 2HK 686735, 2HS 814152, 4HF 501154, 4HT 530043, 1JB 031706, 1JS 661501, 3JL 430511, 8JF 259681, 8JK 864547, KZ 848630

1KN 466068, 4KN 162668, 4KS 986574, 5KL 919433, 5KN 153404, 6KN 069129, 7KF 258365, 7KW 237015, 8KB 904347, 9KW 405666, 10KF 870138, 11KB 772815, 12KN 221076, 12KT 214460, 13KP 811623, 14KB 875889, 14KP 228445, LR 905565, LT 587656, 1LB 151862, 1LK 208713, 1LS 230732, 4LK 388724, 4LP 293028, 5LL 241816, 7LK 876838, 7LW 678770, 7LZ 049282, 8LK 069353, 9LL 835303, 9LP 523260, 10LZ 975394, 11LB 040263, 11LB 857122, 11LN 517339, MS 401008, 2MK 218559, 2ML 669107, 4MK 787007, 4MN 136665, 4MT 961487, 5MF 769621, 6MW 289940

7MF 518392, 7ML 528223, 8NL 961517, PK 461592, 2PZ 648152, 4PT 584537, 7PB 517818, 7PK 267856, 9PF 274218, 9PF 513880, 9PF 607419, 9PW 757656, 9PZ 003855, 12PK 554244, 12PP 050749, 12PP 432880, 13PK 700505, 13PZ [illegible], 13PZ 288574, 14PL 666502, 15PF 515199, 15PS [illegible], 15PT 680574, 16PZ 619958, 2QL 475402, 2QS 529116, 4QT 406448, 5QS 235556, 6QW 785082, 7QR 028112, 7QL 772031, 9QR 770448, 6RP 289768, 6RW 488641, 7RS 196801, 9RL 592087, 10RZ 720258, 12RL 732065, 12RN 028582, 12RW 109156, 12RW 659948, 13RF 415189, 13RK 919992

14RT 660012, 15RB 563182, 17RB 764350, 17RS 921536, 19RK 115243, 19RK 560990, 19RN 327675, 19RN 911645, 19RZ 095476, 20RN 854432, 20RP 355871, 20RZ 919413, 22RN 463576, 22RN 700430, 22RP 954183, 22RT 194175, 22RW 971108, 23RS 024568, 24RL 031324, 24RN 878751, 24RW 216876, 24RW 269290, 25RN 577137, SL 271478, 1SR 704266, 2SB 003924, 2SK 009379, 2SK 940219, 4SS 515506, 1TB 253547, 1TL 520172, 2TL 550636, 3TK 887596, 4TK 101004, 10TK 144349, 11TB 331100, 11TL 277114, 11TW 178938, 12TB 451454, 12TK 150427, 13TB 011960, 13TB 758039, 13TP 952751

13TT 047364, 13TW 570959, 2VW 268004, 3VN 419501, 4VW 004376, 7VF 132019, 7VN 184578, 9VS 902871, 9VZ 396861, 9VZ 335136, 10VN 956726, 10VP 594488, 11VT 000579, 12VF 651252, 12VK 120295, 12VS 089437, 13VF 486713, 14VL 097220, 14VP 404738, 17VL 313801, 18VR [illegible], 18VF 562863, 20VN 039253, 21VF 435581, 21VK 436687, 22VL 473821, 5WZ 548362, 6WZ 070621, 7WP 105443, 8WT 542039, 9WN 388765, 11WS 207750, 11WT 968080, 13WL 135221, 15WW 515383, 15WW 647117, 17WS 284771, 18WN 800054, 2XP 177082, 4XW 231185, 5XK 758116, 6XS 443857, 7XP 221057

8XW 609372, 10XT 723121, 12XF 816203, 13XL 426354, 13XN 275560, 13XT 460573, 14XB 365237, 14XB 997187, 14XK 158930, 14XT 110217, 1YF 597085, 1YT 567851, 2YF 632541, 5YW 430719, 7YP 917022, 11YT 884274, 12YZ 359800, 13YW 214816, 14YP 635316, 14YT 158205, 6ZK 805587, 8ZL 651397, 8ZS 945288, 9ZP 362552, 10ZN 436582, 13ZN 248912, 14ZZ 090780, 15ZF 643048, 15ZK 637327, 16ZF 540064, 16ZS 106472, 16ZS 714875, 16ZT 923616, 16ZZ 016421, 18ZT 347869, 18ZT 976312, 19ZS 639113, 20ZW 077980, 21ZP 975540, 21ZZ 235740, 24ZK 760140, 25ZT 269514, 25ZW 915684

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, April 11, 1956

Dr Gropius honoured

Dr Walter Gropius, originator of the "Bauhaus idea" which has profoundly influenced architectural theory and teaching, was invested in London last night with the royal gold medal for architecture for 1956. The ceremony was performed before a crowded gathering of the profession by the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr C. H. Aslin. Dr Gropius, who is 72, was director of the Bauhaus from 1919 until 1928, first in Weimar and then in Dessau. The school became renowned among architects throughout the world but as Mr J. M. Richards pointed out in one of the several tributes to him, he was a prophet not honoured in his own country. He came to England in 1934 and then in 1937 became Professor of Architecture at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard. Sir Herbert Read said that they honoured a man who had given a new and deeper meaning to architecture.

OBITUARY

GENERAL OF THE ARMY OMAR BRAD[LEY]

Successful US commmander in 1939-45 W[ar]

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, who was one of the United States' most successful commanders in the Second World War and was later both Chief of Staff of the US Army and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died in New York on April 8. He was 88.

Bradley first came into prominence for his skilful and determined handling of the 2nd US Corps in North Africa, which led to the allied capture of Bizerta and Tunis in May 1943. After further service in Sicily, he was selected to command 12 Army Group in Normandy, where it fought such decisive actions and broke out so spectacularly. His advance to the Siegfried line was followed by a major part in destroying the German Ardennes counter-offensive, and then 12 Army Group led the way in the Rhine crossings and the final battles of the war. As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the time of the Korean war, Bradley assisted in the defence reorganization of 1953, which aimed among other things to make the JCS a more effective instrument. He will perhaps be remembered best as the GI general, a master tactician who always "got there", and who won to the full the trust and affection of the private soldier.

Omar Nelson Bradley was born in Clark, Missouri on February 12, 1893, the son of John Smith Bradley and Mary Elizabeth Hubbard. He was educated at West Point and graduated as a 2/Lieutenant in the Infantry in June 1915. He then served with the 4th Infantry Regiment in Washington, in Arizona and other stations until in December 1918 he became a professor of military science at South Dakota State College, first as a captain, then as a major. Next he returned to West Point as an instructor in mathematics from 1920 to 1924, which was followed by another instructional post at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, a school to which he was several times to return and eventually to command.

From 1925 to 1928 he did a further tour of regimental duty, this time in Hawaii where he was also in charge of National Guard and Reserve Affairs. In 1928 he was a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, and on graduating from there went back to the Infantry School for four years. After attending the Army War College in 1934, he again instructed at West Point in tactics and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1936. The year 1938 saw him in Washington in a General Staff appointment, until in February 1941, at the age of 48, he became Commandant of the Infantry School and a brigadier-general. Up to this time, therefore, most of Bradley's career had been as a teacher, most of all in infantry tactics. His profound study of tactics was before long to pay a great dividend.

Soon after America entered the war, he commanded first the 82nd and then the 28th Infantry Division, both in Louisiana, and was responsible for their training. It was about this time by his firm but friendly discipline and readiness to share hardships with his men that Bradley began to be known as the GI general. How well he trained the 28th Infantry Division was subsequently shown by their distinguished fighting record.

Now Bradley's war exploits were really to begin. In February 1943 he was in North Africa with General Eisenhower, and on April 17 took command of the 2nd United States Corps, which had suffered severe setbacks in the Kasserine Gap battle two months earlier. Bradley's plan, which turned on the early capture of the dominating Hill 609 and the subsequent seizing of Mateur, involved hard fighting but was completely successful, and together with the British 1st and 8th Army operations, resulted in the capture of Bizerta and Tunis on May 7. As Bradley tersely put it: "This concludes the operations of the 2nd Corps in North Africa". Promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant-general (he was still only a permanent colonel), it was typical of Bradley not to put up his third star until he received the official orders. In Sicily, still in command of 2nd Corps, his tall, lanky figure was well known to the men, as his command post was often uncomfortably close behind the front line, and his friendly informality persuaded even his subordinates sometimes to address him as "Brad".

Even before the Sicilian campaign was over, it was clear that Bradley would be one of the high commanders for the invasion of Europe, and he reached England in September, 1943, to begin work on the planning. As the Commander of 12 Army Group, he was first concerned with the Cotentin Peninsula, and so quickly did he drive infantry through the bocage country that he had cut the peninsula by June 18, 1944, and Cherbourg fell on June 26. The next stage was the capture of St Lo (materially eased by Montgomery's armoured attack from Caen), and the breakout into Brittany and the south. Again Bradley's skilful use of his infantry together with Patton's bold armoured thrusts were decisive, and the subsequent operations which were designed to encircle all the German forces south of the Seine, while not wholly successful, resulted in the virtual destruction of the German 7th Army. There followed the allied advance on a broad front to the frontiers of Germany and the Siegfried line. Bradley had discounted the likelihood of a German counter-offensive but when the Ardennes attack came in December 1944, he showed his customary grip and sound planning, which included the re-inforcement and vital defence of Bastogne. While Bradley's relations with Montgomery were normall[y] ... were not impr[oved] ... latter's controv[ersial] conference abou[t the] battle. The adv[ance to the] Rhine, the cap[ture of the] Remagen bridge ... of decisive blows ... ley's Army Grou[p] ... to the German ... pleted his task in ...

As a field com[mander Brad]ley was endowe[d with] calmness and c... He had a tactica[l] ... was founded on h... effect of combi[ning] ... the mobility of ... the fire power of ... quickly saw what ... and likely to be ... then with his "go ... went for it. B... soldiering did no[t] ... war.

From 1945 to ... Administrator of ... airs, and from ... Chief of Staff ... States Army. As ... Staff he was r... helping to rebui[ld] ... forces of the co... end the division... services by integ[rating] ... a single team, but ... a realistically size[d] ... problems with wh[ich] ... do were the Berlin ... arms aid to Euro[pe] ... outstanding eve[nt] ... chairmanship of ... Chiefs of Staff ... 1953 were the Ko[rean] ... the 1953 defence ... tion. He describe[d] ... conflict (which b... the expansion o... forces) as "the ... the wrong place ... time, and with ... enemy", and in la[ter] ... time of massive ... vention, the JCS ... withdrawal from ... always rightly ... position of strict ... chairing discussio[ns] ... three service chief[s] ... to reconcile the ... tasks of military ... execution. After ... the JCS in the sum[mer] ... Bradley had no f... military duty. He ... an appointment wi[th] ... cal Bulova Researc[h] ... opment Laborator[ies] ... ing, New York, ... chairman of the B... Company.

For his wartime ... was awarded many ... including KCB(Ho[n]) ... DSM(US) with th... clusters, DSM(US ... Star, Bronze Star ... Merit, Grand Off[icer] ... Legion of Honou[r] ... Guerre, and man[y] ... 1977 he was awa[rded the] ... Medal of Freedom ... the Defense Disti[nguished Ser]vice Medal.

Bradley was a ... man, excelling ... fishing and golf, ... bridge player, ... watching baseba[ll] ... favourite book ... which he would ... year. In 1951 he ... *Soldier's Story* ... account of what h... 1943 to 1945. Its ... honesty are typic[al] ... who was unque[stionably] ... somehow unexpe[cted] ... the ablest United ... World War comm[anders].

In December, ... ried Mary Elizab[eth] ... former high sch[ool] ... by whom he had ... His wife died i[n] ... married secondly ... Dora Buhler.

LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL

Lord Russell of Liverpool, CBE, MC, died in hospital at Hastings on April 8, at the age of 85. He was the controversial author of the book *The Scourge of the Swastika* in 1954.

Edward Frederick Langley Russell, 2nd baron Russell of Liverpool, was born in Liverpool in 1895, the grandson of the first baron who was Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post* from 1869 to 1919. He was educated at Liverpool College, with which he maintained a close connexion for the rest of his life, and in 1913 he went up to St John's College, Oxford.

On the outbreak of the 1914-18 War he was commissioned in The King's Regiment (Liverpool), with which he had a distinguished career, winning the Military Cross in 1916, and Bars to it on two succeeding occasions. He was badly gassed, and the results of this affected his health, particularly his lungs, until his death.

He succeeded his grandfather as second baron in 1920, and for the next ten years he remained in the Army, transferring into the 20th Lancers (Indian Army). Owing to ill-health he was compelled to send in his papers, and he then determined to take up a legal career, to which he had been attracted in his earlier years, and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1931.

Russell joined the Oxford Circuit for three years, at the end of which he saw an advertisement in the Public Appointments column of *The Times* asking for applicants for an appointment in the Military and Air Force Department of the Judge Advocate-General's office. He sent in his name, was accepted, and in that Department he remained until his resignation in 1954.

He was Military Assistant to the Judge Advocate-General 1934-43 and became Assistant Judge Advocate-General 1951-54. During the Second World War he served in France and the Middle East, was made OBE in 1943 and advanced to CBE in 1945. He was mentioned in dispatches, and retired with the rank of brigadier.

In March, 1951, Russell was the central figure in an incident which first brought his name before a wide public. It occurred in the village of Vlotho in Germany where he and his wife were assaulted by the crowd in their endeavours to pass through streets thronged by a procession. Both doors of his car were pulled open before he succeeded in closing and locking them; he was punched several times on the head, and his hat was knocked off.

Russell made a statement to the press which annoyed his superiors, and although the Lord Chancellor, then Lord Jowitt, supported him, he was recalled to the London office of the Judge Advocate-General. He made no secret of his resentment at the "chicken-hearted way" — the phrase is his own — in which he considered that he had been supported by the British Government.

Three years later there occurred the crisis of his life, and for a space his name was familiar in the headlines. He wrote *The Scourge of the Swastika* which was an account of the crimes of the Nazis, and he sent, before publication, a copy to Lord Simonds, the Lord Chancellor.

Much to his surprise, Lord Simonds not only took exception to the contents of the book, but threatened that if it were published he would be obliged to consider the author's position, having regard to the terms on which he held his office. Before this threat of dismissal Russell resigned. As a consequence of this his book had worldwide publicity: it was translated into several languages, and the sal[es were enor]mous, not least [in the United] States.

He followed ... with a similar wo[rk on] Japanese atrociti[es] ... *Knights of Bus[hido]* ... next few ye[ars] ... claimed him, ... several other bo[oks] ... delightful volu[me of remi]niscences entit[led] ... *minds Me.* In ... chairman of the ...

In 1964 he p... *of the Sword*, th... of Admiral Sir ... and in 1965 *Dec*... examination of ... and the conv... ecution of Jam... the murder of ... ten.

In February ... awarded £5,000 ... High Court, af... decided that ... lished in the sa... *Private Eye* in ... "Lord Liver of ... libellous, and m... written books o... wicked and di... tives and had ... baser instincts ... own peronal ga... *Unhappy Queen* ... *Swastika?;* a... *Navarre.*

First and f... was intellectua... that made it d... ever to be a so... though on mo... views were d... Right. He was ... of the Jews, a... Eichmann trial ... wrote an acco... was the detern... injustice anywh... who committed ... was a good deal ... in him.

Russell was ... times. He is s... title by his gra... Gordon Jared R...

MR WALTER SPICER

Mr Walter Spicer, who, until his retirement in May 1970, was wholesale director of W. H. Smith, died in hospital on April 4, after suffering a stroke. He was 71.

Born in Yorkshire, he joined W. H. Smith at the age of 16, in 1925 at their Sheffield wholesale warehouse. A gifted sportsman, he played for Sheffield United Football and Cricket Club in his spare time, and not long after his arrival at W. H. Smith he had to decide between professional cricket and a business career with the company.

He was given good advice by the Yorkshire cricketer George Hirst, who told him that as he had the choice of a good career in business with W. H. Smith, he should stick to it. It was a decision that he never regretted. He stayed on at the Sheffield wholesale house, and became news distribution manager there in 1933.

In 1946 he was promoted to manager of the wholesale warehouse in Chester, later managing the wholesale warehouses in Gloucester, Nottingham and Newcastle. He was appointed assistant wholesale director in 1961 ... later, took on ... responsibility a... London wholes...

In January, ... appointed to th... Smith, and, tw... became supply ... at the compan[y's] ... centre at Gre... don. In August ... the death of M... Spicer succeede[d] ... sale director, a... company's h... London.

He was a wid[ower] ... a married daug[hter].

.THE ARTS

Polanski makes the best shot yet at filming Hardy

Tess (A)
Empire, Leicester Sq.

Superman II (A)
Warner West End

Popeye (U)
Odeon, Leicester Sq.

Rock Show (U)
Classics, Oxford St. and Westbourne Grove

Thomas Hardy, the *grandest* of English novelists, has always timidated film-makers. There s a silent *Tess of the Urbervilles*, with Blanche eet, in 1924; and John lesinger's brave and beauti- *Far From the Madding wn* in 1966; and that is ut all. No one yet has dared :le what might be supposed dy's most supremely cine- ic novel, *The Mayor of :erbridge*. If it is no real pliment, then, to Roman inski that his *Tess* is the st of all Hardy pictures, this , to be fair, as appreciative an adaptation of the writer as anyone is likely to achieve.

The challenge of Hardy is the range of his vision: the towering grandeur of human passions displayed often in mean familiar people; the sense of an inexorable fate dictating our ends; the deep curiosity in the countryside and the doings of its people; the regard for the commonplace which, said Lascelles Abercrombie, "became in his hands something rich and strange".

Polanski, the emigré Pole working in France, has met the challenge bravely. It is a triumphant stroke to recreate Hardy's "Wessex" in Normandy. The landscape is near enough to Southern England and at the same time strange enough, geographically, to suggest the distance of a different century. The bare interiors of the stone cottages, the wide fields, the dirt roads rutted by the carrier's cart, all caught in the gold-lit photography of Geoffrey Unsworth and Ghislain Cloquet, brings to life the vision of Victorian painters of the rural scene.

Sometimes, it must be confessed, the attempts to realize the detail of Hardy's countryside look a shade self-conscious, rather like a documentary on agricultural archaeology. But the world does look real and documentary; and the people Polanski has been wiser than Schlesinger in avoiding star faces) belong to it.

Hardy's fascination with his female characters did not always exclude limitations of vision imposed by his time and background. Polanski sees Tess —as much abused by the double standard of Angel Clare (Peter Firth) as by the cynical seduction by Alec D'Urberville (Leigh Lawson) — from a distinctly twentieth-century viewpoint, but the character is equal to fresh interpretations. Nastassia Kinski has the right sort of beauty for Tess, interminate between peasant and aristocratic, and manages the rustic accent amazingly well. Any insecurities as an actress are turned to advantage for Tess's own uncertainties. She proves able to follow Polanski (and Hardy) through the wide range from the absurdity of her lost boots to the high climactic pitch of the final scenes on Stonehenge. The murder of Alec affords Polanski a characteristic, bloodstained and gleeful moment all his own.



"The cynical seduction by Alec D'Urberville": Leigh Lawson with Natassia Kinski as Tess

Geoffrey Unsworth, the fine British photographer who died during the making of *Tess* in 1979, is also credited as principal photographer of *Superman II*, which suggests that not a little of this sequel, directed by Richard Lester, was shot at the same time as the original *Superman* directed by Richard Donner — a method that the film's producers, the frugal Salkind family, initiated with their *Three* and *Four Musketeers*.

In fact the film assumes (probably safely except in the case of the very juvenile audience which has only arrived at film going age since 1979) that spectators are already closely familiar with the first film. *Superman II* opens with a flash-shot résumé of the old story which would be wholly incomprehensible to anyone who had not actually seen it, and goes on to rely upon a fairly precise knowledge of the people and situations.

Superman (Christopher Reeve), in between saving the world from assorted catastrophe's, disguises himself as Clark Kent, a gauche and bespectacled reporter on the New York *Daily Clarion*. There he is mildly bullied by the editor (the former child star Jackie Cooper) and offhandedly tolerated by the star reporter, Lois (Margot Kidder), too infatuated with her dreams of Superman to notice Clark's dogged devotion.

The biblical parallels are even more evident here than in the original. The three fallen angels cast out in the prologue to the first part are now released when Superman unwittingly carries a nuclear device into the cosmos in order to save Paris from destruction (such being life), and descend with all their evils upon the earth (by which we must understand the United States).

Superman so loves Lois that he allows himself to be made man. For the sake of one night of mortal love, he faces all the persecution of the divine being deprived of superhuman powers. Somehow or other, however (a lacuna in the scenario) he regains his celestial powers in time to worst the powers of darkness, choosing King Kong's one-time Gethsemane, the Empire State Building, as the scene of the crucial confrontation.

There is no real doubt that *Superman II* will go on to much the same triumph as its predecessor. Can it be that its special attraction lies in these subliminal throwbacks to early religious memories? Or is it simply that the films disinhibit the primitive appetite, barely suppressed by veneers of cultural sophistication, to be told of childish simplicity, wonder and foolishness. Superman's adventures, certainly, could be no sillier—suspending our disbelief, of course, by the expertise of the technology, the prettiness of the art work, the effacing charm of Christopher Reeve and Margot Kidder and the touches of sharper wit in Gene Hackman's personification of the cheerful arch-villain Lex Luthor.

The latest American hero to fall victim to the current craze for humanizing the people of strip cartoons is *Popeye*. The idea for the film was around for quite a time, since the producer Robert Evans acquired the film rights to the cartoon character created in 1929 by E. C. Seagar. Various directors apparently contemplated the project; and at one time Dustin Hoffman, no less, was considered for the title role.

Robert Altman, who finally made the film is, with his ebullient, try-anything eccentricity, perhaps the best possible choice for what still seems a dubious undertaking. It is one thing to put actors into the roles of Superman or Flash Gordon or Batman, who were, after all, designed in idealized human form; all that is needed is to find such ideal humans as Christopher Reeve. Popeye, however, yam what he yam and is a different sort of undertaking; conceived from the start as an outrageous caricature of humanity.

No human face could ever take on the extravagant contours of Popeye's mug. A downturned slit of a mouth seemed to bisect the head. Below it was a vast outjutting and runcible chin, overhung by a pendulous red bag of a nose. Above the mouth, surmounted by crayon eyebrows, were the eyes, one a blind slit, the other a malevolent little glittering circle.

All Robin Williams (a bright new comedian from television) has to suggest the Popeye person is the stump pipe, plastic pneumatic biceps and a game stab at the dyspeptic mumblings of the voice. Even Shelley Duvall, marvellously as she does the squeaks and cries and incessant complaint of Olive Oyl, can suggest no more than a shadow of Olive's yielding hairpin figure and perfectly spherical pea-head.

Still, everyone goes at it with enthusiasm, even if it is not quite clear exactly why. Altman feels its attraction is that the story is about "a hero—he's human . . . imperfect . . . someone I think we can all identify with. He is not a robot."

Jules Feiffer's script has Popeye rowing ashore at the ill-disposed port of Sweethaven, which is terrorized by the tax collector, by Olive's brutal suitor Bluto and by a mysterious tyrant known as the Commodore. Popeye's hosts, the Oyl family, are serenely uninterested in his confidences that he is an orfink in search of his long-lost pappy. His haphazard courtship of Olive is blessed when they acquire the foundling child Swee'pea (played with verve by the director's baby grandson), an infant of occult vision.

Sweethaven, with its crazy, rotting wooden structures sliding into the seafront, is a masterpiece of set design (the production designer is Wolf Kroeger), and both it and its awful denizens come to life most vividly in Harry Nilsson's musical numbers, of which there are all too few. When they return to the plot, it all gets laborious, and leaves adult audiences to explain it away as a children's film; though children, equally, are as likely to disown it.

In terms of the speed with which pop music has changed, *Rock Show* is almost archaic. The concert of which it is a record took place during the 1976 American tour of Paul McCartney and Wings. During the five years since then the Sex Pistols and a lot else have come and gone. The Wings tour (this particular concert was the last, at the King Dome in Seattle) can be regarded as an apogee of the big production concerts, with elaborate lights and lasers, 15,000-watt amplification and a backstage staff of 100. At the centre of it all McCarthy still managed to retain the casual amiability and sweetness that was the mark of the Beatles.

It is less a film, though, than an illuminated album. The titles list no director, but a director of photography, 13 cameramen and an "additional photography" credit. Among them, they did not achieve any very interesting pictures: most of the film is close-up of Paul McCartney; but that, after all, is what the fans require.

David Robinson

The Seagull
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

Thomas Kilroy is not the first Irish writer to have appropriated Chekhov for his native land, but he is the only one in my experience who has changed one's fundamental ideas about Chekhov in the process. This Galway adaptation of *The Seagull* is not simply an interesting experiment: it brings the piece into immediate local focus, and redistributes dramatic emphasis in a way which radically alters the usual balance of the play.

There are several obvious parallels in moving the action from provincial Russia to the West of Ireland. Arkadina (now the celebrated Isobel Desmond) thus becomes the absentee landlord of a declining estate in the years of the Land League. The wraith-like occupants of the Big House become marriage spoils for the Roman Catholic peasantry (hence the union of Mary/Masha and James/Semyon). Also this is the Ireland of the Celtic revival, so Constantine's play becomes a Yeatsian essay in Gaelic myth ("Oh Lord, it's one of those Celtic things" complains Miss Desmond, famed star of *Petticoat Perfidy*) featuring a Lily/Nina in flowing Burne-Jones draperies.

However, where Mr Kilroy departs from Aidan Higgins and other Irish-Chekhovians, is in otherwise banishing the Celtic twilight. This is not a piece about a sad group of hopeless lovers in the back of beyond. The provincial society it depicts is tough, harshly egoistic, brightly lit, and linked to the culture of Dublin, London, and Paris. Where other productions of *The Seagull* find their emotional peak in emotional outpourings and high comedy, here the climaxes more often approximate to Chekhovian farce.

Take the scene of Arkadina's recapture of Trigorin. As this is restaged for Miss Desmond and the wavering Aston, it changes from a delicate demonstration of female possessiveness into physical combat fully exposing the gross motives of both characters. Alan Rickman, for once emerging from lethargy, violently slams the door to prevent her leaving: Anna Massey's arms go round his legs and she brings him down in a graceless fall and continues to dig her nails into him, panting out the tirade of lying compliments until he reverts to dull resignation. "How could any woman want me?", he asks, implanting a disgusted kiss.

Mr Rickman is the first Trigorin I have seen who takes the character's self-assessment at face value, and presents the occupation of writer as a disease.

Max Stafford Clark's cast rivals that of the Court's splendid Queens Theatre production of the mid-1960s; and, as on that occasion, it includes one of the theatre's artistic directors—Stuart Burge, shuffling on in a crumpled white suit as the beached old head of the household, speaking the alien language of the Protestant ascendency and rising in full colonial wrath in demanding horses for his sister. Miss Massey begins as a superficial *monstre théâtrale* of the period ("Just mention Madge Kendall and all hell breaks loose"), and wonderfully deepens the performance until it expresses a guilt not only towards her family but the whole neglected society.

There is a white-hot Constantine by Anton Lesser who precisely catches the self-dramatizing ironies of frustrated adolescence, and delivers the dead seagull in the style of Hamlet's nunnery scene. His relationship with Harriet Walter's Lily (Nina) begins with the full sense of awakening childhood; and the gradual erosion from that initial delicacy to its grotesque parody on the final meeting again demonstrates the harsh line of the production. There are also fine performances from T. P McKenna as the doctor, and Tony Rohr as the unwanted peasant husband.

Cavalcade
Redgrave, Farnham

Ned Chaillet

One of the dinner jackets at the Redgrave Theatre in Farnham had seen the previous English production of Noel Coward's *Cavalcade*, 50 years ago. At least the owner was claiming it had, and it bore its years well, but not so well as Coward's most ambitious play. The reputation that has survived is of a patriotic epic, a jingoistic summary of the years from the Boer War to the General Strike, but the spectacle mounted with such ingenuity at Farnham reveals less of simplistic flag-waving and something more of human sympathy. While history and hundreds of actors swirl over the stage, Coward shows the fate of two families in an England rapidly reordering its social structures.

It is *Upstairs Downstairs* to a great extent, as Sheridan Morley wrote on this page on Wednesday, with the downstairs servants taking over a public house and rising to a kind of respectability, through the theatre of all things, but that is a rise that Coward understood full well. The upstairs family never loses its position, but the two sons of the family are lost, on the Titanic and in the First World War. The achievement of the writing, and of David Horlock's production, is constantly to place those two family stories in the hurly-burly of the beginning of the century.

But the special ambition of the play is that onrushing history, that sudden evocation of streets full of mourners at the death of Queen Victoria, of a hundred voices swelling to join a single voice in song, or in farewell as loved ones march off to yet another war. In street scenes, in ballrooms and at the seaside, Mr Horlock multiplies his professional cast of 12 with scores of tightly drilled amateurs who contribute hundreds of distinct and disciplined performances. The effect is not one of confusion but of community; it is a moving evocation of the spirit of a nation and it is easy to see why it was mistaken for a patriotic exercise.

Perhaps it falters towards the end, as history catches up with Coward's composition, but frequently the play achieves the critical clarity of *Oh, What a Lovely War*, and Coward's talent for miniaturization is not lost. The famous honeymoon scene on the deck of the Titanic is sketched with wit, and is finally chilling. A solitary pianist, Rob Mitchell, underlines the shifting moods of the play and the professional actors deliver richly varied interpretations, particularly Carol Drinkwater, Christina Matthews and Jonathan Darvill.

For such a massive undertaking there are few real fumbles. The production does not need to look ahead to Hitler and the concentration camps to confirm Coward's critical qualities. In most ways, however, it is a brave success, imaginatively realized.

Bartók is again led an unbecoming dance

New ballets
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Thirty-five years to the day ice Ninette de Valois inched her second ballet comny at Sadler's Wells, its 'ect successor, Sadler's Wells yal Ballet, celebrated on ednesday with a programme six new ballets by five young ncers. Two of them confirmed 'eal gift for choreography, not st among their virtues being ear and an understanding of isic.

David Bintley chose Britten's riations on a theme of Frank idge, a score rightly popular iong choreographers for its lliance and variety; Ashton d Cranko both used it years . Bintley, like Cranko, has :ened to its dark undertones l calls his ballet *Night ves*.

Although inevitably episodic, ballet has a theme, undered by Terry Bartlett's handne black and white setting, place where people reach for : stars and hardly notice the bed wire around them, ich even chains in the muse. 'hy, incidentally, do the proimme notes tell us nothing out the designers?)

Bintley's choreography shows society where public life is ght, interrupted by private ef. He gives many of the ices a surprise ending; not trick ending, but an unexted development of what it before, as when Marion t and David Ashmole settle mselves comfortably, as if sleep, at the end of their it duet.

Kim Reeder has a sharp, fast o, outstanding even among forceful and skilled level male dancing all through the let. Petal Miller's dance, tly accompanied by two n, also puts emphasis on ed and precision. The other oist on Wednesday was Clare nch, replacing the injured san Lucas and fitting smoothly into her first featured role.

Bintley gives all his dancers good things to do, but he always remains clearly in charge, with the ensemble often more important than the solos. Jonathan Burrows, the other notable contributor to the programme, holds his dancers on a looser rein, so that his ballet *Catch* looks deceptively casual and easy unless you consciously notice how well every single dancer is being shown off as an individual.

I praised *Catch* when it was tried out at Exeter last summer, and enjoyed its sprightly humour again on second seeing; but even better was a solo Burrows has made for himself, full of wit, imagination and throw-away invention.

It reflects his interest in folk dance, but raises that style to unexpected virtuosity, echoed by Simon Need's clever reading of the poem that gives the dance its title, *With a gaping wide-mouthed waddling frog*.

The other three would-be choreographers all fell down heavily on their misuse of music. The choice looked well on paper, Bartók, Tippett and for once Frank Bridge himself, but it was all snippets and the action bore no obvious relation to the scores. Derek Deane used the second movement of Tippett's concerto for double string orchestra for a Tetley-esque double adagio act, and Jennifer Jackson took the second movement of Bridge's Piano Quintet for a number ranging from Bejart to Las Vegas, stunningly danced by Bryony Brind.

The worst offender was Michael Corder, in *Three Pictures*, putting one of Bartók's *Two Pictures for Orchestra* between two movements from the Suite No 1 for a curious hotchpotch starting with a funeral, ending with a party, and in between one of those duets where Nicholas Millington seemed desperately to be trying to push June Highwood's leg out of his line of vision. Poor Bartók, choreographically butchered two successive nights.

Carmen
Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris

Clive Barnes

Prosper Merimee's novel *Carmen* was an exquisite realization of sensuality. It took to the stage like a duck to water, a swan to lake. Carmen, the cigarette girl turned vagabond and thief, virtually exploded as a symbol of the sexual temptress. Operas and ballets abounded. Even Charlie Chaplin did a movie pastiche. In 1949 the French choreographer Roland Petit created a ballet version of *Carmen* for his wife, Zizi Jeanmaire, and himself as Don José.

It had its première in London at the Prince's Theatre, today called the Shaftesbury, and it was a sensation. It had pungently evocative decors and costumes by Jose Clave, and, using a freestyle adaptation of the Bizet music, it had a passion that exploded almost beyond the realms of choreography. In this gesture, even more than in his first masterpiece *Les Forains*, Petit established himself as a man of the theatre.

What Petit had caught, perhaps even more than Bizet whose music he virtually raped, was the concept of the woman of feeling, a woman of total desire, who needed nothing but the instant immediacy of love. And yet also had a conscience. She loved whom she loved, yet still she was fickle.

Since that exultant evening in 1949, although some critical notices were more exultant than others, Zizi Jeanmaire has had many successors in the role of Carmen. They have ranged from Colette Marchand to the occasionally chilly but unusually beautiful Moira Shearer, who happened to be one of Petit's own favourites in the ballet. The Danes have also played their role here, when Kirsten Simone, particularly, demonstrated that she could be more of a French tart than a Danish pastry, and was partnered by the doomstruck Erik Bruhn in one of his greatest roles.

But at the handsomely refurbished Châtelet Theatre we have a new Carmen. It is Natalia Makarova, who was born to be Carmen.



The elegance of Natalia Makarova and Denys Ganio

Jeanmaire as Carmen resembled a dangerous cat. Her movements were beautiful but every gesture, every sexual grimace, suggested potential menace. Makarova has almost the same quality.

Makarova is a kitten, a wild, laughing kitten. Her dancing is supremely elegant. It mocks the world. It tortures life. It plays with death. This is the supreme Carmen not of your dreams but of your nightmare—the total tantalizing creature, romantically born of death. This is one of Makarova's classic performances.

This new production by Roland Petit's Ballet de Marseilles makes one mistake. It is too big. It uses too many dancers—at least twice the size of the corps de ballet as it used in 1949. Here less would be more. But the company is excellent, and Denys Ganio, elegant yet fearfully diffident, makes a memorable Don Jose. Beyond everything it makes theatre.

Book review

La Stupenda

A biography of Joan Sutherland land

By Brian Adams

(Hutchinson, £9.95)

". . . a general biography, not a particularly musical book." Such was the very temperate comment made by Joan Sutherland about the first major account of her life, written by her fellow Australian Russell Braddon almost twenty years ago. Mr Braddon spent several pages describing his subject's hospital operations and sometimes lost sight of the fact that she was known to the world for her voice and not as a surgical case history. But then Miss Sutherland has generally been a temperate lady, despite that mane of auburn hair which made Noel Coward call her The MGM Lion. She has usually been good-natured with the press, jolly and extrovert off-stage in the best Sydney tradition, and has been careful to reserve most of her quarrels for her conductors, a problem which was solved some years ago by deciding to have the majority of her performances accompanied by her husband, Richard Bonynge.

Brian Adams, who brings the Sutherland story up to date, has not written a particularly musical book either, although he has far less interest than Mr Braddon in matters medical. He is none too sure about the difference between a cabaletta and a cavatina; his retelling of opera plots does not suggest a great deal of first hand experience in the theatre; mezzos are confused with sopranos. Nor indeed is the captioning any too careful of the multitude of pictures, which range from happy snaps filched from the family album to valuable studies of Sutherland on stage.

But after these chalk marks on Beckmesser's slate it must be said that Mr Adams is a good reporter and a diligent burrower into the sheaves of press cuttings. Those extraordinary early years at Covent Garden when, scarcely off the Vegemite, Miss Sutherland was treated as a utility soprano and cast improbably in operas such as *Troilus and Cressida* and *Midsummer Marriage*, are well chronicled and so is the latter period back in Australia.

There are not many warts and even less dirt. Those looking for the full story about the rows with Nello Santi or the stormy change of management at the Sydney Opera will be disappointed. But then Miss Sutherland, who will be 55 this year, is still singing at a time when most sopranos of her age have invested in a discreet teaching academy. May she continue and so provide the material for a third biography.

John Higgins

BBCSO/Howarth
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

The timing could not have been better. On the day following the announcement that Ligeti is to write his second opera for the Coliseum, the BBC brought us his own selection of highlights from his first, *Le grand macabre*, which English National Opera are due to present in the autumn of next year.

I presume that the ENO will use the English translation by Geoffrey Skelton which was employed here for these "scenes and interludes", though it will take more than an intelligible text for anyone to unravel all the threads of perversity and pretence in this baroque fantasy after Michel de Ghelderode. The "Great Macabre" of the title is a renaissance figure of Death and the work is either a play of the end of time or a charade set in a lunatic asylum, either an erotic nightmare or an opera. Whatever the piece may be about, however, it is surely not the trite message of the finale, that we should indulge ourselves merrily until death arrives.

Before this last excerpt, before the close on an absurd chord of E flat major which even cast doubt on the reliability of the Haydn symphony in the same key heard at the start of the programme, there was much to give the flavour of the opera. Ecstatic and almost physically explicit duets for the pair of lovers, Clitoria and Spermando, were beautifully handled by Alison Hargan and Cynthia Buchan.

Roderic Keating sang with a properly liquid, well oiled tone as the drunken Pére, the opera's common man, and Death himself—if it really is he—was grimly enacted by Dieter Weller. The fact that Mr Weller's stern manner went with a too couchingly vulnerable accent made for a contradiction by no means out of place here.

The contradictions are present too in the orchestral music, magnificently played by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Elgar Howarth, who was the opera's first conductor. We heard all the hollow clank and the gathering tumults of the huge chaconne that is the prelude to the second act, all the tantalizing gradual melding of the awesome with the tawdry when the end of the world is announced. Having started his operatic career with this *Götterdämmerung*, Ligeti must be wondering what on earth he can come up with next time.

New music at Cheltenham Festival

w works by Elizabeth conchy, Justin Connolly, il Paterson, Elizabeth yens and Robin Holloway l be given their premières this year's Cheltenham Fesal, from July 5 to 19, orge Lloyd's fourth symphowill receive its first perfornce from the Philharmonia chestra under Edward Downes, and Northern Ballet Theatre will perform a ballet to Michael Berkeley's new String Quartet. Among the artists appearing at the festival will be the Berlin Symphony Orchestra under Theodore Bloomfield, Welsh National Opera, the Amadeus Quartet, Sviatoslav Richter and Dizzy Gillespie.

Dance Theatre of Harlem at the Royal Opera House

Dance Theatre of Harlem makes its first visit to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, from July 27 to August 8, presenting 15 ballets, of which a third have not been performed by the company in London before. Among the works not previously presented are *Frankie and Johnny*, choreographed by Ruth Page and Bentley Stone to music by Jerome Moross, Glen Tetley's *Greening*, Fokine's *Schéhérazade* and Geoffrey Holder's *Belé*. Several works by Balanchine, including *The Four Temperaments*, *Concerto Barocco* and *Bugaku*, will also be performed.

me of the reviews on this page are reprinted om yesterday's later editions

Golf

Course resists attempts of all but a few to finish in red figures

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Augusta, April 9

Peter Jacobsen, whom many will remember from the World Matchplay tournament at Wentworth last October, was the first to take up the running in the Masters here today. Where most players were struggling to hold down par, he kept doggedly to the stroke he had picked up on the second hole of the morning and finished on 71.

Elsewhere the course was putting up stubborn resistance and there were few red figures, indicating scores under par, among the various scoreboards. By lunchtime only a small clutch of players had gained any advantage. They included Strange, three under after 16 holes, and Miller, *three under after seven.*

Pate, at one time three under, squandered them all on the next two holes. He managed another birdie, however, and so drew level with Jacobsen. The holder, Ballesteros, and Nicklaus, whose win here in 1972 I unaccountably overlooked yesterday, were among those teeing off late.

Lyle, the professional entry from Britain, recovered his composure after an uncertain start. Three putts on the first, a pulled wood off the second fairway on to the eighth, and a slice into the pines off the third tee were early disappointments ; but once he had got past that stretch he began to play solid par golf or better.

Both he and Trevino, with whom he was paired, took five at the first, Trevino landing in a greenside bunker. The long second (555 yards) defeated both of their attempts at a birdie. Trevino played a wretched little pitch shot into a bunker from no distance and Lyle had to hole his second putt from 5ft to save his par. The slice cost Lyle another stroke at the third, where his punched low three iron had just too little run on it to make the green and, instead, rolled agonizingly back down the rim of a bunker to the fairway.

Lyle made his first break for freedom at the short fourth. Having watched Trevino take issue with his caddie and stroke his putt 6ft wide, Lyle, from much the same direction, found a seductive line that curved into the hole from all of 15 yards.

Lyle underclubbed to the lower level of the treacherous fourth green, but holed out serenely while Trevino was getting up and down from the bunker. Trevino then floated a lovely tee shot to within 8ft of the short sixth (180 yards), undaunted by the proximity of the flag to a bunker in front of the green, and holed for his birdie.

On the other hand, Lyle had left *himself with a long downhill putt* on these new greens of dubious character. Again his nerve was steady, his putting solidly on line. The eighth, surrounded by man-made humps, extracted another stroke from Trevino, who, having done most of the hard work in approaching within a few yards in three, took three more to get down.

Lyle unleashed a colossal drive at the ninth that left him with a short pitch to a green tilted forward to its own valley of sin. Lyle avoided that trap, but a long putt from the back threatened to arrive at the same position by way of an extra stroke. Yet again Lyle judged the pace of the green to perfection and got down safely in two.

"Let's see the kid make it", someone said. I am not sure what it was the kid had to make, but British camp followers were only too happy to see him avoid dropping a stroke on a green that must have been created by a warped mind. Lyle finished in 73 and Trevino in 77.

Evans, the British amateur champion from Leek, Staffordshire (identified in the local paper as Leeckstuffoodshire), narowly missed a birdie at the first. At the same time his playing partner, Floyd, the probable favourite for the tournament, took issue with a tree and broke a shaft. Floyd survived that setback, but played the second hole poorly and took six. Evans, too, had a six and with another six later on, to say nothing of two unscheduled fives, he was out in 41, five over par.

The Augusta National Golf Club, long on tradition and sentiment, had arranged for two legends of golf, Gene Sarazen, aged 79, and Byron Nelson, 69, to open the proceedings. They played nine holes for old time's sake and a doting public. Nor was the gallery disappointed as they secured a five and four respectively on the demanding first hole, 400 yards. Sarazen could not quite make the green, but "the lad" brandished a five wood from the fairway and smacked the ball home for a meritorious four that evaded, among others, Irwin, Player, Rogers, Snead, Trevino and Lyle.

Sarazen wore the traditional dress of his day, sombre plus fours and sweater. Nelson chose a confection characteristic of the younger golfer, strident check trousers and a purple top ;


Player at practice for more serious days ahead.

Leading scores:
69 : C. Strange
70 : J. Simons
71 : B. Crenshaw, C. L. Gilbert, P. Jacobsen, J. Pate
72 : B. Lietzke, *J. Siegl, L. Wadkins
73 : H. Irwin, A. Lyle (GB), P. McGowan, G. Player (SA), R. Wadkins
74 : T. Kite, G. Morgan, M. Pfeil
75 : R. Floyd, C. Peete
76 : W. Casper, D. Halldorson (Canada), W. Rogers
77 : *B. Lewis, S. Sampson, S. Snead, L. Trevino
78 : I. Nelson
79 : D. Ford, D. Tewell
81 : *D. Evans (GB), J. Hager
82 : P. Hancock
* Denotes amateur

Hattiesburg, Mississippi: 64 D. Kestner (US), 68 J. Heard (US). British score: N. Faldo 70.

Sports politics

UN list receives no support from Mr Monro

By Norman Fox

A firm rejection of the United Nations committee's "blacklist" of sports men and women who have had contact with South Africa came from Mr Hector Monro, of Britain ; during yesterday's meeting of European Sports Ministers in Majorca. He supported the idea of a "code of conduct" for sports attitudes towards countries *practising* racial discrimination.

Mr Monro said : "I cannot accept the blacklist which must be an infringement of individual freedom. There must be better ways to resolve this continuing problem." He agreed in principle with the Swedish minister who spoke of the need to have "clear rules" that would lead to the *identification of countries* practising racial discrimination and decisions on whether they could be admitted to sports bodies.

A steering committee was asked to draft a resolution based on the identification of countries rather than individuals who ministers felt were under unnecessary strain. Mr Monro "firmly discouraged sporting contacts" with such countries but he added that the final decision was for the individual. "My Government has no power nor wishes to prevent free access from one country to another on lawful business", he said.

The "cost explosion" in sport and the size of the Olympics was viewed with concern by the majority of ministers and there was considerable sympathy for holding the Games in Greece on a permanent basis.

Horse trials

Austrian is ahead in dressage

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Rolf Schmidt and Moran, who arrived in England from Austria last month and were impressive on their winning on first appearance at Brigstock 12 days ago, are in the lead after the first day of dressage at Badminton Horse Trials.

This is hardly surprising, because Schmidt copes with all the difficult horses that come to Ernst Bachinger, the most distinguished *Breiter* to be produced by the Spanish Riding School of Vienna in the last quarter of a century.

Moran's score was 51 penalty points and Richard Meade, with three Olympic gold medals to his credit, is lying second on 56, with Speculator III. Captain Mark Phillips was third, on 58.2 penalties, with his old favourite Persian Holiday. At the end of the afternoon Maureen Piggott, daughter of the leading *flat* race jockey, pegged him back with 57.6 points on Barney II—who was entered as Hong Kong Flier being sponsored by Cathay Airlines and would therefore have been ineligible to compete but for a last minute dispensation by Colonel Frank Weldon and the chairman of the British Equestrian Federation, after Barney II had reverted to his original nomenclature.

Lucinda Prior-Palmer and Killaire, going first soon after breakfast, scored 65 penalties, but will pull up in the order after the cross-country, which is the forte of this 1979 winner. Southern Comfort, the defending champion, ridden by Mark Todd (New Zealand) has had to be withdrawn after an attack of colic, but this was the only cloud to mar a perfect day.

Dressage continues today until 6 pm, initiated by Harry Klugmann of West Germany with Veberot.

DRESSAGE: 1, R. Schmidt's Moran (Austria) 51 penalty points; 2, R. Meade's Speculator III 56; 3, Miss M. Piggott's Barney II 57.6; 4, Captain M. Phillips's Persian Holiday 58.2; 5, Mrs J. Marsh-Smith's Tudor Court 58.8; 6, Miss V. Oliver's Crown of Crowns, 59.6.

Cup replay grounds

Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers will replay on Arsenal's ground at Highbury next Wednesday if their FA Cup Semi-final match ends in a draw on Saturday Ipswich Town and Manchester City will continue at Villa Park if necessary.

Football

Only a slender lead but Ipswich's problems are mostly in the mind

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Reactions to anything less than unanswerable victories *in* home leg European matches are invariably disparaging and make the minimum allowance for the quality of opposition or the stage in the competition. Liverpool and Ipswich Town were never likely to lambast Bayern Munich and Cologne, respectively, on Wednesday and if neither now inspires optimism for return matches in this semi-final round a week next Wednesday, the situations are not irredeemable.

Ipswich; having discovered on the same night that Aston Villa had taken a three point lead above them in the first division, could be pardoned for believing that their missed chances in a 1—0 win over Cologne in the Uefa Cup at Portman Road augured unfavourably for their pursuit of the treble. The tension is showing but much depends on the next five days. To beat Manchester City in the FA *Cup semi-final* tomorrow and Aston Villa next Wednesday could be an inspiring tonic.

Even if Cologne can look forward to the return of Bonhof and Zimmermann and the lasting presence of the central defender, Strack, who left the field on Wednesday after five minutes, they will not necessarily be sufficiently equipped to cope with Ipswich in top form. The issue is whether Ipswich have allowed themselves to think that they are staggering on a sandhill without getting nearer the top. There are plenty of precedents for their situation.

Bobby Robson, Ipswich's manager, was not outwardly dispirited. He recognized that at this late stage a substantial victory was unlikely. He regretted several missed chances but added : "Cologne did not show me they could split us open and knock three goals in."

Both Ipswich and Liverpool hope that their German opponents will reveal flaws when being more positive on home ground. In the case of Bayern at the Olympic Stadium, hopes rest on flimsy evidence. The German champions reputedly alter their tactics only slightly at home and, with the minimum requirement being a single goal after their well planned goalless draw at Anfield, their approach is unlikely to be much different. Liverpool will be without their full back Alan Kennedy for the return game. He has a broken wrist and will miss the rest of the season.

Unlike Cologne, *who adopted* the usual continental man-to-man marking, Bayern played the English style, intercepting players as and where necessary. They succeeded admirably. Had Liverpool not been contorting themselves in frustrated endeavour, they would have appreciated the irony of seeing the opposition play almost exactly the style of football they themselves have exploited for many years.

Ten years ago Bayern drew 0—0 in the Cup Winners' Cup at Anfield and won 3—1 at [illegible] The present German cha[...] may not yet be in the c[...] their illustrious forebea[...] their performance this we[...] mated that their transiti[...] being made more smooth[...] Liverpool's.

If Liverpool resist the [...] Munich, reaching the f[...] Paris on May 27, at least the team will have recent[...] ing memories of a play[...] are likely to face. Juanito[...] performance for Spain[...] England last month so ex[...] defence in which Neal [...] comfortable, was in simil[...] cious form for Real Ma[...] Wednesday's other se[...] against Internazionale in [...]

West Ham United m[...] some consolation for the[...] ter-final Cup Winners' Cu[...] in the 3—0 win achie[...] Dinamo Tbilisi over Feye[...] Georgia. Dinamo, who w[...] at West Ham but lost [...] home, are expected to r[...] final in Düsseldorf on [...] when their opponents co[...] be eastern European, Ca[...] Jena, who beat Benfica [...] East Germany.

AZ'67 the Dutch [...] leaders, ought not to forf[...] advantages when they [...] home against Sochaux of [...] in the Uefa Cup. Their 1-[...] in France could be enough[...] them a place in the two-l[...] but both Cologne and [...] would face AZ'67 with hi[...] of victory.

Burkinshaw picks Aleksic and Villa to face Wolves

By Nicholas Harling

Quietly, unobtrusively almost, the FA Cup semi-finals have crept up on us. In years past there was talk of nothing else for weeks than the outcome of the matches to decide which two teams would grace Wembley. Now there is so much else to occupy the stage, particularly when British clubs are still involved in Europe, that the FA Cup's penultimate round has to wait its turn in the queue for attention.

So it was yesterday, when there were no other events to offer a distraction, that Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, found the world in suspense, wondering whether he had resolved his dilemma. Ever since he let Jennings go to Arsenal, Mr Burkinshaw has had a goalkeeping problem.

Once he had to choose from three. Now with Daines and Aleksic both fit for once, he was in the more fortunate position of merely having to decide which of them played in the tie against Wolverhampton Wanderers at Hillsborough. After sleeping on it, he told Aleksic, who has helped Spurs take five points from their last three first division games, that he had won the vote from Daines, who had kept a clean sheet against Southampton Reserves on his return from injury the night before.

The impressive display by Villa in the second half of last Saturday's match with Everton made it easier for Mr Burkinshaw to resolve his only other selection problem. The Argentine is preferred to Brooke who made way for him then and is now substitute.

Eves may be on Wolves's substitute's bench now that he has recovered from torn muscle fibres. If Clarke is fit after twisting an ankle in training they will have available all the players who helped to dispose of Middlesbrough in a sixth round replay.

Only Ipswich Town of the semi-finalists are likely to field an unchanged side. The irony of that may not be lost on their manager, Bobby Robson, who has been beset by injuries when he needed them least and whose side was the only one of those still in the competition involved in a game this week.

Ipswich play Manchester City at Villa Park and John Bond, City's manager, will almost certainly opt for the "greater pace of Caton," instead of the "experience of Booth," for the centre of his defence. Gow, who has missed the last five games with a knee ligament injury, is expected to return in midfield at the expense of Henry, who may still play, at right back, if Mr Bond drops Ranson, who is off form.

Croker answ[...] Scottish char[...]

Ted Croker, the FA S[...] has replied to the Scottish[...] ters who have started le[...] ceedings against the Football Association, [...] racial discrimination over on the sale of tickets in [...] for the England-Scotland [...] Wembley on May 23.

The English FA, in an [...] to discourage the type [...] incidents which followed two Wembley matches [...] Scotland, did not send th[...] allocation of 30,000 ti[...] Scotland. The Scots feel t[...] is discriminatory but Mi[...] said yesterday: "We ha[...] said Scots can't attend th[...] Any Scot living in Eng[...] purchase a ticket

Yesterday's result[...]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Mid[...] sion: Gloucester 1, Alvechurc[...] ditch 0, Minehead 2, Southern[...] Bognor Regis 2, Dover 1. HERTFORDSHIRE SENIO[...] final: Watford 5, Barnet 0. ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Pre[...] sion: Dagenham 0, Hayes 0, [...] sion: Wembley 2, Hertford [...] ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Ba[...] Woodford 0; Windsor and Eto[...] stead Athletic 0. NORTHERN PREMIER [...] Worksop 1, Marine 0. BUSF INTERNATIONAL [...] MENT: Belgium 1, Ireland 1, West Germany 2. Placings [...] Germany; 2, Ireland; 3, E[...] Belgium. SOUTH WEST COUNTY CUP: Final: Berkshire 1, A[...] RUGBY UNION: Newport [...] pool 23. RUGBY LEAGUE: Second [...] Batley 17, Rochdale Hornets 5, Blackpool Borough 30.

Weather is most pleasant surprise in Halford Hewitt

The most sensational happening on the opening day of the Halford Hewitt golf tournament yesterday at Deal and Sandwich was the weather. No doubt because of the sunshine and well-proved courses, little unexpected happened ; even the cliffhangers which are the lifeblood of this old boys tournament were scarce : yet it was a day that will not soon be forgotten.

Watson's won the painless way with three firm victories at the top ; Oundle, whom they meet today, did much the same against Gresham's. A lively battle in prospect here, with Marlborough or Dulwich waiting for the winners in the afternoon to decide the first team to enter the fourth round.

Marlborough, who continue to be led by W. J. Uzielli and A. J. Hill and with a second pair yesterday consisting of T. E. Hewan, replacing his father, and J. Hopper can never be ignored. Indeed their record over the past decade, in which they have reached four finals, has not been equalled for consistency even by Harrow.

The makings of another good fight exists in the meeting between Eton and Wellington this morning. Wellington were momentarily in doubt against Repton. They had two points comfortably enough, J. M. Bacon partnering D. W. Frame to yet another victory and I. W. Boyd successfully introducing a newcomer I. R. Burns to the fray. But they were not safe until news came from behind that their anchorman, P. B. Gracey, playing in his 101st match, had with R. J. Johnson delivered yet another coup de grace.

Another good baptism to the Halford Hewitt awaited the Spanish Etonian, Marquez, who was partnered in the top match against Lancing by Critchley. Marquez had been warned to bring his entire winter wardrobe with him from Madrid but the powder-blue sky that greeted him for his first match must have made him feel very much at home.

Sandwich looked an absolute picture. The larks were in great form but one could not help wondering how many of them will still be around to welcome contestants in the Open once the vast paraphernalia of the championship has been installed.

In a decidedly monkish quarter of the draw Carthusians defeated Benedictines (Downside) though not with any great splendour and today face the Jesuits (Stonyhurst). More than a whiff of surgical spirits will purvey the cloisters : one of the two sons of Dr William Tweddell is a doctor and the Stonyhurst team had in attendance yesterday Doctors Hagner, O'Loughran and O'Higgins.

Perhaps another minor sensation should be mentioned. Victory by Bedford over St Paul's, their fourth success in the past 20 years. Results :

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS: Dulwich 3½, Berkhamsted 1½; Marlborough 4, Winchester 1; Watson's 4, Ampleforth 1; Oundle 3, Gresham's 2; King's Canterbury 4½, Chigwell ½; Rugby 6, Trent 0; Wellington 3½, Repton 1½; Eton 5, Lancing 0; Bedford 3, St Paul's 2; Cranleigh 4, Felsted 1; Fettes 4, Westminster 1; King Edward's, Birmingham 3, Canford 2; Cheltenham 4, Edinburgh Academy ½; Sherborne 3, Wellingborough 2.

ROYAL ST GEORGE'S: Merchiston 3, Aldenham 1; Tonbridge 3, Eastbourne 2; Charterhouse 5, Downside 0; Stonyhurst 4½, City of London ½; Liverpool 4, Blundell's 1; Whitgift 3, Uppingham 2; Loretto 3½, Mill Hill 1½; Clifton 3, Brighton 1; Stowe 4, St Bees 1; Radley 4, The Leys 1; Haileybury 3, Glenalmond 2; Malvern 3, Forest 2.

Rugby Union

New Zealand confirm that Springbok tour will go on

Wellington, April 9.—The Springbok tour will go ahead, the New Zealand Rugby Union today confirmed.

Ces Blazey, the chairman, told their annual meeting : "There is no reason whatsoever for the Rugby Union to change its mind about the invitation for a merit-selected South African team to play in New Zealand."

Mr Blazey said the Union had the backing of their 26 member unions and the unanimous support of the Union's Maori advisory council. The decision was not in defiance of the Government, nor did it ignore any requests from the Government.

"The Government has instructed that we make up our own minds and this is what we have done", he told the meeting. Mr Blazey said the last thing the Union want is to initiate violence, but they will not accept the right of people to interfere physically with others' enjoyment of the game.

He said a selective morality was being applied to New Zealand and to New Zealand rugby in particular by foreign countries because of the Brisbane Commonwealth Games.

Mr Blazey said claims that the tour could affect the Brisbane Games "ignored the fact" that other countries have been competing against South Africa. "Why only rugby, and why only New Zealand?" he said, adding that it was "selective intimidation, a big stick stance that is just directed towards New Zealand."

Mr Blazey spelt out the Rugby Union's attitude to Government calls that the tour should be cancelled. "We have been accused of defying the Government and of ignoring its views. We have not done either of those things. We could not be defying the Government because we have not refused to obey the Government. We have certainly not ignored its views", he said.

"The decision to invite a merit-selected South African team was not taken lightly or hurriedly. We gave careful consideration to all factors which we considered relevant, before making the decision.

"Fortunately, unlike some other countries where people or organizations act contrary to the declared policy at their peril, we live in a country where we can come to a different conclusion from the Government and take action accordingly."

Mr Blazey said his Union accepts that people have a right to indulge in peaceful protests. We accept that they can refrain from attending matches—surely that is the obvious way to show their opposition. The invitation has been issued, it has been accepted, and *the arrangements are proceeding.*"

The decision was "entirely predictable", the New Zealand Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, said. "I did not think they would change their minds. After all, this matter is one entirely for their decision."

Gibson out of tour

The Irish Rugby tour of South Africa next month suffered a further blow last night. Mike Gibson, the Lansdowne number eight, withdrew from the 26 man playing squad "for business reasons". He will be replaced by Ireland "B" international Ronan Kearney (Wanderers).

Badminton

Call for Chinese population to support touring team

By Richard Streeton

London's Chinese population, which, with children, is estimated to total about 60,000, are to be canvassed specially by the Badminton Association of England to support the England v China badminton Association of England to on Bank Holiday Monday, May 4.

Ten thousand leaflets have been printed in Chinese giving details of the team's visit. Half will be distributed in Soho and sent to Chinese language publications in London and the rest will be used to create interest among Chinese communities in the five provincial cities where the Chinese team is also playing.

"Eight years ago when the Chinese last played badminton in this country, they attracted several hundred unexpected supporters at Crystal Palace", an official said. "We have been told that the Chinese population are desperately interested in the chance to support their sportsmen who are so rarely seen in England. There some 4,000 tickets available for the Albert Hall match, which opens the Chinese tour, and half the audience might be Chinese if our publicity campaign works."

Nora Perry, the Essex international, will make her fiftieth appearance for England in the Albert Hall match, which is being sponsored by Friends' Provident. England have named their strongest possible team for the Chinese tour with the exception of Gillian Gilks and Paula Kilvington.

The other five matches on the Chinese itinerary are sponsored by Crest Hotels and will be played at Sunderland on May 8 ; Preston, May 11 ; Birmingham, May 13 ; Portsmouth, May 15 ; and Cardiff, May 18, when the BAE have deliberately taken the chance to take an international to Wales for the first time.

The England party so far nominated will be : R. Stevens, K. Jolly, M. Tredgett, N. Yates, S. Baddeley, M. Dew, Mrs N. Perry, Miss J. Webster, Miss K. Bridge, Miss S. Leadbeater, Mrs B. Sutton and Mrs K. Chapman. The Chinese team will be announced after they have played a five-match series in China with Denmark over the next fortnight.

China's participation in world *wide badminton in recent years* has been hindered by various political problems but they are now back in membership with the International Badminton Federation and their players are expected to dominate the game even more than the Indonesians have done

Marathon

Two in pursuit of a third race in four weeks

By Michael Coleman

Three marathons in four weeks will be the notable achievement of Gillian Burley, from Cornwall, and Leslie Watson, of London, when they represent Britain in the Geneva marathon on Sunday.

Both ran the Essonne marathon south of Paris on March 15, Miss Burley, who is 24, recording 2hr 49min 25sec and Miss Watson, who is 33, 2 :51 :23. Two weeks later Miss Watson turned out for the London race (2 :48 :06), whereas Miss Burley ran locally in the Duchy of Cornwall marathon, where she did 3 :02 :00 on a hillier course.

The closeness of the Geneva race is worrying neither of them since they thrive on racing. It is further welcomed by Miss Watson since she is planning to attack the world 50-mile record in Connecticut on May 3.

Accompanying them to Geneva will be an even faster British marathon girl, Suzan Hassan-*Morris, aged 24, from Birchfield*, whose time of 2 :42 :12 at Essonne was a personal best. She followed that with 2 :43 :28 in London but will not go for the triple in Geneva, preferring to run a separate half marathon race being staged there.

Rackets

Beeson's mouth cut by hefty swing of Boone

By Roy McKelvie

William Boone and Norwood Cripps, the professional champion, who meet today, joined John Prenn, the holder and Randall Crawley in the semi-final round of the British open rackets championship, sponsored by Celestion, at Queen's Club yesterday. Neither winner was stretched and Cripps's win over his fellow professional, Terry Whatley, came surprisingly easily.

Cripps, of Eton and formerly of Queen's Club, beat Whatley, of Clifton, by 15—12, 15—4, 15—5, a victory due to a considerable degree to his knowledge of the court, its pace and foibles. His service was his principal weapon, though he did not find length with it until Whatley led 10—4 in the first game. Cripps then made a run of seven, including five aces.

That first game established Cripps's all-round supremacy. He continued to serve effectively and in what rallies there were he kept *the ball close to the walls and to* a length. Whatley's long reach helped him little. He did not get enough loose shots to show his hitting strength and he tended to take anything off the forehand wall with an open stance.

Boone's win over Andrew Beeson by 15—4, 15—3, 11—15, 15—3 was clear-cut, though the winner lost concentration in the third game. He also cut Beeson round the mouth with his racket. Beeson was too close to the ball but Boone does have a hefty swing. In the circumstances Beeson deserved and earned the game he won.

SECOND ROUND: N. A. R. Cripps (Eton) beat T. S. Whatley (Clifton) 15—12, 15—4, 15—5. W. R. Boone beat A. N. W. Beeson 15—4, 15—3, 11—15, 15—3.

Boxing

Champion w[...] granny in his corner

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The right hand of Coli[...] the British welterweight c[...] is as right as the Welsh [...] blows across the face of th[...] at this time of the yea[...] Thomas, Jones's manag[...] that judicious use of t[...] against Mark Harris, of [...] rest and a home reme[...] done the trick.

Mr Thomas said that [...] been using a remedy th[...] miners used in granny's d[...] their knees became [...] through working under [...] a "marshmallow poultice [...] he has been applying on th[...] pion's hand.

The "marshmallow" is [...] flower that grows in p[...] in Wales, specially in Mr T[...] back garden in Merthyr [...] Granny's specific, or mi[...] matter, or just pure ga[...] ship, there will be no e[...] the champion fails to co[...] stylish and clever Kirklan[...] *in the defence of his title* [...] Albert Hall on April 28. T[...] it promises to be one of t[...] fascinating contests in a lo[...]

Laing's manager, Terry [...] says that his man did t[...] outrageous things in th[...] including whistling, and g[...] with it till he ran into [...] right.

To whistle through the [...] ing bill : Nick Wilshire, th[...] blue-eyed boy, makes h[...] professional light-middl[...] appearance against Gary [...] Paul Huggins, the Hastin[...] tamweight, who was such a [...] at the last Wembley Con[...] Centre show, is back ; a [...] crowd-puller. Dave Gre[...] booked to meet Al Fleh[...] former Golden Gloves ch[...]

Snooker

Davis keeps cool under pressure to reach last 16

Steve Davis, the United Kingdom champion, survived a dramatic final period in securing his 10—8 victory over Jimmy White, the 18-year-old world amateur champion in the first round of the Embassy world professional snooker championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield yesterday.

White fought back from 4—8 down overnight to such good effect that he won the first three frames of the day. Davis won the next frame to go two up with three to play but White pulled another back and had the first opportunity in the next before Davis, showing admirable coolness under pressure compiled a 71 break to assure himself of a match against Alex Higgins in the last 16.

Tony Meo, the 21-year-old former British junior champion, rounded off his 10—6 victory over John Virgo, the 1979 United Kingdom champion with a break of 134, the highest of the championships so far and now meets Terry Griffiths, the 1979 world champion, in the last 16.

FIRST ROUND: R. Edmunds (Cleethorpes) leads J. Spencer (Radcliffe) 5—1. Frame scores (Edmunds first): 30—60, 68—1, 15—73, 71—19, 71—16, 64—52, 47—60, 33—69, 70—26. B. Werbeniuk (Canada) leads D. Martin (Peterlee) 7—2. Frame scores (Werbeniuk first): 58—58, 62—11, 93—57, 54—76, 66—48, 71—55, 64—40, 88—11, 41—54. S. Davis (Plumstead) beat J. White (Tooting) 10—8. Third period scores (Davis first): 28—76, 35—73, 67—75, 71—0, 21—87, 80—17. T. Meo (Tooting) beat J. Virgo (Rushden) 10—6. Third period scores (Meo first): 73—55, 62—28, 10—84, 133—0.

Rugby League

Huyton's future still in the balance

By Keith Macklin

Despite fears for the survival of Huyton gloomily expressed earlier in the week, there is still a possibility that the struggling second division club will continue at Huyton and retain their name.

At a meeting in Manchester yesterday, the future of the Alt Park ground was discussed by representatives of the Huyton club, the Rugby League and the brewery company who lease the ground. No official statement was issued after the meeting, and it is possible that one will be issued by official League sources today.

However, another meeting between the parties was arranged within the next fortnight, and this indicates that talks are continuing and Huyton's demise is not yet certain. Indeed, the fact that the parties are still talking indicates that a compromise may be reached on the most knotty problem, that of the increased collateral the brewery company are asking to allow the Huyton club continued use of Alt Park.

Even if the resumed discussions do not end satisfactorily the Huyton club could move to another ground and another name. Among those parties interested in staging Rugby League and taking on the Huyton mantle are the non-League football clubs, Southport and Runcorn. If either of these should take over Huyton it would be another name in a remarkable list of changes of identity by a club.

Squash rackets

Hunt passes supreme test with record title No 8

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Geoff Hunt (Melbourne) took two hours and 13 minutes to beat Jahangir Khan (Karachi) by 9—2, 9—7, 5—9, 9—7 in the final of the fourthird British Open championship, sponsored by Audi, in the heat of the packed Churchill Theatre, Bromley, last evening.

This was Hunt's eighth title, which made him the most successful player in the history of the championship. It was appropriate that he should break the record in the county—Kent that was his father's birthplace.

The man whose *record* Hunt surpassed, Hashim Khan (Peshawar), was on stage with him for the prizegiving. Hashim, now nearer 70 than 60, had won a separate championship for players aged 55 and over.

"He's an inspiration to us all." Hunt, who also paid a generous ti Jahangirs for his sportsmanship as well as the quality of his squash, said. Another notable prizewinner was Jeremy Lyon, who took the title for players aged 45 and over. Lyon was the last British layer to beat Jonah Barrington—in 1966.

Hunt's was an astonishing achievement in that, at the age of 34, he beat a player half his age in a match that, predictably, turned out to be a cruel test of stamina as well as a searching test of skill.

Hunt's energies visibly ebbed and flowed. This was most dramatically evident in the last game, in which he limply went 1—6 down and did not look to have much squash left in him. Somehow he found the reserves to play so well that suddenly Jahangir in turn was on the ropes and worrying about keeping the match alive.

Hunt had his first match point at 8—6 but a backhand drop was fractionally too low. He got in hand again when Jahangir, just a little too daring, ended a long rally by putting a backhand boast in the tin. Hunt then made history by drawing the young man forward and putting away a cross-court backhand to a perfect length.

Hunt took a fall in the first game, jarred an ankle during a collision in the second, and took a light blow in the face from Jahangir's racket in the third. In every kind of way this match was a supreme test for the great competitor we knew him to be.

On the whole it was not a spectacular advertisement for the game. That was not to be expected, considering what was at stake. But although the match was dominated by such prosaic factors as concentration, ball control, and the capacity to remain discreetly alert, it was nevertheless a superb spectacle for the connoisseurs—and a supreme test for the players.

They worked each other about the court mercilessly and their sharp variations of pace hurt so much that it was almost infectious. The rallies were often long, but this was usually because each picked up the kind of shots that would have finished rallies between players of normal abilities.

Hunt began wel but was rather lucky to win the second game, in which Jahangir led 3—0 and later came back from 4—8 to 7—8 before Hunt put him out by burying the ball to a length. Hunt invested profitably in the shortest of drop shots early in the third game, in which he led 4—1 and 5—2. It was much to Jahanbir's credit that, disappointed by the outcome of the second game and in trouble in the third, he nevertheless came back to win that game and make Hunt wonder if it was possible to reassert his earlier authority.

Hunt's doubts were reinforced by that 1—6 deficit in the fourth game.

Photograph by Warren Harrison

Putting the squeeze on : Jahangir Khan (left) and Hunt come to grips.

For the record

Tennis

LEADING MONEY WINNERS: Women: 1, M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) $258,150; 2, A. Jaeger (US) $177,715; 3, H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) $147,173; 4, C. Lloyd (US) $130,000; 5, P. Shriver (US) $113,400; 6, W. Turnbull (Australia) $85,058; 7, S. Hanika (WG) $83,700; 8, B. Potter (US) $73,800; 9, T. Austin (US) $75,000; 10, B. Bunge (WG) $74,875.

NICE: Y. Noah (France) beat S. Simonsson (Sweden) 6—4, 6—2, 3—3; Torre (France) beat C. Lewis (NZ) 6—6, 6—3, 6—1; Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat A. Jarryd (Sweden) 6—2, 6—2; M. Orantes (Spain) beat T. Tulasne (France) 6—3, 6—1.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Playoff games: Minnesota North Stars 5, Boston Bruins 4; New York Islanders 2, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Edmonton Oilers 6, Montreal Canadiens 3; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Quebec Nordiques 4; Calgary Flames 3, Chicago Black Hawks 2; St Louis Blues 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Buffalo Sabres 3, Vancouver Canucks 2; New York Rangers 3, Los Angeles Kings 1.

KUOPIO: Tour match: Finland 3, United States 3.

HELSINKI: Finland 0, United States 4.

Golf

TAIPEI: Taiwan Open, first round: 67, K. Selaruas (Malaysia), Tsao Chien-Teng; 68, Lu Hsi-Chuen, P. Stewart (US), Ho Ming-Chung, Shay Yu-Shu, R. Lee (Australia); 69, Hsu Chie-San, L. Collins (US), M. Harwood (Australia), N. Fujiike (Japan); 70, Chen Tong-Chun, Chuan Chen-Hsiung, D. Guy (US), Hsieh Min-Nan, R. Davis (Australia).

Hockey

KUALA LUMPUR: Intercontinental Cup: Soviet Union 4, New Zealand 1; Malaysia 3, Ireland 2; Japan 2, France 1.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 3, Philadelphia Phillies 2.

Swimming

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts): Short pool (25 yards) champ[...] Men: 100 yds: R. Leamy [...] 1,000 yds: B. Goodell 8min [...] (new US record); 200 yds [...] stroke: S. Lundquist 1:56.29; [...] butterfly: G. Beardsley 1:44.[...] yds backstroke: R. Carey 1:46.[...] (US record). Women: 100 [...] Sterkel 49.23; 1,000 yds: K. [...] 9:26.07; 200 yds breaststroke [...] Rhodenbaugh 2:13.55; 200 yds [...] fly: M. T. Meagher 1:52.[...] record); 200 yds backstroke: T. [...] kins 1:57.02 (US record).

Basketball

JERSEY: European champ[...] qualifying tournament: England [...] Ireland 60. Scorers: England [...] (14), Richards (13), Tatham [...] Burns (10), Hopkins (9), [...] (6), Simpson (6), Day (2), [...] —Caffrey (15), McKeon (10), [...] (10), Wheeler (6), McCarthy [...] O'Connor (4), Bushe (4), [...] (5).

Modern Pentathlon

PARIS: International comp[...] Individual: 1, A. Starostin (USSR) [...] E. Lipor (USSR); 3, J. [...] (France). Team: 1, USSR; 2, [...]

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Barnsley [...] Exeter (7.30). FOURTH DIVISION: Doncaster [...] Stockport (7.30); Tranmere v [...] ington (7.30). RUGBY UNION: Pontypridd v [...] ter (7.30). RUGBY LEAGUE: First [...] Hull KR v Castleford (7.30). Second Division: Whitehaven v [...] (7.30). BASKETBALL: European champ[...] ship: Men (at Jersey): Norway v [...] land, England v Denmark. [...] La Baule): England v Spain, [...] v Belgium. European champ[...] Women (at Uppsala): England [...] Sweden. GOLF: Halford Hewitt Cup (Deal and Sandwich). SNOOKER: World professional championship (Crucible Theatre, Sheffield). SQUASH RACKETS: Ulster [...] County Ch[...] ment (Crawfordsburn [...]; SRPA championships (Lambeth [...]); Oxfordshire Open (The [...] SC, Hull); Oxfordshire Open (The [...] SRC).

Racing

Swinburn has every chance on Marwell

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The focus will be on three-year-old fillies at Newbury today. Any disappointment at there being only four runners for the Fred Darling Stakes is eased by the knowledge that one of those is Marwell, who ended last season unbeaten and was the decisive winner of the important Cheveley Park Stakes at Newmarket.

In the meantime there has probably been more talk about her than any other member of her age and sex and the main topic of conversation has been whether one so superbly fast will last a mile in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket at the end of this month. The authors of *Race Horses of 1980*, that comprehensive review of last season which has just been published by Timeform, clearly have their doubts.

We will be a little bit the wiser after the Fred Darling Stakes at 3.30 this afternoon. A fascinating aspect of today's classic trial is the presence of Lester Piggott on Chateau Dancer. Last season Piggott rode Marwell in all her races bar one and he knows how much she had in reserve in the Cheveley Park Stakes.

Today the coveted position astride Marwell goes to Walter Swinburn, who at 19 is Piggott's junior by 26 years. This race promises to be quite a baptism for young Swinburn as he begins his new job as Michael Stoute's stable jockey.

Stoute has every confidence in Swinburn. He is also on record as saying that he thinks that Marwell will turn out to be more than just a sprinter because she is blessed with such a placid temperament. The fact that she is such a relaxed individual will make it easier for Swinburn to get her settled and conserve her strength.

Yesterday our man at Newmarket said that Marwell has given every indication in her work on the Heath this spring that seven furlongs and 60 yards, the distance of today's race, should be well within her range. Marwell ought to win this afternoon.

Gay George can foil Sea Pigeon treble

By Michael Seely

Gay George can foil Sea Pigeon's attempt to win his third Scottish Champion Hurdle at Ayr this afternoon. The reigning champion won the race in 1977 and 1978 and on the second occasion he beat Night Nurse in an enthralling finish.

In the past two seasons Sea Pigeon has found the going too fast when finishing runner-up to Birds Nest in 1979 and third to Secret Ballot last April. Because the ground is drying up in Scotland Gay George is preferred.

Gay George was most impressive when defeating Jugador at Aintree last week. As always the hurdling of the Duke of Devonshire's four-year-old was accurate and quick.

Make no mistake, Sea Pigeon and John Francome are a formidable combination. If Francome lives to be a hundred the champion jockey elect will never ride a more stylish or better timed race than he did on Pat Muldoon's 11-year-old warrior at Cheltenham.

Birds Nest and Ekbalco will also be formidable opponents. Birds Nest will be attempting to give Bob Turnell his third consecutive triumph in this valuable handicap. In every race, except in the Champion Hurdle itself, there has never been much between Birds Nest and Sea Pigeon.

Ekbalco could be another fly in the ointment. He won the Imperial Cup at Sandown with ridiculous ease. In the Templegate Hurdle at Liverpool last Saturday he looked a danger to Daring Run and Pollardstown before running out of stamina in the closing stages.

Easterby has an outstanding chance of winning the Appleyard's Hunter's Chase with Anna's Prince; the seven-year-old was a youthful performer in handicap company last season but was pulled up on his first appearance as a hunter chaser at Wetherby in February. Easterby would not risk Anna's Prince unless he was reasonably certain that the gelding was sound again; the hint should be taken. Why Forget, who finished a creditable second to Wedded Bliss on this track in March, has an each way chance in the Hayhill Novices Hurdle.

Ayr NH programme

2.30 KYLES OF BUTE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,872: 2m)

1 0040 Flameproof (C,D), N. Crump, 8-12-1 Barry
2 0400 Schumann (D), M. H. Easterby, 9-11-7 Mr Easterby
7 202f Splendid Again (D), G. Lockerbie, 6-11-11 Stringer 7
9 1130 Linamac (D), R. Wilkinson, 5-10-10 Atkins
11 -0043 Brave Fellow, J. Fitzgerald, 7-10-8 P. Charlton
12 0-000 Suzy Mandel (C, D), R. Allan, 6-10-8 Grant
13 101u Simbad (C, D), R. Fisher, 5-10-7 Goulding
14 0004 Nellie's Lad (B, CD), W. A. Stephenson

3.0 APPLEYARD'S CHASE (Hunters: Qualifying: £839: 3m 110yd)

3.30 SCOTTISH CHAMPION HURDLE (£6,962: 2m)

4.0 LADY ISLE CHASE (Handicap: £2,721: 2½m)

8 4201 Twopenny Blue (D), T. Gillam, 9-10-13 Mrs Gray 4
9 111u Lucky Row, A. Stephenson, 6-10-13 Scudamore
11 0140 Foggy Buoy (D), P. Calver, 7-10-5 Tinkler
15 033o Devon Mignon (C), R. Hethell, 11-10-2 Grant
17 2122 Quay's Luck, Denys Smith, 6-10-0 Stringer 7

7-2 Lucky Row, 4-1 Ice Plant, 5-1 Only Money, 6-1 Quay's Luck, 8-1 Harlent, Devon Mignon, 10-1 Foggy Buoy, 12-1 others.

4.30 SEAFIELD CHASE (Novices: £1,787: 3m 110yd)

5 111f Indecision, J. Maxwell, 7-11-12 J. P. Byrne
6 1440 Caheruyan (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-7 —
7 102p Cockle Strand, K. Oliver, 8-11-7 Barry

5.0 HAYHILL HURDLE (Novices: £1,182: 2m)

22 0020 Danaram, T. Barnes, 6-11-0 Johnstone 7
24 Duskamona, F. Gibbon, 5-11-0 Mr Kinsella
28 20 Highmoor Lass, A. Eubank, 6-11-0 Mr Eubank
30 00-00 Justin Thyme, V. Thompson, 6-11-0 Mr Walton
33 00- King of Send, W. Bentley, 6-11-0 Linley
35 -0003 Manesty, D. MacDonald, 6-11-0 J. L. Goulding 4
34 Mangro, R. Bethell, 6-11-0 Stringer 7
37 3000 Parson's Bridge (B), S. Wiles, 5-11-0 Pimlott
39 2032 Sandicliffe, V. Thompson, 6-11-0 Mr Thompson 7
42 2300 Strider Brown, C. Bell, 5-11-0 Francombe
43 The Mauleverer, N. Crump, 6-11-0 P. Charlton
44 0pf2 Toonfit Brig, G. Renilson, 8-11-0 Atkins
45 900f Walshford Lad, D. Nicholson, 5-11-0 Carvill 4
46 3002 Why Forget, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-0 Scudamore

9-4 Master Green, 7-2 Final Argument, 4-1 Why Forget, 11-2 Chance Command, 10-1 Sandicliffe, Fornez, 16-1 Highmoor Lass, 20-1 others.

Ayr NH selections

By Michael Seely
2.30 Simbad. 3.0 Annas Prince. 3.30 GAY GEORGE is specially recommended. 4.0 Twopenny Blue. 4.30 Indecision. 5.0 Why Forget.

Newbury programme

2.0 BECKHAMPTON STAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o (Colts & Geldings): £1,735.60: 5f)

2.30 SPRING STAKES (Maidens: 3-y-o: £2,830: 1m 3f)

3.0 CHIEVELEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,388: 5f)

3.30 FRED DARLING STAKES (Group 3: 3-y-o Fillies: £9,656: 7f 60yd)

402 1413- Chateau Dancer (C), R. Price, 9-0 Piggott 1
404 000-0 Fast Friend, P. Kelleway, 9-0 Carson 3
405 1111- Marwell, M. Stoute, 9-0 Swinburn 5
406 3311- Star Pastures, J. Hindley, 9-0 Taylor 4

4-7 Marwell, 3-1 Star Pastures, 4-1 Chateau Dancer, 33-1 Fast Friend.

4.0 THATCHAM HANDICAP (£2,525: 2m)

501 /00-0 Hans Brinker (D, B), G. Harwood, 6-10-0
506 2137 General Carl, B. Forsey, 6-9-5 Cauthen 6
507 2034- Great Developer, D. Nicholson, 4-9-2 Eddery 3
509 20-u4 Lex, N. Callaghan, 4-9-1 Piggott 5
511 0310- Admirals Barge, W. Wightman, 4-8-11 J. Mercer 7
512 /300- Royal Coachman, R. Hannon, 7-8-1 Cook 12
513 0000- Down To Darkie (CD), M. Haynes, 6-7-10 Carson 1
514 0/ Yule Log, D. Whittle, 9-7-7 McGlone 7 9
515 -0000 Mourndyke, R. Atkins, 9-7-7 — 11
516 0000- Tweel, D. Elsworth, 5-7-7 Fox 2

5-2 Lex, 4-1 Fransiscus, 5-1 Admirals Barge, 6-1 Hans Brinker, 7-1 Great Developer, 8-1 Shaab, 12-1 Royal Coachman, 25-1 others.

4.30 STROUD GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,578: 1m)

601 1010- Kareem, P. Walwyn, 9-7 J. Mercer 9
603 0211- Royal Heritage, I. Balding, 9-6 Carson 11
604 01- Wartly, J. Tree, 9-5 Eddery 3
607 0122- Imperial Measures, H. Candy, 8-10 Waldron 7
608 1300- Malia, R. Roughton, 8-9 Reid 10
609 311-1 Marking Time, R. Hanbury, 8-9 Fretwell 7 1
611 010-3 Hiz, H. Price, 8-7 Rouse 5
612 334- Indian Trail, B. Hills, 8-3 Cauthen 8
614 20-02 Soukab (B), G. Lewis, 8-1 Swinburn 4
615 4001- Flying Dreamer, M. Blanshard, 8-0 Fox 6
617 2210- Coal Bunker (D), R. Hannon, 7-12 McGlone 7 2

100-30 Marking Time, 7-2 Kareem, 4-1 Royal Heritage, 5-1 Wartly, 7-1 Hiz, 8-1 Imperial Measure, 14-1 Indian Trail, 20-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Blare. 3.0 Musical Minx. 3.30 Marwell. 4.0 Great Developer. 4.30 MARKING TIME is specially recommended.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Tai Lee. 2.30 Brave Hussar. 3.0 Super Smile. 3.30 Marwell. 4.0 Lex. 4.30 Marking Time.

Warwick card

2.15 CHANDOS STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)

0 Century Tower, 9-0 Jago
Colorado Falls, 9-0 McKay
Forlorn Raider, 9-0 Gunn
Leckmore, 9-0 Salmon
Noble Emblem, 9-0 —
0 Super Sunset, 9-0 Rogers
Tenth Of October, 9-0 Rowe 5
Warsaw Concerto, 9-0 Cochrane 5
0 Aboard, 8-11 Axler

2.45 PANORAMA STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £481: 5f)

3.15 WHITNASH HANDICAP (£1,140: 1m)

3.45 BUDBROOKE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £690: 1m)

4.15 APRIL HANDICAP (£1,077: 1¼m)

4.45 CANAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £985: 5f)

5.15 BUDBROOKE STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £690: 1m)

*Doubtful runner

WARWICK SELECTIONS

First acceptors

Beverley card

2.15 HOUGHTON STAKES (Maiden)

3.15 LUND STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: 5f)

3.45 WATTON HANDICAP

4.15 BESWICK HANDICAP (£1,440)

4.45 ESK HANDICAP (£1,067: 2m)

250- Atlantic Traveller, 4-10-0 Hide
042- Killaspec Gal, 4-9-2 Hodgson 5
040- Manstone, 4-8-4 Lowe
30-0 Find The Sun, 4-8-4 Connorton 5
14- Aversun, 5-8-1 Webster
250- Emerald Emperor, 7-7-13 Paul Eddery 5

5.15 LEVEN STAKES

BEVERLEY SELECTIONS

Worcester NH results

Taunton

Cricket

Players want statutory rest days in Tests

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, April 9

England come to the end of a long, hard road when they start the last Test match against West Indies here tomorrow. It will be the *ninth* time *in only* just over 10 months that they have had to contend with four fast bowlers; not until 1984, much to the relief of England's batsmen, do the two sides meet again.

It is going to be a hot match and an exhausting one. Not that this, specifically, is the reason why a motion is to be put to next Monday's meeting of the Cricketers' Association, proposed by Boycott and seconded by Botham and Gower with the support of the rest of the England party, that the Test and County Cricket Board will be asked to press for rest days to be made statutory in Test cricket.

Jack Bannister, secretary of the association, is here in Kingston, reporting on the cricket. When Boycott, rather to his surprise, was told that his presence was not constitutionally necessary for his proposal to be placed on the agenda, he went ahead with it.

This summer, for the first time in England, there is to be no rest day in three of the Test matches against Australia—at Trent Bridge, Edgbaston and Old Trafford—in all of which there is Sunday play. England are already committed to this, as Boycott and the others accept: it is with the future that they are concerned.

The rest day in Test cricket was first dispensed with in Australia in the winter of 1979-80 to accommodate Mr Packer's Channel Nine, who were of the opinion that missing a day's play was like missing an instalment of a television serial.

Although England, who were in Australia at the time, stood out for a rest day, West Indies, who were also there, agreed to do without one. In Australia this winter India and New Zealand were also faced with playing for five successive days, again to meet the wishes of the Australian Cricket Board, who for better or worse do as their business associates tell them.

England's players feel strongly that to give of their best they need a break in the middle of a five-day match. Bernard Thomas, their physiotherapist of the last 10 years, agrees with them. In answer to anyone who may be sceptical, Boycott himself is universally considered, even at the age of 40, as being trained to the minute.

At the end of the first Test match played without a rest day—between Australia and West Indies in Brisbane in December 1979—one of the West Indians said to me, as he went wearily to his room, "It must never happen again." That was Brisbane, certainly, when it was oppressively hot—but the wear is not only physical.

If a rejigging of the county programme is needed to provide for both Test play on Sundays (which is expected to be financially advantageous) and a Test rest day, so be it. The idea being mooted here is that Test play in England should be on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and that the Thursdays and Fridays after a Test match should be set aside for one of the one-day competitions. As for the Australian players, known also to favour a Test rest day, they will have to work on their Board to reconsider their priorities.

The temperature in the nineties here today serves as a reminder of what a great effort of stamina, apart from anything else, Hutton's 205, made at Sabina Park at this time of year, was in 1953-54. So, for that matter, must Sandham's 325 have been in April 1930.

The last time England played in Kingston, Amiss's 262 not out was the marathon innings, though that was in mid-February when it was slightly cooler. Inconsistent with such heat is the distance the boys run in to bowl in the public parks.

If tomorrow's pitch is slightly grassier and therefore bouncier than that for the match against Jamaica, as seems likely, there is no way that England will bowl anything like as effectively as West Indies. The attacks, quite simply, are in a different class.

When Hutton made his double hundred, the West Indian "fast" bowlers were King and Gomez; when Amiss played so heroically they were Julien and Boyce, plus a few overs with the new ball from Sobers. On what is traditionally the fastest pitch in the Caribbean, Holding, Croft, Garner and Roberts (or Marshall if he plays, as he well may) will be a vastly different proposition.

Had England not given one of the poorest of all their recent batting performances in Trinidad, when losing the first Test match, they would now be only one match down. They drew, not without honour, in Antigua, and they would have lost—as they did—19 times out of 20 in Barbados, on a pitch carefully prepared to suit the West Indian attack.

Jack Bannister, secretary of the Cricketers' Association, who is in Jamaica for the final Test match

Northumbrians defend title

Percy Main, from Northumberland, will be attempting to win the national indoor six-a-side club championship for the third time in four years at the Lord's indoor cricket school tomorrow. In the first semi-final round match Percy Main meet Wanstead (Essex), whom they beat at the same stage last year on their way to the title.

Neil Priestley, aged 19, a wicketkeeper from Epworth near Doncaster, has joined Northamptonshire on a year's contract. He will be joined shortly by his brother, David, aged 17

Hadlee foresees Test split

Christchurch, April 9.—Test cricket could split into two camps over sporting contracts with South Africa, Richard Hadlee, the New Zealand and Nottinghamshire all-rounder, said in a newspaper interview here today.

Hadlee said New Zealand's tour of the West Indies next year would depend on the consequences of England's current tour and South Africa's Rugby Union tour of New Zealand due to start in July.

"If any of our cricketers happen to go to South Africa, their selection for the West Indies would threaten the tour," he said. "But it has been made clear that New Zealand will not be dictated to by the West Indies Cricket Board. Our players will be selected on merit and I am sure that if they happen to have been to South Africa, it will not affect our board's thinking."

Hadlee added that if New Zealand did not go to the West Indies "because of South African links", West Indies could become isolated as a cricketing unit.—Reuter.

Tennis

WCT pull out of 1982 grand prix series

World Championship Tennis have pulled out of the 1982 series of grand prix tournaments, it was announced in London last night. Their decision follows a row with the men's International Tennis Council, who run the professional game and who have tried to impose new conditions on the Dallas-based organization headed by the American businessman Lamar Hunt.

The chief condition imposed by the council is that WCT dissolve their recently-formed player-management company—Christopher Mottram of Britain was the last top player to sign for them last week—and this Hunt has refused.

WCT have been part of the grand prix for the past four years and their commitment has involved them this year in staging eight of the 32 super grands prix, at considerable cost. Although their agreement with the council does not run out until the end of the year, their tournament in Houston, Texas, this week will be their last grand prix.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S Carolina: (US unless stated): Mrs J. M. Lloyd beat Lee Duk Hee (S Korea), 6—1, 6—0; Miss P. Shriver beat Miss K. Horvath, 6—3, 6—3; Miss A. White beat Miss W. White, 6—4, 6—7, 6—4; Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat Miss K. Richards, 6—3, 6—0; Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—0, 6—2; Miss B. Norton beat Miss C. Kohde (WG), 1—6, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Y. Vermaak (SA) beat Miss P. Delhees (Switzerland), 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; Miss I. Villiger (Switzerland) beat Miss S. Mascarin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss P. G. Smith beat Miss N. Gregory (Australia), 6—7, 6—3, 6—1; Miss J. Russell beat Miss I. Kuhn (WG), 6—2, 6—1; Miss V. Ruzici (Romania) beat Miss H. Strachonova (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—2.

HOUSTON: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. Fillol (Chile), 7—5, 6—1; H. Solomon (US) beat B. McKeown (US), 6—1, 6—2; J. Higueras (Spain) beat R. Meyer (US), 3—6, 7—6, 6—2; E. Dibbs (US) beat R. Fagel (US), 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat R. Krishnan (India), 4—6, 7—6, 6—3; M. Purcell (US) beat M. Edmondson (Australia), 7—6, 6—7, 6—2; S. Glammalva (US) beat T. Moor (US), 6—4, 7—5; B. Manson (US) beat P. Kronk (Australia), 6—1, 7—5.

French racing

Hilal comes up to expectations

From Desmond Stoneham
Paris, April 9

Hilal became the thirteenth winner of the season for Maurice Saliba when he took the group three Prix de Ris-Orangis at Evry this afternoon. A length and a half separated Hilal, the 10-7 on favourite with his stablemate Nemr, from the 34-1 outsider Joberan. Gosport was the same distance away in third place. Ruscelli was most disappointing.

The Tote Lockinge Stakes at Newbury on May 16 is now the target of Hilal, who was not hard ridden to win today. Alfred Gibert overtook Confetti and Joberan a furlong from the line and easily resisted the challenges of his rival. Hilal was winning a group three race for the third time in his career and must be considered one of the best milers in Europe.

Saliba announced today that Great Substance will carry the colours of Mahmoud Fustok in the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket

Property

Appointments Vacant

Right to rectify may be overriding interest

In re Brickwall Farm

Blacklocks v J B Developments (Godalming) Ltd

Before Judge Mervyn Davies, QC (sitting as a judge of the High Court)

[Judgment delivered April 2]

Rectification was ordered of the land register in respect of the title to a parcel of registered land which had been mistakenly transferred by a vendor to the purchaser, who while still unaware of the mistake had sold it to a third party.

His Lordship held that the right to rectification is an equity ancillary to an interest in land which may be transmissible and of a character enduring through different ownerships of the land. Where such a right is accompanied at all times by the actual occupation of the land by the party claiming the right, the right is an overriding interest within the meaning of section 70(1)(g) of the Land Registration Act, 1925.

Mr David John Sam Blacklocks, the occupier of the parcel of land, at Brickwall Farm, Lydd, Kent, whose uncle mistakenly transferred it to Mr Robert Godden in 1969, was granted a declaration against J. B. Developments (Godalming) Ltd, who purchased the land from Mr Godden in 1972, that they held it as trustees for him. The court also ordered the rectification of the land register.

Section 70 of the Land Registration Act provides: "(1) All registered land shall, unless under the provisions of this Act the contrary is expressed on the register, be deemed to be subject to such of the following overriding interests as may be for the time being subsisting in reference thereto, and such interests shall not be treated as encumbrances within the meaning of the Act (that is to say): . . . (g) The rights of every person in actual occupation of the land or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof, save where enquiry is made of such person and the rights are not disclosed."

Mr David Ritchie for Mr Blacklocks; Mr John Brookes for J. B. Developments.

HIS LORDSHIP said that when Brickwall Farm was sold by Mr Blacklocks's uncle in 1969 to Mr Godden, a parcel of other land was by a mutual mistake included in the land sold. Neither Mr Blacklock nor Mr Godden appreciated that it had been transferred to Mr Godden. Both agreed that Mr Blacklocks had marked the boundary wrongly on a map. Mr Godden never used the land, which was occupied at all times by Mr Blacklocks, who built a Dutch barn on it after the transfer had been completed. Mr Blacklocks therefore had a right of rectification as against Mr Godden.

In 1972 Mr Godden sold the land to J. B. Developments (Godalming) Ltd under the same mistake as had previously occurred between Mr Blacklocks's uncle and Mr Godden. Mr Blacklocks had continued to occupy the land and to use the barn. The mistake was discovered in 1975 when J. B. Developments made a planning application.

The question was whether at the time of the transfer to J B Developments the right of Mr Blacklocks to rectify as against Mr Godden amounted to an overriding interest in the land under section 70(1)(g) of the Land Registration Act, 1925, to which the transfer was subject.

Lord Wilberforce said in *Williams and Glyn's Bank v Boland* ([1980] 3 WLR 138): "Whether a particular right is an overriding interest, and whether it affects a purchaser, is to be decided on the terms of section 70, and the relevant provisions of the Land Registration Act, 1925, and nothing else. . . ."

The question therefore was whether Mr Blacklocks's right to rectify was a right subsisting in reference to the land.

Since the right to rectify was often described as a mere equity, the question was whether the right had "the quality of being capable of enduring through different ownerships of land according to the normal conceptions of title to real property": Lord Justice Russell in *National Provincial Bank v Hastings Car Mart* ([1964] Ch 665). In that case Lord Upjohn considered that a mere equity could be either "naked and alone" or ancillary to or dependent on an equitable interest in land so that the further question arose which kind of equity Mr Blacklocks possessed. If of the latter kind, the equity might be transmissible and so have the "quality of being capable of enduring". A right to set aside a deed might be assigned or devised: *Stump v Gaby* (2 de G M & G 623). Where there was a voidable conveyance, the grantor had rights which might be assigned: *Dickinson v Burrell* ((1866) LR 1 Equity 337).

Mr Justice Taylor in *Latec Investments v Hotel Terrigal* (113 CLR 265) said that those earlier authorities established that where a conveyance of property was induced by fraud, the grantor continued to have an equitable interest therein which might be devised or assigned and that interest did not come into existence only if and when the conveyance was set aside. Those words might refer to mistake as well as fraud.

In the light of *Stump and Gaby* and the other decisions, his Lordship concluded that the right to rectify was of an enduring character. Mr Blacklocks had an equity ancillary to an interest in land that was transmissible. Therefore he had a right within section 70(1)(g) which was not itself an overriding interest but it had been accompanied at all times by actual occupation. The association of the right with actual occupation constituted an overriding interest that was binding on the land in the hands of J. B. Developments.

The finding would have been the same had the land been unregistered. There would have been a conflict between the right of Mr Blacklocks to rectify and the legal estate of J B Developments which would be decided by reference to section 199 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, and the right to rectify would be enforceable against the legal estate.

The declaration sought would be granted, together with an order for rectification of the register.

Solicitors: Bower, Cotton & Bower for Hallett & Co, Ashford, Kent; Wood & Sons, West Wickham, Kent.

Law Report April 9 1981 — House of Lords

Challenge to tax settlement for Fleet Street casuals fails

Inland Revenue Commissioners v National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Ltd

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill

The House of Lords considering for the first time the important procedural changes brought about by a change in the Rules of the Supreme Court to enable citizens to challenge the conduct of public and administrative bodies, held that on the evidence in the case of the tax evasions by 6,000 Fleet Street casuals, the conduct of the Inland Revenue had been proper, lawful and reasonable and could not be challenged by a body of taxpayers who sought a judicial review of its actions.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the Board of Inland Revenue, from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Lawton dissenting) *The Times*, February 28, 1980; [1980] QB 407), which had allowed an appeal on a preliminary point by the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Ltd from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Widgery and Mr Justice Griffiths). The Court of Appeal, by a majority, held that the federation as representing a body of taxpayers had a "sufficient interest" within Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court (introduced in 1977) to apply for a judicial review of the board's action in granting a tax "amnesty" to casual workers in Fleet Street, and for an order of mandamus to compel the board to assess and collect income tax from such casual workers according to law.

Order 53, rule 1 provides that an application for judicial review may be made and on such an application the court may grant a declaration claimed "if it considers that, having regard to (a) the nature of the matters in respect of which relief may be granted by way of an order of mandamus . . . (b) the nature of the persons and bodies against whom the relief may be granted by way of such an order, and (c) all the circumstances of the case, it would be just and convenient for the declaration or injunction to be granted on an application for judicial review."

Rule 3 (5) provides: "The court shall not grant leave unless it considers that the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter to which the application relates."

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, QC, the Lord Advocate, and Mr Brian Davenport, QC, for the board; Mr R. J. Harvey, QC, and Mr Stephen Silman for the federation.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the federation asked for an order on the Inland Revenue Commissioners to assess and collect arrears of income said to be due by a number of people compendiously described as "Fleet Street casuals" — workers in the printing industry who, under a practice apparently sanctioned by their unions and their employers, had for some year been engaged in depriving the Revenue of tax due in respect of their casual earnings. They appeared to have filled in false or imaginary names on the call slips presented on collecting their pay. The sums involved were considerable. The Inland Revenue, having become aware of it, made an arrangement under which those workers were to register in respect of their casual employment, so that in the future tax could be collected in the normal way.

Further, arrears of tax from 1977-78 were to be paid and current investigations to proceed, but investigations as to tax lost in earlier years were not to be made. That arrangement, described inaccurately as an "amnesty", the federation wished to attack. It asserted that the Revenue acted unlawfully in not pursuing the claim for the full amount of tax due. It claimed that the board exceeded its powers in granting the "amnesty"; alternatively that if it had power to grant it, reasons should be given and that those given could not be sustained; that the board took into account matters to which it was not entitled to have regard; that it ought to act fairly as between taxpayers and had not done so; and that the board was under a duty to see that income tax was duly assessed, charged and collected.

The proceedings, for a declaration and an order of mandamus, had been brought by the procedure under Order 53, dating from 1977, which introduced the simplified remedies by way of judicial review. Rule 3(5) laid down that "The court shall not grant leave unless it considers that the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter to which the application relates". The issue had been presented as one related solely to the question whether the federation had the "sufficient interest" required.

When the motion for judicial review came before the Divisional Court, the point as to locus standi was treated as a preliminary point. Lord Widgery, then Lord Chief Justice said that before embarking on the case itself the court had to decide whether the federation had power to bring it at all; and the court decided that it had not. In the Court of Appeal argument was again concentrated on the preliminary point, though the majority and the judgment did range over the merits. The Court of Appeal, by a majority, reversed the Divisional Court and made a declaration that "the applicants have a sufficient interest to apply for judicial review".

On appeal to the House, the two sides concurred in stating that the only ground for decision was whether the applicants had such sufficient interest.

His Lordship thought that the course taken was unfortunate. There might be simple cases in which it could be seen at the earliest stage that the person applying for judicial review had no interest at all, or no sufficient interest to support the application: it would then be quite correct at the threshold to refuse him leave to apply. The right to do so was a safeguard against the courts being flooded and public bodies harassed by irresponsible applications.

But in other cases the question of sufficient interest could not be considered in the abstract or as an isolated point: it must be taken together with the legal and factual context. The rule required sufficient interest "in the matter to which the application relates". That, in the present case, necessarily involved the whole question of the duties of the Inland Revenue and the breaches or failure of those duties of which the federation complained.

On the threshold requirement of "sufficient interest" the courts, in exercising the power to grant prerogative orders, had always reserved the right to be satisfied that the applicant had some genuine locus standi to appear before it. By 1977, when Order 53 was introduced, the courts, guided by Lord Parker, the Chief Justice, in cases where mandamus was sought were moving away from the test of specific legal right (*R v Guardians of Lewisham Union* ([1897] 1 QB 498) to one of sufficient interest.

Order 53 was introduced to simplify the procedure of applying for the relief formerly given by prerogative writ or order—so the old technical rules no longer applied. So far as the substantive law was concerned, that remained unchanged.

Order 53 did not remove the requirement to show locus standi. Nor did it remove the whole—and vitally important—question of locus standi into the realms of pure discretion. The matter was one for decision, a mixed decision of fact and law, which the court must decide on legal principles. Further, the fact that the same words were used to cover all the forms of remedy allowed by the rule did not mean that the test was the same in all cases. It would seem obvious enough that the interest of a person seeking to compel an authority to carry out a duty was different from that of a person complaining that a judicial or administrative body had, to his detriment, exceeded its powers. We should be unwise in our enthusiasm for liberation from procedural fetters to discard reasoned authorities which illustrated that—though recognition of the value of guiding authorities did not mean that the process of judicial review must stand still.

In the present case their Lordships were in the area of mandamus—an alleged failure to perform a duty. The Lord Advocate had submitted that in such cases the House should be guided by the definition of the duty—in the present case statutory—and inquire whether expressly, or by implication, that definition indicated that the complaining applicant was not within the scope of the duty. That was a good though perhaps not an exhaustive working rule.

The commissioners were a statutory body. Their duties were defined in the Inland Revenue Regulation Act, 1890, and the Taxes Management Act, 1970.

The 1890 Act authorized the appointment of commissioners "for the collection and management of inland revenue" and conferred on them "all necessary powers for carrying into execution every Act of Parliament relating to inland revenue"; and by section 13 the commissioners must "collect and cause to be collected every part of inland revenue and all money under their care and management and keep distinct accounts thereof".

The 1970 Act provided that "income tax . . . shall be under the care and management of the commissioners". That Act contained the very wide powers of the board and tax inspectors to make assessments on persons designated by Parliament as liable to pay income tax. With regard to casual employment, a procedure was laid down by statutory instrument (SI 1973 No 334) by which tax inspectors might proceed by way of direct assessment or in accordance with any special arrangements which the commissioners might make for the collection of the tax. As his Lordship would show, it was a "special arrangement" that the commissioners set out to make in the present case.

It was clear from that analysis that the commissioners were not immune from the process of judicial review. They were an administrative body with statutory duties, which the courts, in principle, could supervize. They had indeed done so in decisions in 188 and 1958: in *Special Commissioners v Linsleys (Established 1894) Ltd* ([1958] AC 569) it was not doubted that a mandamus could be issued if the facts had been right.

It must follow from those cases and from principle that a taxpayer would not be excluded from seeking judicial review if he could show that the Revenue had either failed in their statutory duty toward him or had been guilty of some action which was an abuse of their powers or outside them altogether. Such a collateral attack—as contrasted with a direct appeal on law to the courts—would no doubt be rare, but the possibility certainly existed.

The position of taxpayers other than those whose assessment was in question and their right to challenge the Revenue's assessment or non-assessment of that taxpayer, must be judged according to whether, consistently with the legislation, they could be considered as having sufficient interest to complain of what had been done or omitted. The Revenue's duties should be examined in that light.

Those duties were expressed in very general terms—and the framework of the income tax legislation had also to be taken into account. Under it the commissioners must assess each individual taxpayer in relation to his circumstances. Such assessments and all information regarding taxpayers' affairs were strictly confidential. There was no list or record of assessments which could be inspected by other taxpayers. Nor was there any common fund of the produce of income tax in which income taxpayers as a whole could be said to have any interest. The produce of income tax was paid into the Consolidated Fund which was at the disposal of Parliament for any purposes that Parliament thought fit.

The position of taxpayers was thus very different from that of ratepayers. As explained in *Arsenil Football Club Ltd v Ende* ([1979] AC 1), the amount of rates assessed on ratepayers was ascertainable by the public through the valuation list. The produce of rates went into a common fund applicable for the benefit of the ratepayers. Thus any ratepayer had an interest, direct and sufficient, in the rates levied on other ratepayers; for that reason, his right as a "person aggrieved" to challenge assessments on them had long been recognized and was so now in the General Rate Act, 1967, section 69.

The structure of the legislation relating to income tax, on the other hand, made clear that no corresponding right was intended to be conferred on taxpayers. Not only was there no express or implied provision in the legislation on which such a right could be claimed, but to allow it would be subversive of the whole system, which involved that the commissioners' duties were to the Crown, and that matters relating to income tax were between the commissioner and the taxpayer concerned. No other person was given any right to make proposals about the tax payable by any individual; he could not even inquire as to such tax. The total confidentiality of assessments and negotiations between individuals and the Revenue was a vital element in the working of the system.

As a matter of general principle his Lordship would hold that one taxpayer had no sufficient interest in asking the court to investigate the tax affairs of another taxpayer or to complain that the latter had been under or over-assessed: indeed, there was a strong public interest that he should not. And that principle applied equally to groups of taxpayers: an aggregate of individuals each of whom had no interest could not of itself have an interest.

His Lordship was not prepared to assert that a case could never arise in which the acts or abstentions of the Revenue could be brought before the court, nor that, in a case of sufficient gravity, the court might not be able to hold that another taxpayer or other taxpayers could challenge them. Whether that situation had been reached or not must depend on an examination, on evidence, of what breach of duty or illegality was alleged. On that, and relating it to the position of the complainant, the court had to make its decision.

In the present case the evidence consisted of affidavits from Mr L. F. Payne, the federation vice-president, Sir William Pile, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and Mr J. A. P. Hoadley, Principal Inspector of Taxes, in charge of the Inland Revenue Special Offices. Those together presented a clear picture.

Mr Payne's affidavit set out the facts about the employment of the "casuals" and the Revenue's actions with regard to the income tax they ought to have paid. He also gave examples of what he claimed to be the very different attitude taken by the Revenue with regard to persons represented by the federation. Those examples, while explaining the federation's indignation and its members about the state of affairs in Fleet Street, could not be judged on their merits on the material before the House. It was not suggested that, and it was impossible to see how, any success in the present proceedings would in any tangible way profit, or affect, the persons concerned or others like them.

Mr Payne also referred to the Revenue's approach to self-employed workers in the construction industry ("the lump") who were found to be evading tax on a large scale. There the Revenue persuaded Parliament to enact stringent legislation. But that had no relevance for the present issue. Finally Mr Payne agreed that the new arrangements made by the Revenue might be effective to secure that tax would in future be paid on casual earnings; but he complained of the "amnesty" granted for arrears before 1977.

Sir William Pile's evidence was that it was impossible for the board to collect all the tax that was due, and that decisions had to be taken by way of "care and management" of the taxes to collect as much as practicable by cost-effective methods. He denied any discrimination as between self-employed and other taxpayers. Such differences as existed were ascribable to difference of law and of fact. In his opinion the cases cited by Mr Payne were contentious. As for the "casuals", the board approved the proposals made by the principal inspector of taxes and considered that it had good and sufficient justification for doing so.

Mr Hoadley explained the way in which the Revenue's special offices came to investigate the problem of casual workers in Fleet Street, and the difficulties of discovering the facts. There was — and Mr Payne agreed — no way in which the names and addresses of the defaulting "casuals" could be obtained, unless their unions were willing to reveal them. Estimating that about £1m of tax a year was being lost, he decided that action was needed to stop that loss for the future and that the best way to do so was by way of a special arrangement. In order to make it effective, the cooperation of the employers, the workers and the unions was essential. He had lengthy discussions in 1978 with the employers and the three unions involved, and as a result introduced a special arrangement in March, 1979, which would ensure that for the future tax would either be deducted at source or be properly assessed.

As to the past, Mr Hoadley made it clear to the union representatives that, if the arrangement were generally accepted, then, if a casual worker registered with the inspector before April 6, 1979, and cooperated fully and promptly in settling his tax affairs (including the payment of any outstanding tax) investigation into tax lost would not be carried out for years before 1977-78. Investigations into incorrect returns would be unaffected. To call that an "amnesty" was liable to mislead.

Mr Hoadley expressed the conviction that an attempt to collect the whole amount due from hostile workers whose identity was unknown, for a period more than two years in the past, would have been unlikely to produce any substantial sums of money and would have delayed or even frustrated the new arrangement. He denied that he made the arrangement under pressure from the unions: he made his own decision and told them of it.

In the Court of Appeal a good deal was made of the possibility of industrial action. But for that element, his Lordship thought that the Master of the Rolls would have come to the conclusion that the federation had no sufficient interest in the affairs of the "casuals". But Lord Denning was impressed with the possibility that the Revenue had taken their decision because of threats of industrial action, and consequent pressure by employers.

After carefully examining the evidence his Lordship reached the conclusion that it did not support the argument. It had been dealt with quite frankly by Mr Hoadley. He knew, of course, that the newspaper industry was vulnerable to strikes. He said that the possibility of industrial action would not prevent him from seeking a settlement. But he would not get one without cooperation from the casuals and the unions, and if the latter did not cooperate the employers would not either. That was all part of the process of obtaining the arrangement, and were very real considerations which a person seeking, in the best interests of the Revenue, to obtain an agreement could properly take into account. His affidavit was full and candid.

On the evidence as a whole, his Lordship failed to see how any court, considering it as such and not confining its attention to an abstract question of locus standi could avoid reaching the conclusion that the Revenue, through Mr Hoadley, were acting in the matter genuinely in the care and management of the taxes, under the powers entrusted to them. That had no resemblance to any kind of case where the court ought, at the instance of a taxpayer, to intervene. To do so would involve permitting a taxpayer or group of taxpayers to call in question the exercise of management powers and involve the court itself in a management exercise. Judicial review under any of its headings did not extend into that area.

Finally, if as his Lordship thought, the case against the Revenue did not, on the evidence, leave the ground, no court would consider ordering discovery against the Revenue in the hope of eliciting some impropriety. The Divisional Court, while justified on the ex parte application in granting leave, ought, having regard to the nature of "the matter" raised, to have held that the federation had shown no sufficient interest in that matter to justify its application for relief. He would therefore allow the appeal and order that the originating motion be dismissed.

LORD DIPLOCK, in a speech concurring in the result, said that it was much to be regretted that a case of such importance to the development of English public law under the new procedure should have come before the House in the form it did as a result of the unfortunate course taken in the courts below.

The evidence as to the way in which the board and its inspector in charge of the negotiations dealt with the problem of the Fleet Street casuals and the reasons why they had acted as they did had all been before the courts below had they chosen to look at it. His Lordship agreed with Lord Wilberforce that no court considering that evidence could avoid reaching the conclusion that the board and its inspector were acting solely for "good management" reasons and in the lawful exercise of the discretion which the statutes conferred on them.

His Lordship would allow the appeal on the ground on which the Divisional Court should have dismissed it when the application came to be heard, instead of singling out the lack of a "sufficient interest" on the part of the federation, namely, that the federation completely failed to show any conduct by the board that was ultra vires or unlawful.

Lord Fraser agreed with the reasoning of Lord Wilberforce and Lord Roskill. Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill delivered speeches concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Beachcroft, Hyman Isaacs.

Court of Appe

Union officers must not implemen resolution to black TV series

Hadmor Productions Ltd and Others v Hamilton and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice O'Connor.

By reason of changes to the law made by the Employment Act, 1980, an act of a trade union official which induces a workman to break a contract of employment, or threatens to induce it, is now to be regarded as unlawful means which, although not actionable by the employer, can be used at the instance of a third person to establish liability for the tort of interference with the business of that third person by unlawful means, or conspiracy to do so.

The Court of Appeal, allowing an appeal from Mr Justice Dillon, granted to Mr David Heath-Hadfield, of Thornton Heath, and Mr Michael Collier, of Croydon, and the company formed by them, Hadmor Productions Ltd, an injunction until trial or further order restraining Mr Robert Hamilton, national organizer of the Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicans, and Mr Peter Bold, an ACTT shop steward at Thames Television Ltd, from issuing any instruction or request to any officials or members of ACTT to the effect that they should act upon a resolution of the television branch committee passed on February 9, 1981, calling for the blacking by the union of the television programme series, "Unforgettable", which had been made by the plaintiffs and bought from them by Thames. The defendants were also ordered to withdraw instructions already issued.

Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, and Mr Christopher Carr for the plaintiffs; Mr Jeffrey Burke and Mr Roy Lemon for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Heath-Hadfield and Mr Collier had a project to make films featuring popular musicians of the 1950s and 1960s and to sell them to the television networks. From the beginning they realized that it would be vital to get the cooperation of the rade unions, and especially ACTT, which controlled the services of all the technicians in the television industry. Some ACTT members worked as permanent emloyees of the independent television companies, and some worked on short engagements with "facility companies". Those were companies with their own cameras and equipment, who would make programmes in their own studios and then sell them to a television company for transmission.

Before 1979 ACTT had an approved list of facility companies: they would only cooperate in transmitting a film made by a facility company if the company was on the list. That system came under considerable criticism, and in 1979 ACTT said they would abandon it. But Hadmor would never succeed unless they cleared their position with ACTT. So in August, 1979, Mr Heath-Hadfield had discussions with Mr Hamilton, the union organizer.

They came to an agreement. One term was that Hadmor were free to use multi-track recording studios which had an established ACTT shop. It was agreed that "this will in no way be blocked by the members of ACTT in the various TV stations". On the faith of that agreement, Hadmor went ahead with their project. They raised £410,000, got a studio, bought equipment, and engaged an orchestra and a group of singers. They also engaged technicians who were "freelance" members of ACTT. They made a series of films called "Unforgettable".

If the agreement had been made between two commercial concerns, it would have been a binding contract by which ACTT would not black a film made by Hadmor in accordance with the agreement. But it was not a binding contract, as it was a "collective agreement" within section 30(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, relating as it did to the rate of pay of the workmen, and it did not contain a provision that it was intended to be a legally enforceable contract: section 18(1)(b).

Having cleared the position with ACTT, as they thought, Hadmor proceeded to negotiate with the television companies, as a result of which two films were duly made and transmitted by Thames Television during Christmas, 1980. An arrangement was also made whereby Thames would show another 13 films from January, 1981, onwards. There did not appear ever to have been a formal contract binding Thames to take all the 13 films, but there was every expectation, as a matter of business, that they would. Three films were in fact shown—on January 6, 13 and 20. Then came the first stoppage.

Apparently because a shop steward at the Teddington premises of Thames spotted a small item criticizing the series in *The Observer* on January 25, the film due to be shown on January 27 was stopped. There followed much telephoning between Mr Heath-Hadfield, Mr Hamilton and the industrial relations director at Thames, and after an investigation by the management the programme was restored. Another film was shown on February 3.

The shop stewards, however, still felt concerned. They did not agree with the restoration of the series. Further discussions took place, and at a meeting of the union on February 9 a resolution was passed which said: "This television branch committee reaffirms its policy regarding the use of facility companies for ITV productions and endorses the blacking of the programme series 'Unforgettable' imposed by the joint Thames/ACTT shops." A circular was sent out to all union members advising them of the resolution. That turned the scale with the head people at Thames: they decided to withdraw the programme altogether, and no film in the series had been shown since.

Within a week Hadmor issued a writ seeking an injunction. Mr Justice Dillon, on the information before him, refused the injunction. Both sides had adduced further evidence, so the court virtually had to consider the whole matter afresh.

The first question was whether there was a trade dispute in the meaning of section 29 of the 1974 Act. From the evidence, his Lordship would draw the inference that the shop stewards told the Thames management that Hadmor were a facility company, and it was union policy that Thames should not buy films from facility companies without consulting the union. Thames ought to have engaged performers and made music programmes of their own, instead of buying them from facility companies. There was implied a threat: "If you do attempt to show the series, we will black it." Thames took the point and replied: "We will withdraw the series rather than have any trouble."

So stated, the dispute was not a trade dispute at all. It was an attempt by ACTT to go back to the pre-1979 system by which the use of facility companies was subject to their approval, and to dictate to Thames the way in which they should conduct their business. The attempt succeeded, but that did not make it a trade dispute, any more than the attempt (which failed) in *BBC v Hearn* ([1977] 1 WLR 1004).

The next question concerned the tort of interference with the business of another by unlawful means. The existence of that tort was well established by a line of cases beginning with *Allen v Flood* ([1898] AC 1). Hadmor had a legitimate grievance against Mr Hamilton and the shop stewards. They had cleared the position with the union and negotiated with Thames on the strength of it. They had a firm business expectation that their films would be bought and transmitted by Thames. That expectation was shattered by the action of the shop stewards in blacking or threatening to black the series, by inducing the technicians to break their contracts of employment. It was the cause of much damage to Hadmor. The interference was clearly a wrong done to Hadmor, unless some statutory immunity was available.

Before the Employment Act, 1980, there was a clear statutory immunity by reason of section 13(1) of the 1974 Act, as amended by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1976. Had the position been changed by section 17 of the 1980 Act? The answer involved a complicated expedition into legislative history.

In most cases before the courts, it was undesirable for the Bar to cite *Hansard* or for judges to read it. But in cases of extreme difficulty, his Lordship had often dared to do his own research, and had read *Hansard* just as if he had been present in the House during a debate on the Bill. Nor was he the only one to do so. When the House of Lords were discussing Lord Scarman's Bill on the interpretation of legislation on March 26, 1981, Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, confessed (see column 1345): "It really is very difficult to understand what they (the parliamentary draftsmen) mean sometimes. I always look at *Hansard*, I always look at the Blue Books. I always look at everything I can in order to see what is meant; and, as I was a member of the House of Commons for a long time, of course I never let on for an instant that I had read the stuff. I produce it as an argument of my own, as if I had thought of it myself."

His Lordship would only say that he entirely agreed and had nothing to add. Thus emboldened, he would set about the task of finding out what Parliament meant when it passed section 17(8) of the 1980 Act.

Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, provided: "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person. . . ." The word "only" was significant. Immunity was only given to the specified torts, and only in respect of contracts of employment—not other contracts such as commercial ones.

The immunity previously thought to be given by section 3 was greatly cut down by *Rookes v Bernard* ([1964] AC 1129), where the House of Lords held that it did not protect the new torts of intimidation and interference with the business of another by unlawful means. That ruling was reversed the following yea the Trade Disputes Act. Immunity was given in respe the tort of intimidation, but in respect of interference unlawful means, or conspira use unlawful means.

The words "not be actiona in the 1906 Act were given a limited meaning by Lord P in *J. T. Stratford & Son* *Lindley* ([1965] AC 269, they only meant that the ac not actionable by the empl It still remained actionable a suit of a third person, as c tuting unlawful means in the of interference by unlawful m There was not a judicial cons on that view, but in the quent legislation Parli assumed that it was right or be right.

Lord Pearce's restriction that trade union officials co liable in damages to an in third person if they inte with a commercial contract by the employer with the person. Section 13(3) of the Act was enacted to exten statutory immunity to that tion also. It provided: "F avoidance of doubt it is declared that—(a) an act wh reason of subsection (1) above is itself not actionabl a breach of contract in cont tion or furtherance of a dispute; shall not be regar the doing of an unlawful as the use of unlawful mea the purpose of establishing lity in tort." The 1976 A amendment to section 13(tended the immunity to in ence with any commercial co

When the Government wa paring the 1980 bill, the D ment of Employment iss working paper which said th provisions in the 1974 an Acts made the scope of th munity "unnecessary and d ously wide". Parliament d to narrow the immunity. beginning of section 17 1980 Act, it made some ki secondary action unlawfu actionable, and by section it provided: "Subsection section 13 of the 1974 Ac cease to have effect."

His Lordship could not that the legislature intend that sentence to bring ba area of doubt which had before 1974, so that the would have to decide w Lord Pearce was right or in *Stratford v Lindley*. section 17(8) took away the of section 13(3), so that acts before were not to be regar unlawful, were now to be re as unlawful. They were not able by the employer, but unlawful so as to be availa "unlawful means" in tort

That view was supported fact that Lord Wedderburn strong objection to sectio as the Bill proceeded t Parliament. He made a spe a committee which the Chancellor, with more t touch of irony, described "crowded and excited mittee". He moved an ame designed to retain section but his amendment was d and the Bill became law *sard, House of Lords*, for J 1980, columns 673 to 690.

The result was that an a trade union official wh duced a workman to br contract of employmen threatened to induce it, be regarded as unlawful The blacking of, or thr black, the television seri breach of the men's contr employment, was unlawful The shop stewards were lia the tort of interference wi business of Hadmor by un means.

His Lordship found secti of the 1980 Act the most to section he had ever come The general legislative p appeared to be to retai statutory immunity for p action, but to make sec action unlawful and act when it directly interfered the business of any custom supplier, not party to the di who suffered by it. The sta effect overruled the Hou Lords in *Express Newspape v McShane* ([1980] AC 672 reinstated the Court of decision in that case.

It was in complete conf with that legislative purpos Parliament should declare section 13(3) of the 1974 should cease to have effe employees were in dispute their own employer, they w be at liberty to picket his of work, or refuse to handle in his premises, or coming or from those premises. But were not to be at liberty to the premises of other comm firms, or to black goods or vices of other commercial with whom their employer commercial contracts, and whom neither they nor employer were in dispute.

Lord Justice Watkins and Justice O'Connor delivered curring judgments.

Solicitors: Nutt & Oliver; Thompson & Partners, Stam

Sleeping tablets in neighbours' milk 'noxious'

Regina v Marcus

Before Lord Justice Shaw, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Sheldon

The concept of "noxious thing" in section 24 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, involves not only the quality or nature of the substance but also the quantity administered or sought to be administered, and if a person puts an objectionable or unwholesome thing into an article of food or drink with the intent to annoy any person who might consume it, an offence is committed.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reserved reasons for having dismissed an appeal by Mrs Lily Marcus, of Chadwell Heath, Essex, against conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Buzzard) of an attempt "to cause to be taken by [her neighbours] a noxious thing, namely, nitrazepam and dichloralphenazone, with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy", contrary to section 24. She was ordered to enter into her own recognizance of £300 to come up for judgment if called on within three years and to pay £150 towards the legal aid costs of her defence.

Mr Hugh Torrance (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Arthur French for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS said that there was ample evidence from which the jury could conclude that the appellant had put at least eight tablets into her neighbours' bottle of milk and that, when she did so, she intended to injure, aggrieve or annoy the neighbours. The tablets contained nitrazepam or dichloralphenazone used, respectively, in Mogadon and Willdorm, sedative and sleeping tablets.

A toxicologist called by the prosecution said—and a defence toxicologist substantially agreed—that little harm would arise from the toxicity of the drugs themselves but there was a danger to someone carrying out such potentially hazardous operations as driving a car. A drug could never be described as harmless since its object was to affect the physiology of the person who took it. Although that might operate beneficially in an appropriate case, there might be concurrent adverse side-effects.

Mr Torrance contended that the tablets were not a "noxious thing" within section 24 since they were intrinsically harmless and could not become noxious or harmful because of being given in excess quantity. He relied on obiter dicta in *R v Cato* ([1976] 1 WLR 110). A somewhat similar submission had been unanimously rejected by a court of five in *R v Cramp* ((1880) 5QBD 307). *Cato* was a case of manslaughter involving heroin in which Cramp was not cited, and was different from the present case.

For the purposes of section 24 the concept of the "noxious thing" involved not only the quality or nature of the substance but also the quantity administered or sought to be administered.

The offence created by section 24 involved an intention to injure, aggrieve or annoy. "Noxious thing" meant that a jury had to consider the very thing which on the facts was administered or sought to be administered both as to quality and as to quantity. The jury had to decide as a question of fact and degree in all the circumstances whether the thing was noxious.

Mr Torrance, in submitting that "noxious" meant harmful in the sense of injury to bodily health, relied on the toxicologists' evidence that the dose would do no more than cause sedation and possibly sleep and was, therefore, harmless. In summing up the judge, referring to the toxicologist's opinion of danger to someone carrying out normal but potentially hazardous operations such as driving told the jury: "You may think that it would not have to be driving, it might be crossing a London street, for example."

There was therefore evidence before the jury that the drugs in the quantity present in the milk were potentially harmful in the sense of being capable of causing injury to bodily health.

In the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* "noxious" was described as meaning "injurious, hurtful, harmful, unwholesome". The meaning was wide. Even taking its weakest meaning: if a person were to put an obnoxious, i e, objectionable or unwholesome thing into an article of food or drink with the intent to annoy any person who might consume it, an offence would be committed. If the snail said to have been in the gingerbeer bottle in *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562) had been put there with any of the intents in section 24 an offence would have been committed.

The judge's direction was full as to the evidence and unexceptionable in law. The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Retained money on trust

In re Arthur Sanders Ltd

Mr Justice Nourse, in a test case on building contracts based on the RIBA standard conditions and the standard form of sub-contract, issued under the authority of the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers and the Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors (FASS, sub-contracts), held that a proportion of the retention moneys retained by the employer was held on trust for the nominated sub-contractors, and could not be set off against a sum owing to the employers on a different contract in the liquidation of the main contractors.

The Greater London Council had claimed to set off retention moneys of £11,086, held by them on a contract for work executed at Wellingborough, against £98,155 owed to them, being the extra cost of getting works undertaken by the main contractors, Arthur Sanders Ltd, at Bletchley completed by other contractors. The company's liquidator accepted that the council was entitled to set off £9,712 of the £11,086 against the £98,155, but disputed the right of set off as to the balance of £1,374.

HIS LORDSHIP said that money was to be regarded as paid for a special or specific purpose so as to exclude mutuality of dealing within the meaning of section 31 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 (introduced into the winding up of insolvent companies by section 317 of the Companies Act, 1948) if it was paid in such circumstances that it would be a misappropriation to use it for any other purpose and that if in one case but not in the other it would be a misappropriation, then the debts would not be due "in the same right".

Mr Justice Vinelott in *Rayack Construction Ltd v Lampeter Co Ltd* ([1979] 12 ELR 30) held that clause 30(4)(a) of main contract imposed an ob tion on an employer to set the retentions as a separate fund, and since equity mus gard as done that which o to be done, his Lordship proceed on the basis that council had done so. Once sums notionally set aside become impressed with the vant trusts they remained su to those trusts, whatever the of the contractor's employ or of the contract itself.

The effect of clause 27, w required that no subcontra could be nominated who not (save where the parties o wise agreed) enter into a contract setting out the ma specified in clause 30(4)(a), that the subcontractor was g a right corresponding to tha the main contractor. It follo that the employer required authorized the contractor to e into a subcontract in that fo and that the employer had no of the subcontractor's conte which took effect as an ass ment to the subcontractor, ma with the authority and knowle of the employer, of a due prop tion of the contractor's benefi interest in the retention mo under clause 30(4)(a), it created a trust in favour of subcontractors. Applying tha the present case it meant tha liquidator was entitled, and practical purposes bound. require payment from the coun of the £1,374 due to the su contractors.

In **Lexmead (Basingstoke) Ltd** ... **Lewis and Others** (April 9), th penultimate paragraph should hav begun: "It was unnecessary to g on to the dealers' appeal. . ."

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Poland tops Group of Five agenda, page 24

Muddled thinking on financial strategy, page 25

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 549.8 up 10.4
FT Gilts 69.37 down 0.10

■ **Sterling**
\$2.1950 down 80 points
Index 99.2 down 0.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 101.4 up 0.8
DM 2.1415 up 165pts

■ **Gold**
\$498.50 down \$1.1

■ **Money**
3 month sterling 12¼-12⅛
3 month Euro \$15⅞-15⅞
6 month Euro \$15⅛-15⅞

Civil servants' action loses £1,000m revenue last month

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

Industrial action by civil servants cut government revenue from National Insurance and other taxes by an estimated £750m to £1,000m in March, according to Treasury figures yesterday.

But this is not lost revenue, merely revenue deferred. Once the industrial action is over, the tax owing will be paid to the Exchequer, which should reduce the government's borrowing requirement in the 1981-82 financial year.

For the year just ended, the effect of the revenue deferral has been to boost the central government borrowing requirement to an estimated £13,000m, compared with the £12,760m predicted by the Treasury at the time of last month's Budget statement.

The temporary loss of revenue also seems certain to leave the overall public sector borrowing requirement rather higher than forecast last month. At present, the estimate is that the PSBR for 1980-81 could be some £250m higher than the previous £13,500m estimate.

The revenue deferral would, in fact, have made a still greater impact on government borrowing had it not been for other offsetting factors. In particular, supply service expenditure in March turned out to be some £400m less than estimated. Money originally provided for was not drawn down by a number of departments.

This is a fairly common occurrence in the final month of a financial year. Its main effect is to make it difficult to use the March figures as any guide to trends in central government spending.

Financial markets will, however, be keeping a close eye on the trend in public sector spending in the opening months of the new financial year. Last year there was a sharp acceleration in spending in the April-June quarter and this set the tone for the rest of the year.

This year the hope is that the spending figures will gradually start to show a steadily decelerating rate of growth as more moderate pay settlements take effect and the large pay awards made in 1980 drop out of the year-on-year comparison.

For 1980-81 as a whole, total consolidated fund expenditure rose by 25 per cent, or £15,163m to £76,728m. The latest month, does, however, include payment of £1,284m to the National Enterprise Board in respect of the transfer of responsibility for BL to the Secretary of State for Industry. (A similar sum, representing the repayment of public dividend capital, has been credited to miscellaneous receipts of central government.)

In other areas of expenditure, the National Loans Fund made net loans of £3,557m, £652m higher than forecast in the 1980 Budget. The higher than forecast lending was spread across nationalized industries, public corporations and local authorities.

In terms of revenue, the overall increase in 1980-81 was 22 per cent, or £11,882m, to £66,814m.

The increase would have been greater but for the civil servants' industrial action. Provisionally, it is estimated that revenue deferral in March broke down as follows: £400m of PAYE income tax receipts; £200m of National Insurance payments; and somewhere between £150m and £400m (though probably nearer the lower figure) of Customs and Excise receipts.

The main disappointment in 1980-81 was the shortfall on expected customs and excise receipts. The outcome here was £22,095m, a rise of 22 per cent on 1979-80, but way short of the originally forecast 33 per cent rise.

Inland Revenue receipts grew rather more strongly than forecast, reflecting the higher than expected increase in average earnings. Miscellaneous receipts were almost double the originally forecast £2,800m, reflecting the arrangements for the transfer of BL, the rebates on the EEC budget payments, and a £900m transfer from the National Oil Account.

Table page 27

President has Senate support, but House committees are preparing alternative plan

Congress Democrats to fight Reagan budget

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 9

Important changes to President Reagan's budget programmes have been proposed by leading Democratic politicians. Committees of the House of Representatives, where the Democrats are in the majority, are tearing the White House plans apart.

Today's actions in Congress leave no doubt that bitter fights lie ahead between Republicans and Democrats. Opposition to the President's proposals have been mild so far. But as the House committees start drafting legislation, the fate of the programmes is in doubt.

Mr Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House's ways and means committee, announced a tax cutting plan today different from the one advocated by the White House. He called for tax cuts for a *single year, rather than* reductions over three years as the President desires.

He also wanted bigger income tax cuts for people on middle incomes. But he did not seek to reduce the scale of cuts for top income earners in a move clearly designed to attract support for his plan from conservatives.

Meanwhile, the budget committee of the Senate which is dominated by Republicans, has fully endorsed President Reagan's tax-cutting plans. These call for modest tax cuts for business to spur investment and for across-the-board 10 per cent income tax cuts in each of the next three years.

This plan would reduce government revenues from expected levels by \$8,600m (£3,900m) this fiscal year, by \$51,300m in the next fiscal year and by \$97,100m and \$144,800m respectively in the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years. Mr Rostenkowski's plan involves cuts in the 1982 fiscal year of \$40,000m.

The Senate budget committee has also endorsed the President's proposals on the suggested social spending reductions; in fact increasing some of them. But on the House budget committee moves were taken yesterday and today to alter the programme.

Mr James Jones of Oklahoma, chairman of the House committee, is seeking to restore more than \$7,000m of social welfare cuts and to reduce the President's defence budget by more than \$4,000m. But the Senate committee today voted to add \$15,000m to the defence spending proposals.

Nobody on Capitol Hill is willing to guess at just where the Congressional battles will leave the budget. The latest moves in the Senate and the House point to an even bigger budget deficit in the coming fiscal year than the \$45,000m proposed by the President. Some estimates involve a \$60,000m deficit for next year.

However, the Democrats appear to be split, with many of them reluctant to be seen as liberal spenders. They may well be willing to move closer to President Reagan's position when compromise negotiations begin behind the scenes in Congress in coming weeks, at least as far as public spending is concerned. The President, after many battles and after intense lobbying, may in fact win most of his spending proposals.

On the tax side, however, the President's plan appears to be in much bigger trouble. The Democrats are focusing most of their energies on attacking the tax measures, and they are to some extent placing themselves to the right of the Republicans in that they are opposing big tax cuts on the argument that the revenue losses will bloat the budget deficits.

Mr Rostenkowski's plan is designed to establish an alternative to President Reagan's proposal, leaving ample room for a compromise. Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, said that there would be no compromises.

Many people believe that Mr Rostenkowski's move will, at the very least, kill all thoughts of tax cuts for each of the next three years, with Congress at most approving more modest cuts than those advocated by the President and then for only two years.

Bank unions clash over decision to call 24-hour strikes

By David Felton

A bitter dispute broke out last night between the two main banking unions as it became clear that 24-hour strikes in high street branches will start during the week after Easter. The disruption of the Access credit card operation will almost certainly follow.

Leaders of the Clearing Bank Union (CBU) and the TUC-affiliated Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu), which together represent most of the clerical staff in the five main clearing banks, traded insults after Bifu's rejection of a 10 per cent pay offer from the employers which the CBU has accepted.

Mr Jack Britz, general secretary of the CBU, said his union's acceptance effectively ended this year's negotiations covering 175,000 clerical staff. "The attempt by Bifu to maintain a level of industrial action will not change the minds of the employers and will only cause distress to staff and customers alike. Bifu's attitude has arisen more from pique than conviction", he said.

Although the 10 per cent settlement reached with the employers was not satisfactory, it "was not entirely a disaster" and he believed that the unions should cooperate so that bank staff were not "imposed upon".



Mr Leif Mills: 'no cooperation'

Efforts would be better directed toward that end rather than "in futile displays of frustration which will do nothing for banking staff," Mr Britz said.

Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of Bifu, responded that Mr Britz had committed "an unforgivable sin" in trade union terms, by encouraging his members to cross Bifu picket lines during one-day strikes at bank computer centres two weeks ago. He said that the CBU would gain no cooperation in the future from any TUC-affiliated union.

Hostility between the two unions has been simmering since the CBU was formed last summer through the amalgamation of the staff associations at Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds banks. Both organizations have launched recruitment drives to win members from each other and have been involved in acrimonious sniping.

The Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers has decided to pay the 10 per cent increase, without Bifu's agreement, and Mr Mills said last night that the "issue now becomes one of not whether 10 per cent is sufficient, but whether a trade union can negotiate on behalf of its members".

He said he believed that the employers were trying to weaken Bifu's position in the hope that staff would transfer to the CBU. But when the time comes, we shall not be found wanting," he said.

The Bifu executive, meeting in Blackpool on Sunday, at the start of the union's annual conference, is certain to sanction 24-hour strikes.

British Steel prices expected to rise by 10-15 per cent

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation is expecting to raise prices of steel products by between 10 and 15 per cent after the tentative voluntary pact made with other European steelmakers over the past two days.

But BSC, already under attack for its cut-pricing activities which private sector companies claim are damaging them, is also faced with a tough battle over the plans for the rationalization of the engineering steels sector of the United Kingdom industry.

Mr Derek Norton, chairman of Hadfields, the Lonrho-owned Sheffield steelmaking company, said last night that he would "fight like hell" to save his company from closure, which apparently the BSC sees as an essential feature of the so-called "phoenix 2" plan for the reorganization of the special steel sector.

Pressure on the independent companies is growing at a time of continuing serious overcapacity throughout Europe and which in the United Kingdom, the private steel companies claim is being exacerbated by the pricing policies of BSC.

After the formation of the first "phoenix" company with GKN earlier this year, the BSC, under presure from the Government, has been attempting to reach agreement with several other companies for the formation of a second phoenix.

One of the companies, Duport, has pulled out of steelmaking altogether as a result of a £23m deal with the BSC, which involved the closure of its plant at Llanelli and the transfer of other facilities to a recently established BSC subsidiary, BSC Liaison Services.

Within the industry there is speculation that BSC will seek to use the same company to take Hadfields and Round Oak, another steel company which it owns jointly with Tube Investments, into temporary care as a preliminary to closure.

Last night, however, Mr Norton said that no conclusions had been reached in the protracted discussions with the Government and BSC over the phoenix 2 proposals.

Meanwhile, the still fragile framework agreement between European steel producers to curb voluntarily their production and deliveries in an attempt to lift prices from the present bargain basement levels is critical to the success of efforts by Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, to secure a financial break-even for BSC next year.

On his return from the Luxembourg talks, the corporation chairman said that details of the increases had yet to be completed but he expected that they would range between 10-15 per cent. In view of the lack of a firm agreement and the continued weakness of the market, BSC is expected to apply the increases to the existing heavily discounted levels rather than to tie them to published list prices.

Latest production figures for the public and private steel sectors in Britain show that crude steel output in March slipped by nearly 4 per cent on the previous month. Weekly average production amounted to 306,900 tonnes, which although down on the February levels was 30 per cent above the average for the final three months of last year.

Despite that improvement, production in BSC and private sector plants is still running at more than 30 per cent below levels of two years ago.

IN BRIEF

£193,000 'handshake' for Fisons chief

Mr Ron Bounds, former chief executive of Fisons, the fertilizer and pharmaceuticals group, has received a £193,000 "golden handshake". Mr Bounds, who left the group last summer, received £170,000 in settlement for the unexpired portion of his contract and 23,000 further benefit.

Sir Ronald McIntosh, joint deputy chairman who was to replace Sir George Burton as executive chairman, is not seeking reelection to the board. He decided last month not to take the chair but said that he would remain a director.

European Commission urges new fibres pact

The European Commission has told EEC governments that it should be given permission to negotiate a new Multi-Fibre Arrangement to replace the agreement which expires at the end of this year.

It has told the Council of Ministers that a new arrangement is necessary to allow the EEC textiles industry to restructure while safeguarding the interests of external suppliers, and particularly those among the poorest developing countries.

THF battle for Savoy moves to High Court

Trusthouse Forte's attempt to win control of the Savoy Hotel has moved to the High Court. Both sides have made submissions to Mr Justice [illegible]urse at a private hearing.

The hearing will continue today, but it is unlikely that the judge will give a decision on whether Trusthouse can go ahead with its scheme of arrangement bid for the Savoy before Monday.

Car sales fall again

New car sales in Britain totalled 161,531 last month, [illegible] per cent down on the same period last year and the lowest level since March 1977. Imports were also down, at [illegible] per cent against 55.3 per cent in March 1980.

Helicopters contract

[illegible] Petroleum Development [illegible] has awarded a £9m contract to British Airways for two [illegible]234 Chinook helicopters to service the offshore construction and hook-up phases of the [illegible]us oilfield development, [illegible] and east of Shetland.

[illegible] cladding deal

H. Robertson (UK) the [illegible]ter-based building systems [illegible], has won a contract [illegible] £8m for the supply of [illegible] than 100,000 sq metres of [illegible] cladding for the Doha [illegible] power station being built [illegible] Kuwait.

[illegible]t research centre

[illegible] International Electronic [illegible]shing Research Centre is [illegible] set up with Mr Gordon [illegible]am, chairman and chief executive of Butterworths, as chairman of the board of management.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrials average closed up 5.40 points to [illegible]. The \$-SDR was 1.21626. [illegible] was 0.554737.

Managers buy Holding Financier

By Catherine Gunn

Less than a year after buying merchant bank Keyser Ullmann for £43m, the Charterhouse Group is selling Holding Financier, Keyser's overseas banking business, for 44m Swiss francs (£10.3m).

Charterhouse, one of whose specialities is arranging management buy-outs for its clients, will transfer ownership of Holding Financier to a consortium put together by Mr Guy Naggar, who has built the business up since 1969. His partners include investment group RIT, which is selling part of its Dawnay Day business to Holding Financier for "under £1m".

Both RIT and Mr Naggar will hold 35 per cent, First City Financial of Canada will have another 10 per cent, Mr Henri Magnenat, the chairman of HFs Swiss operation, will have 5 per cent, and various private individuals will have the rest.

"We are paying a full price, but I hope we can develop it a lot further," Mr Naggar said yesterday.

The deal was suggested by Mr Naggar a few months ago. "I wanted to become independent", he said yesterday, "and how could Charterhouse, which specialized in management buy-outs, refuse to let me buy my own company?" He has resigned all other directorships within the Charterhouse Group.

Mr Derek Wilde, a non-executive deputy chairman of Charterhouse, said yesterday that the sale of Holding Financier ended the duplication of Keyser's business with Charterhouse's own operations in Geneva and France, and released £10m capital

State industries' financing plea

By Our Industrial Editor

State industry chairmen are to embark on a series of high-level discussions with ministers within the next few months aimed at persuading the Government to agree to more flexible financing to enable the state industries to forge ahead with major capital investment programmes.

Sir Robert Marshall, chairman of the National Water Council, outlining the industries' deep concern over present policies, also sharply criticized the "extreme" policies being adopted by the Government towards industry and said that the arguments on nationalization and non-nationalization were "poison".

Sir Robert, who has just taken over the chairmanship of the Nationalized Industries' Chairman's group (NICG), said: "We have to make it possible for both the public and the private sectors of industry to cooperate. This Government is pitching into this in an extreme way—certainly as extreme as I can recall."

The State industries, he continued, considered that the differing policies adopted by both major political parties undermine the efforts which were needed to develop a stable industrial structure. A halt in the Government's policy of "privatization" towards the State sector, he said, would be welcome in terms of providing stability and in particular to provide a much needed long-term financing policy for the State industries which had been lacking for at least 10 years.

Over the past few months the NICG has developed closer liaison with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and has built on a series of meetings with senior officials of the Bank of England. Most of the State industries are members of the Confederation of British Industry—with whom considerable common ground has now been established—and the possibility of a joint approach to Sir Geoffrey Howe and, if necessary, to the Prime Minister, on the problems caused by the Government's tough monetary stance, is not being ruled out.

Sir Robert Marshall: Criticized Government's "extreme" policies.

The NICG has commissioned a detailed study on the problems faced by the state industries in securing access to funds to carry through major capital investment programmes which would benefit large numbers of supplying companies in the private sector.

In earlier discussions the Chancellor has invited the group to submit proposals. But among members of the group there is a strong feeling that the Treasury will adopt a tough line and the possibilities for joint public and private sector financing of programmes, they consider, is likely to be restricted to a limited number of State corporations.

The next round of discussions are expected to start when the NICG report is completed and are unlikely to make much progress until late summer. Although there have been indications in recent months that some ministers may be prepared to relax previously inflexible doctrines, the NICG believes that it has much more persuading to do.

The state industries will seek to demonstrate possible ways in which the desirable and potentially profitable capital investment plans, including those scheduled by British Telecom and British Gas, should be allowed to go ahead without having a major impact on the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Sir Robert said last night: "We have not yet got the changes in attitudes that we would like but neither have we had the door locked in our faces".

The forthcoming discussions are seen as vital by the NICG whose members are anxious to secure some greater flexibility in advance of the discussions which traditionally take place in the autumn over

Shell puts £50 a tonne on plastics

By Edward Townsend

Shell Chemicals UK is to raise the prices of all its polypropylene, a plastic used in many household articles, by up to £50 a tonne from May 1.

The increase, the second in five months, will mean that Shell's prices have risen by up to £130 per tonne this year and is certain to mean higher prices to consumers.

Shell Chemicals is one of 22 suppliers of polypropylene to British industry. The market, led by ICI, last year totalled about 105,000 tonnes. From May, Shell's prices will range from £480 a tonne for the cheaper grades, which are used chiefly in fibre production, to £580 a tonne for the high quality product, used for such applications as plastic milk crates.

Polypropylene has a variety of uses in manufacturing including domestic utensils, washing machine drums and fans, beer crates, woven rigging for boats and also as a woven matting for use as temporary road surfaces.

Shell said its latest increases were necessary because of the sharp rise in feedstock costs. The rises were regrettable but essential "in order to preserve a viable business for the future".

The company lost about £40m in the first nine months of last year and in December said it was cutting 700 jobs at its Carrington plant in Manchester.

Eurofer production pact still incomplete

From Peter Norman
Brussels, April 9

Europe's leading steelmaking companies have once again failed to complete their plans for a voluntary system of production and delivery restraint to follow the EEC Commission's system of mandatory production quotas that will expire at the end of June.

After a meeting in Luxembourg which lasted into the early hours of this morning, the "Eurofer" club of steel producers said they had "resolved the greatest part of the problems" relating to the setting up of a voluntary system. But Eurofer, which represents the 15 largest steel groups in the EEC, admitted that problems remained.

A statement issued today made clear that the position of the independent producers in Europe was creating difficulties. These small companies produce a large proportion of the Community's output of light sections. Although Eurofer said today that it hoped the independents would join a voluntary system, the large producers seem to lack the power to force them into any pact. A further meeting of the Eurofer companies has been scheduled for next Thursday.

The purpose of voluntary production restraint is to raise the selling prices of steel to economic levels. In the absence of agreement it was all the more surprising that Eurofer announced today that its members had taken measures to impose immediate and substantial price increases, particularly in EEC markets.

Because those taking part in yesterday's meeting were either recovering or returning home, there was no immediate explanation today of this apparent attempt by steel makers to defy the price levels imposed by the market.

PRICE CHANGES

[illegible]S

[illegible]ys Bank	13p to 418p	Husky Oil	15p to 675p
[illegible]s Capel	14p to 146p	Hongkong	100p to 875p
[illegible] Rue	30p to 720p	Simon Eng	12p to 360p
[illegible]ccident	12p to 362p	Tanks Cons	18p to 361p
	14p to 362p	Unitech	14p to 280p

[illegible]S

[illegible]a Sugar	8p to 303p	Pritchard Serv	4p to 166p
[illegible]ttl	5p to 570p	Royal Worc	3p to 265p
[illegible]s	5p to 113p	Ryl Bank of Scot	8p to 164p
[illegible]Int	3p to 183p	Swire Pacific 'A'	3½p to 106p
[illegible]s Lamps	3p to 402p	Sungei Besi	5p to 208p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
[illegible]lia \$	1.97	1.89
[illegible]a Sch	34.90	32.70
[illegible]m Fr	82.25	78.25
[illegible]a \$	2.65	2.57
[illegible]rk Kr	15.38	14.58
[illegible]d Mkk	9.43	8.98
[illegible] Fr	11.40	10.90
[illegible]ny DM	4.86	4.62
[illegible] Dr	115.50	109.50
[illegible]ong \$	12.05	11.45
[illegible]d Pt	1.32	1.26
Lir	2380.00	2280.00
Yn	493.00	468.00
[illegible]rlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.45	11.80
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.04	1.90
Spain Pta	193.50	184.50
Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.20
USA \$	2.25	2.18
Yugoslavia Dnr	82.50	77.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Cigarette sales tipped to slump by up to 10 per cent this year

Cloud hanging over UK tobacco industry

Britain's tobacco industry, with 35 per cent of its workforce already going on short-time working and the possibility of more to come, faces an unprecedented cigarette sales decline of up to 10 per cent this year.

This was the industry assessment yesterday as the retail trade, after about two weeks of selling at full post-Budget prices, reported a sales decline of about 15 per cent.

Last year's Budget clipped sales by 5 per cent for about two months and the year ended with a 2.25 per cent fall in the numbers of cigarettes sold from the 1979 total of 124,000 million.

With rising unemployment and less disposable income, two of the top five makers see a decline of 10 per cent as a real threat.

The biggest annual decline so far seen since health reports hit tobacco sales in the early 1960s was a 4.3 per cent reduction in 1971.

Already the two leading tobacco manufacturers—Imperial Tobacco and Gallaher—are introducing extensive short-time working. Imperial gave a warning yesterday that if a severe sales-slump went on longer than expected manning levels would have to be looked at.

At Imperial 7,500 workers at seven factories are affected by short-time working with some factories shutting for a week after Easter and possibly for another after the May Day holiday. All Gallaher's factories are going on a four-day week for cigarette and tobacco production and on a three-day week for cigars.

Cigarettes, which a recent survey showed to be particularly price sensitive, suffered a manufacturers' price increase of 4p on a packet of 20 before the Chancellor imposed a further 14p.

Manufacturers blame heavy stocks in the retail pipeline as one reason for bringing in short-time working. There is evidence that the trade was stocking in advance of the manufacturers' price round as well as before the Budget.

Consumers laying in their own stocks at Budget-time are also thought to be affecting the current sales patterns. It is likely, therefore, that a clear view of sales trends will not emerge for several weeks at least.

Imperial with more than 54 per cent of total market share and Gallaher with just under 30 per cent, have been hit first because of their dominant market positions.

Rothmans International (17 per cent market share) and BAT Industries (about 4.5 per cent through brands like State Express) both say they are "watching the situation closely" and regard short-time working as a possible threat, despite the high export content of their production.

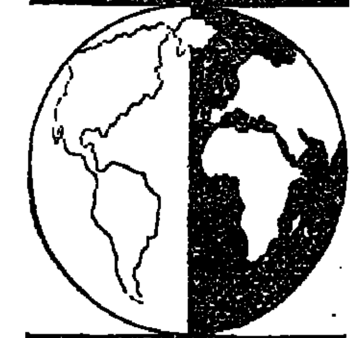
Although cigarette workers are protected during short-time working by a guaranteed wage agreement, jobs could be threatened if the sales slump worsens.

Manufacturers had cushioned their profits to some extent by the February price rises but the Budget increases were far more than expected, upsetting their calculations of likely sales volume and profitability.

A price war is likely to concentrate on cheaper king-size brands, as the manufacturers fight for share of a sharply declining market.

But there is tough competition among premium king-size brands particularly as Imperial continue to discount their John Player Special, which accounts for 15 per cent of the king-size market. This compares with the 22 per cent held by Gallaher's brand leader, Benson and Hedges Special Filter.

Derek Harris



Brazil's economic strategy in trouble

Brazil, which tried to fight its energy crisis by pushing economic growth, instead of letting its economy slow down as other big industrial powers did, may be in serious trouble as a result of its strategy. The foreign debt—the largest in the Third World—was $53,800m (£25,000m) at the end of last year.

The Government has apparently realized that the situation could not continue, and economists at home and abroad agree that the high level of inflation disorganizes the economy and stops necessary investment.

Senhor Antonio Delfim Netto, Brazil's planning minister, has taken measures to slow growth to curtail prices. But his mixture of policies has made the volatile Brazilian economy overreact, his critics say.

Shares suspended

Consob, the Italian Bourse Supervisory Commission, has ordered suspension of dealings in the shares of Ercole Marelli, the financially troubled Milan electrical equipment manufacturer. An extraordinary shareholders meeting on May 26 will discuss a drastic write down of the capital against losses, the extent of which has not been revealed.

Desert pipeline

Japan has expressed interest in a proposal from Oman to construct an oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea, bypassing the Strait of Hormuz through which passes most Middle East oil exports, foreign ministry officials said.

Norway surplus

Norway had $285m (about £130m) balance of payments surplus in January this year, up 64.7 per cent from $173m in January last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Steel tariffs

The Australian Government has decided to maintain the present level of tariff protection for the iron and steel industry, a department of industry and commerce spokesman said.

W German production

West German industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 4.5 per cent in February from January. A surprisingly favourable result, the economics ministry said.

Danish orders

New orders for Danish industry in February rose 6 per cent at current prices compared with February, 1980, after a 1 per cent rise in January.

Australian jobless

Australia's unemployment rate in March fell to 5.8 per cent of the labour force, or 330,900, from 6.3 per cent in February and 6.1 per cent a year ago.

Chinese production

The value of China's light industrial production rose 9.9 per cent in the first quarter of this year, while heavy industrial production declined, the official *Xinhua News Agency reported.*

Norwegian oil delay

Development of the Ula field in block 7, 12 of the Norwegian North Sea has been postponed due to increasing costs.

Problems of developing nations to be discussed at 'unofficial' talks

Poland tops Group of Five agenda

The financial difficulties of Poland and several developing countries will be among the chief concerns of finance ministers and central bank governors from the "Group of Five" big industrial nations when they meet at Downing Street on Sunday.

Officially, Whitehall is denying that the meeting is taking place. But the Americans have confirmed that both Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, and Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, will be in Britain for meetings over the weekend.

They are expected to have discussions with British ministers at the Treasury before the gathering at Downing Street which will be hosted by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, and Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England.

Apart from *Britain* and the *United* States, the other countries represented will be West Germany, France and Japan. Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, will not attend because of illness. His place will be taken by Dr Horst Schulmann, the state secretary for monetary affairs in the Finance Ministry.

Many of the participants will be meeting for the first time since President Ronald Reagan took office.

Several of the new Administration's policy statements have been viewed in Europe with some alarm, particularly the cuts in United States financial support for the international aid agencies.

The International Development Association is facing particularly acute problems because of the failure of the United States to pay its contribution. The agency is the main source of cheap, long-term loans to the poorest nations.

Mr Regan is certain to come under strong pressure from the Europeans to fulfil its obligations to the agency.

Gatherings of the "Group of Five" are held to coordinate the policies of the big industrial countries before the twice yearly meetings of the interim and development committees. These committees, which steer the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, are next scheduled to assemble in Gabon in May. Questions about the aid policies of the rich nations seem certain to be raised there by ministers from the developing countries.

One of the other pressing issues likely to be tackled at the "Group of Five" meeting will be the level of interest rates.

According to reports in Paris, both France and West Germany have agreed to try to persuade the United States to reduce interest rates. High rates in America have pushed up rates in several European countries, and this is tending to prolong the recession in Europe.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is particularly worried about this because it could harm his chances in the forthcoming elections. It is, however, a delicate subject as Europeans have been urging the Americans for a long time to tackle their inflation and high interest rates are the result of a more *determined bid to do so.*

There are also growing worries about the dangers of an export credit war. To win export orders, several industrial countries have shown themselves ready to offer ever more attractive export credit terms to their potential customers. This is leading to a *worrying escalation in* export credit competition.

A related issue is trade competition from Japan. Pressure is building up both in Europe and the United States to take action against Japanese imports. *Protectionism* is likely to be headed off only if the Japanese undertake to reduce their exports voluntarily, a point which is likely to be made clear to the Japanese Foreign Minister on Sunday.

However, the problems of the big debtor nations seem like to get most attention. Apart *from Poland,* doubts have been raised about the financial situation in several developing countries including Brazil, one of the biggest Third World debtors.

The possibility of a big default, and *its implications* for the international financial system, is known to be an increasing preoccupation of several financial ministers. The "Group of Five" meeting gives ministers an opportunity to discuss ways of dealing with such an event, or even preventing it.

Melvyn Westlake

Miners in protest on plant delay

By Paul Routledge

The Government was yesterday accused of dragging its feet for the past year over the go-ahead for an oil-from-coal liquefaction plant.

Leaders of the National *Union of Mineworkers,* whose threat of a national strike two months ago forced the Cabinet to change its policies on subsidies for the coal industry, are to protest to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, over the delay.

The National Coal Board has also privately protested to the energy department over government hesitation about investing £20m over three years to build a pilot plant at Point of Air, North Wales.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, said yesterday: "It only needs a nod from the Government. We are not asking for money immediately." The miners are still demanding large subsidies for the industry *in the current* financial year. They have urged the Coal Board to take a much stronger line in negotiations with the energy department on the multi-million-pound rescue operation for *the industry.*

"We are anxious to keep this thing going", Mr Gormley said. "It is no good anybody presuming that when the lads stopped industrial action that the thing was finished. That *feeling* is still *there* in many areas, particularly when they see nothing being done at the pits that were on the closure list."

Double attack by industry chiefs on UK energy pricing policies

By Our Industrial Staff

Leaders of Britain's chemical and paper and board industries have launched separate attacks on the Government's energy pricing policies.

Dr Peter Caudle, deputy director general of the Chemical Industries Association, said *the chemical* industry faced a tough battle to maintain production levels, let alone take part in the expected European recovery.

He stressed that energy prices were a key factor, and *he dismissed statements* that EEC energy price levels were rising faster than those in Britain.

Addressing a conference organized by the Royal Society of Chemistry in Guildford, Surrey, he said: "Unless, in the United Kingdom, there is a change of national policy towards energy and feedstock pricing, it is unlikely that we will see any significant use being made of the positive factors which could be provided by United Kingdom oil and gas."

Regardless of economic theories or political judgments, he continued, the end result in 1981 was an international comparison between principal *energy* sources which *placed* United Kingdom prices at levels between 10 and 25 per cent higher than in the rest of the EEC for fuel oils and gas, and up to 50 per cent higher for supplies of electricity.

He warned: "The United Kingdom position, far from expanding rapidly as a result of our North Sea resources, may remain severely contracted unless there is a significant shift in national energy and industrial strategies towards energy intensive and other 'heavy' sectors of manufacturing industry."

Dr Caudle cited a number of factors which had influenced the collapse of demand and output, *including the depression* of domestic demand by economic and fiscal policies, high interest rates, the high Sterling exchange rate and the very rapid increase in the cost of services provided by State monopolies, especially energy utilities.

The hard-pressed paper and board industry, now 20 per cent smaller than a year ago, said assistance to companies on energy prices had fallen short of reasonable expectations and was "almost misleading".

The British Paper and Board Industry Federation said that paper makers, which have closed 18 mills and 49 machines with the loss of nearly 10,000 jobs in the past 15 months, remain at a disadvantage compared to their foreign competitors.

Reed Paper and Board (UK) yesterday became the latest company to announce redundancies. About 160 of the 800 workers at the company's Colthrop Board Mills at Thatcham, Berkshire, are to lose their jobs after a year when the mill has operated at "a serious and unacceptable loss".

On gas prices, the federation said that only renewal rates for interruptible supplies had been frozen, not the prices themselves, and as a result companies were faced with increases of up to 25 per cent on top of a 45 per cent rise in 1980.

"The electricity tariff reductions for load management are still not clearly defind or understood, but it is becoming increasingly evident from companies who have already *approached area boards that* few, if any, paper mills will be able to benefit".

The federation also complains that investments grants for conversion of boilers from oil to coal are "inadequate and unconvincing". Although £50m of support was being offered, in one company alone the cost of conversion was between £5m and £15m for each of its four largest mills.

"The proposed 25 per cent grants would therefore still leave a massive investment cost to be borne by the company even if the government were prepared to allocate a large proportion of its £50m support to the paper industry".

In addition, the increased tax *on diesel fuel would cost the* industry about £4m, which more than offset "any of the small benefits" announced in the Budget.

The federation said last year, with the exception of the soft tissue sector, every major section of the industry lost ground and "most mills which made tiny profits, broke even or sustained small losses can be considered to have done well".

Last year, about one million tonnes of capacity was lost, reducing the industry's total capacity to about 3.75 million tonnes. In January this year,

Financial editor, page 25

Higher pay rises granted in the public sector

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Public sector chemists and engineers received considerably larger pay increases last year than their counterparts in private industry.

Pay for engineers in the public sector went up by 27 per cent between January, 1980, and January, 1981. The corresponding increase for the private sector was 19 per cent.

Public sector chemists' pay rose by 26 per cent. This compares with an 18 per cent rise for chemists in private industry.

The April Top Pay Unit Review produced by Incomes Data Services yesterday also shows that the median annual salary of public sector engineers and chemists in most categories has outstripped that of their privately employed equivalents.

The median salary of an engineer employed primarily as a research and development manager was £12,660 in January compared with £11,110 for his counterpart in private industry.

A chemist in the same category showed a median salary of £13,750 against £12,750 in private industry.

Top Pay Review is produced by IDS, 140 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TA, price £45 for 12 issues.

Italy leads exchange of technology for Arab oil

From John Earle
Rome, April 9

Italy has taken the lead in *mobilizing the countries of* southern Europe to lay a permanent framework of cooperation across the Mediterranean by exchanging technology and expertise for oil from the Arab world.

This was the main outcome of a three-day seminar organized by ENI, the state hydrocarbons corporation and co-sponsored by OAPEC (the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries). It was attended by 15 ministers, and other representatives, from the Arab world and from southern Europe including Portugal, Spain, France, Malta, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

The meeting ended today by approving a proposal to set up six working groups to study different aspects of economic collaboration. ENI is to establish a mission with OAPEC's headquarters in Kuwait to follow up the proposal.

Signor Alberto Grandi, ENI's *chairman, said: "It is precisely* in the Mediterranean and Middle East areas, which for historical and geographical reasons have always been economically integrated, that a rediscovery of rational planning through development must be affirmed."

The working groups are to study interdependence between OAPEC and the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development); exploration for oil and natural gas: joint ventures for downstream integration, in transport, petroleum, refining, marketing, distribution, and petrochemical activities; manpower training; research and technology in hydrocarbons processing, nuclear and other energies.

The French were said by participants to have responded unenthusiastically when first invited. But eventually they sent M Pierre Aigrain, Secretary of State for Research, and M Pierre Despraires, President of the Petroleum Institute.

Unlike most Arab states, the Saudis did not send Shaikh Yamani their oil minister, but a deputy, Mr Mahd Al-Khalil. Relations between ENI and Saudi Arabia have never been the same since a scandal in late 1979 over the promised payment of over $100m (£45.2m) in "commissions" on a deal between ENI and Petromin, the Saudi state corporation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cooperating to reduce inflation

From Mr J. R. Sargent

Sir, Mr Patrick Minford's account (April 7) of an inflationary process originating in higher public spending and an increased money *supply* may *well be accepted* by (n-364) economists where n is quite a large number. But not all of these would accept that the process can be simply and satisfactorily reversed by lower public spending and a *decreased money* supply. When an expansionary policy is launched, a higher rate of price-inflation may well be followed quickly by a higher rate of wage-inflation, in such a way that the incentive to raise real output *is lost. But will* money wages respond as quickly to prices in the downward direction?

Studies of the past relationship between wage-inflation and *price-inflation* have supported the idea that a change of 1 per cent in the latter is associated with a change of 1 per cent in the former. But these studies have been based on the evidence of a past in which the *changes* have been dominated by rising inflation; and it does not follow that the one-to-one relationship can be expected to reproduce itself in reverse when inflation is falling.

A careful interpretation of the evidence, and an appreciation of the realities of our collective bargaining system, should have warned those who advised the Government to pursue its present policy of the likelihood of a substantial lag in the response of money wages to declining price-inflation. The neglect of this has helped to bring us where we now are, in *a situation* of depressed profitability, output and employment which only the most dogged of monetarists could still describe as the "transitional" effects which were mentioned in their prospectus.

Experience *suggests* that a programme for lowering inflation without permanently lowering output will need to include some positive action to encourage the necessary adjustment of money wages other than through the pressure of unemployment itself. Yet the Government threw away the card marked "incomes policy" in advance. Recently they have given the impression of feeling around for it while pretending not to.

Perhaps the time has come to stop pretending, and to seek the support of organized la[bour] in ensuring that the down[ward] movement of price-infla[tion] under monetary and fiscal [re]straint is accompanied by a [cor]responding movement of [wage] inflation. Unless the Go[vern]ment and the unions coop[erate] *in this,* the outlook for [the] economy's productive cap[acity] must remain bleak.

If *a* policy's implement[ation] is proving to have undesi[rable] effects, one does not ha[ve to] advocate the opposite; a[n] *alternative is not to imple[ment]* it until (or unless) it ca[n be] adequately recast. There [may] be risks in reflation, an[d an] incomes policy in that co[ntext] would on past experienc[e be] difficult to operate effec[tively.] This argues for a neutral s[tance.] But the Budget decision [to] press on regardless (*pac[e the]* Financial Secretary) in a [defla]tionary direction. While [it] may appeal to Patrick Mi[nford,] *I fancy that rather more* [than] 364 economists see it [as a] triumph of dogma over e[xperi]ence.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SARGENT,
Albion Lodge,
8 Furlong Road,
London N7.
April 7.

Archbishop's views on morality in business

From Miss Kathleen Dawes

Sir, I gather that the Stock Exchange has been concerned by the Archbishop of York's reference to it in his Lenten talk on March 29. I did not feel, however, that he was criticizing the Stock Exchange as such, but rather the use some people make of it.

I was somewhat shocked myself to realize that by selling some unit trusts before an election and buying back afterwards, or buying some government stock before and selling afterwards (if I had had the nerve and desire to do this), I could have made a few hundreds of pounds.

In one of her reviews Dame *Rebecca West, in talking of* some of America's difficulties after the last war, indicated that one seemed to be the difficulty of persuading people to invest in industry instead of treating the Stock Exchange as a great big beautiful betting shop. I do not know whether the archbishop—or for that matter many other people—ever contemplate the enormous complex edifice of finance and industry, accompanied by a vast expansion of population which has been built up during hundreds of years—and which can be shaken by panic or the Arabs putting up the price of petrol etc.

I sometimes say that it all started with the invention of a symbol to nought, and the discovery of some Italian bankers that they could land more than they had in their coffers. But that may merely be my fancy. In any case we could not possibly do without the Stock Exchange to channel funds into industry and keep this complex system going—and it may be that the possibility of making something for nothing is inseparable from the system. This, after all, can be done in many different ways—for *example, at Aintree or wherever.*

The Stock Exchange in performing its useful work—indeed vital work—cannot be regarded as responsible for the peculiarities of human nature.

On the other hand the Christian Church is bound to try to have some idea of what may be regarded as a responsible attitude to money. I gather that there is a fair amount of "personal liquidity" floating around. My small share of it is by no means the result of my own efforts but due to an indexed pension, two spells in NHS hospitals, gifts from friends and the like.

I feel sure that those who have money are in many cases doing what they can to help. But I feel that spare personal liquidity should be channelled to socially useful ends. Mr du Cann feels that the Stock Exchange would be perfectly capable of raising private investment to pay the necessary *public works which would help* employment and bring work to private firms.

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN DAWES,
25 Bradford Road,
Trowbridge,
Wiltshire BA14 9AN.
April 7.

Cost of HMSO publications

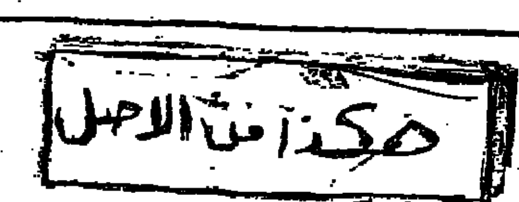
From Mr John Harrison

Sir, Further to Mr Rose's (April 2) and his compari[son of] the HMSO with comm[ercial] publishing, it must be [borne] in mind that the texts of Acts and other statutory [papers] have to be printed b[y] HMSO to enable Parliame[nt and] Government to function.

Surely, the cost of [such] papers to members o[f the] public should be more [closely] based on the *marginal* [cost of] running off additional [copies,] rather than expecting ind[ividual] members of the public [to, in] effect, *subsidize Parliam[ent.] Is* it not in the national i[nterest] that *interested* members [of the] *public* have unrestricted [access] to such papers, in par[ticular] Bills and Green Papers, [on which] the Government is al[ways glad to] receive submissions fro[m those] with specialist interests?

Mr Rose also refers t[o mod]ern *printing machines* [but per]haps the HMSO do n[ot use] modern computer type[setting,] for if they do, how ca[n they] justify charging, for ex[ample,] £4.50 (in 1980) for a 14[...] Finance Bill and then £6[...] *the 176 page Act of whic[h much]* of the text is common [to the] Bill? Even assuming th[e com]puters are not in fact [used to] *maximum advantage,* i[f] Acts are reset from scra[tch,] also that any likeliho[od of] *higher sales of the Act* [is dis]regarded in price-settin[g. One] is left to deduce th[at] HMSO's overheads *increa[sed* by] almost 22 per cent in t[he six] months between the res[pective] publishing dates of Ap[ril and] September.

JOHN HARRISON,
7 Regal Lane,
Regent's Park,
London, NW1 7TH.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

British profits let Bowater down

It has been a frustrating year for Bowater. All the progress it has made in North America, as its substantial capital investment programme there started to bear fruit, has been outweighed by the impact of the recession on its British businesses.

So, having been five per cent up at the interim stage, final profits run out at £85m, a fall of nearly 7 per cent.

Operational profits from North American companies, reflecting the installation of a fifth newsprint machine at Bowater's Tennessee plant, were almost a quarter higher at £81m. In Britain, though, where newsprint demand remained flat and where high sterling cost profits £5.7m against 1979, the story has been entirely different.

Bowater, like its competitors, has been closing papermaking plants and reducing capacity in other areas (including the closure of the Ellesmere Port mill). The cost in redundancies has been £12m and 3,500 jobs, reducing the United Kingdom workforce to 6,500. Asset write-offs totalled a further 16m.

At the end of the year United Kingdom profits had collapsed from £32m to £13m, a picture only mitigated by good performances from tissue companies and Bowater's most recent diversification, builders' merchanting.

The market, though, sees Bowater's relative attractions, a point made in a modest yield (by manufacturing standards) of 6½ per cent with the shares, up 10p yesterday, at 263p. If American results can be sustained —which Bowater believes they can be—and British profits, aided by lower sterling, start to move again later this year as the recession eases, Bowater would finally move off its long-term profits plateau. Meanwhile, the shares provide a comfortable haven. Gearing is only 36 per cent.

Automotive Products

Sales, but not profits

Automotive Products had to pay a heavy price last year to hold on to market share swinging from a previous profit of £13.5m to losses of over £3m—a figure which includes £2.5m of redundancy costs.

But the fact that the group felt able to make a dividend reduction of only 5 per cent only added fuel to recovery hopes which are currently firing the market. AP's shares rose 3p to 56p to yield 7.7 per cent with the payment twice covered by courtesy of heavy tax credits. On a current cost basis however the pre-tax loss rises to over £13m producing a loss per share of almost 11p.

AP's view after a terrible second-half is apparently that the upturn must arrive eventually while in the meantime lower interest rates, more realistic exchange rates and declining inflation should at least provide some breathing space.

After pushing turnover ahead 5 per cent to £206m last year—although it dropped 12 per cent in real terms—AP should be in a strong position to take advantage of any significant improvement in conditions in the motor trade. However, recent signs of improved demand from the distributors possibly reflect little more than the fact that shelves are almost completely bare after heavy destocking. There is no evidence that trade confidence has improved sufficiently to lead to significant re-stocking.

For that reason, although AP may manage break-even for the first half and a small profit in the second, real recovery hopes must run as far ahead as spring of next year. And in an engineering sector awash with "recovery" stocks AP's shares may have moved high enough for the time being.

Philips

The battle ahead

Philips is something of a test case for European manufacturing industry. The Dutch electrical giant faces fierce technological and price competition from Japanese and other Far Eastern firms, and as its accounts suggest, it has a tough fight on its hands.

Philips starts with several advantages. It is long-established and well-managed, a household name around the world with a strong customer base in its heartland. Europe still accounts for 60 per cent of sales.

The company has stayed in the forefront of technological innovation, critical for survival in electronics. The inventor of the video cassette and one of the first manufacturers of the video cassette, it is heavily committed to the next generation of digital and optical technologies. Last year Philips spent 7.5 per cent of sales income, or about Fl2,740m (£528m), on research and development, all charged to profit.

Philips also has the advantage of a worldwide sales network. The security this provides is evidenced by the 10 per cent increase in 1980 sales tof Fl36,536m, despite weak economic conditions. But this success, which was most notable in the highly competitive colour television market, shows up on the other side of the problem.

After tax profits fell by 13 per cent to Fl532m, or 1.5 per cent of sales compared with 1.8 per cent in 1979. Profits earned by Philips NV, the Dutch parent company, were not enough to cover a maintained dividend. Only by consolidating the good results from the United States Philips Trust could a mere Fl19m be added to retained profit.

The message is that European costs and competition are placing Philips under intense pressure. Margins are suffering. The company is hitting back with two weapons. The first is a sweeping reorganization of its European manufacturing, concentrating on much higher productivity and quality.

Philips is looking to big new factories concentrating on one product for the whole European market. This strategy has been speeded up so that the 1980 accounts contain a provision of Fl600m. It is likely that the European workforce will be cut by more than 10,000 in 1981.

The second approach is to move more aggressively into overseas markets. After the acquisition last year of General Telephone and Electronics in the United States, Philips has some 15 per cent of the American television market. In a bold move, it has bought 43 per cent of Marantz, a top-quality Japanese audio manufacturer. It is also cooperating closely with Sony and others on the digital disc.

But Europe remains a high cost area, wages always tugging in the opposite direction from efficiency and productivity. It will be a long haul.

European chemicals

Over the worst

No-one is escaping the ravages of the European chemical recession. But the way the German majors are standing up to one of the worst ever downturns of demand is a measure of the job other groups like ICI have on their hands in making a decent return in the cut-throat competition of world export markets.

All the same, the big three German concerns are hardly moving in step. Fourth quarter figures from Hoechst and yesterday Bayer are showing improvement on what now looks to have been the nadir in the third quarter whereas BASF with its heavier emphasis in bulk petrochemcials saw its profits collapse by two-thirds in the last three months.

An accounting change has made Bayer's overall figures more difficult to interpret but on a comparable basis 1980 pre-tax profits rose 11½ per cent to DM 1,566m. This points to a reasonable fourth quarter after the slight downturn recorded at the nine-month stage. But with the AG figures down by a tenth at DM 823m, there has been a much less happy time in domestic markets where the 3 per cent volume drop was made worse by the higher cost of imported raw materials than in export markets and overseas operations where the weakness of the Deutschemark has been such a boon.

Currency factors—the DM has dropped by over a fifth against sterling in the past 18 months—and cheaper energy costs have made German chemical producers well nigh impossible to live with for groups like ICI. The German companies seem to be a little more sanguine about the demand outlook suggesting that volume is now picking up following the end of the destocking phase in the last quarter of 1980.

But the further weakening of the DM this year has made the Germans less aggressive on price rises than their competitors would like, and with naphtha prices easing customers are still reluctant to accept increases.

With their domestic markets going into the recession rather later than Britain or America, the recovery in the German majors could be less pronounced and reduced dividends already indicated by BASF makes the shares less attractive on yield grounds than ICI. But at this stage of the recession it is the United States groups like Du Pont which look a better bet on recovery grounds especially if the DM gets back into its stride.

The Treasury Committee's report on the Budget has been reported as critical of government policy; but it is in fact a remarkably mild document when one recalls the Opposition's rage at the Budget proposals and the barely concealed fears and reservations of the Conservatives (inside and outside the Cabinet).

The mildness partly arises from the committee's view that the medium term strategy has been modified along the lines proposed in its report on monetary policy. The committee, modestly enough, does not claim any credit for this and it could hardly do so, since the report was published only a few days before the Budget.

It does, however, argue that the medium term financial strategy (MTFS) has departed "significantly" from the version presented last year. It cites five pieces of evidence to support its view—a more tentative statement of the monetary targets; the inclusion of a broader range of indicators, including the exchange rate; a more modest monetary target relative to the expected inflation rate; a shorter time horizon for the strategy; and the accommodation of a large increase in the money supply during 1980-81.

With one exception I do not think that the evidence shows that the MTFS has been modified; rather it shows that the committee chose to attack its own mistaken version of it. The one exception is that the Government did indeed allow considerable overrun of the money supply limits in the conditions of last year, but I would not deduce from that, nor from the expression "the main thrust of the financial policy", that the Government attaches any less importance to the need to control the money supply now than it did last year.

It was always assumed that the targets would become progressively less tight relative to inflation and I do not believe that the role of the exchange rate as an indicator has changed.

I cannot share the committee's satisfaction that the time horizon has been reduced by one year. I think this is deeply regrettable since it is still so important to emphasize a longer-term commitment to the reduction of inflation. Again, I donot believe this is a deliberate change in the strategy, but is an unfortunate consequence of the Government's reluctance to publish public expenditure plans four years ahead.

Alan Budd

Muddled thinking about the financial strategy

The report appears in general to accept the Government's forecasts for 1981-82. It also believes that the achievement of the target range for the money supply of 6-10 per cent should be easier this year. The main questions it raises are about the prospects for sustained recovery.

Its discussion of this point seems to be somewhat muddled since it confuses arguments about the short term and the medium term. Some space is devoted to the rather arid debate about whether, and to what extent, the Budget was deflationary.

The Report settles for the conclusion that the Budget tightened fiscal policy by £5,000m. But that is a hopelessly one-sided view of it. At one point the committee says: "We welcomed last year the simultaneous publication of public expenditure plans and the forecasts of tax revenue at Budget time". It goes on, fairly, to criticize the problems of comparing the Budget statement, the MTFS and the figures in the Public Expediture White Paper; but surely the committee recognizes that the fiscal effect of a budget includes both revenue and expenditure. Any assessment of the impact of the Budget must take into account the fact that public expenditure in 1981-82 is now expected to be more than £6,000m higher than was planned a year ago.

The report questions whether a deflationary Budget (on its definition) is consistent with economic recovery. It quotes Mr Nigel Lawson's speech to the Institute for Fiscal Studies:

"It is the Government's contention that it is essentially the growth of the money supply in relation to inflation that will be the prime determinant of the overall level of domestic demand and hence output in the economy, and not the fiscal stance".

It is quite clear from the context that Mr Lawson was talking about the short term. The report appears to accept that argument, but then goes on, quite irrelevantly, to criticize the view (which no one holds) that the MTFS determines the rate of growth of the real money supply (ie, the money supply adjusted for inflation) and of output in the longer term.

The logic of the Government's strategy is as folows. The MTFS determines the growth of the money supply. This in turn will tend to determine the growth of nominal output. If inflation continues at a faster rate than the growth of the money supply, output will fall, but once inflation adjusts—as now appears to be happening—there is scope for real output growth within the monetary contraint. The Treasury is now hoping for a recovery of output of this type.

In the longer term the real growth of output will depend on the technical performance of the economy. The inflation rate will depend on the growth of the money supply less the growth of output (and on any changes in the velocity of circulation). These factors in turn will determine the growth of the real money supply.

Thus the report has it exactly the wrong way round. The Government does not believe that in the longer term the growth of output depends on the growth of the real money supply; on the contrary it believes that the growth of the real money supply depends on the growth of output. It is one thing to question the Government's arguments: it is another thing to misunderstand them completely.

It is said that this may be the last report on general economic policy, at least for the time being. I believe this would be unfortunate, since there are still major questions to be raised about the Government's strategy. The report rightly criticizes the cuts in public investment. I believe that this part of the Government's policy is barely defensible.

I am surprised that it does not emphasize more the much poorer outlook for personal tax in this year's MTFS. The "fiscal adjustment" (which is inevitably a flimsy calculation) in 1983-84 is now only enough to offset the rise in the personal tax burden expected this year. That is a most damaging admission given the importance attached to the "supply side" effects of cuts in income tax.

Finally, there is the central question about the economic strategy. Is it really true that the reduction of inflation is the necessary condition for sustained economic growth, as the Government so often asserts? A high price has already been paid in terms of the recent fall in output and the Government has now halved the assumed rate of growth over the next three years.

It is surely right that the committee should continue to press the Treasury to explain how far the recession has been due to its counter-inflationary policies and, to the extent that it has, to ask whether the price is worth paying. These questions are worth asking regardless of whether individual members support or oppose the strategy as a whole.

The author is Director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School and a former adviser to the Treasury Committee. He resigned in March over a disagreement about the role of advisers to the committee.

Saving money by 'seeing' heat

Missiles which seek out target vehicles by homing in on the heat from their exhausts, special binoculars which enable troops to see their enemy at night—these are among the military products of infra-red "thermography". But the sensors and techniques which were developed originally to detect heat differences for this sort of military purpose are now being applied to a variety of civil industrial and medical uses.

All objects radiate infra-red energy according to their temperatures, quite independently of ambient light, and the pattern of temperature difference can be viewed as an identifiable thermal picture using an appropriate infra-red detector.

In civil use this principle can be used by security services for night vision, by emergency services to locate people

Technology

trapped in smoke-filled rooms, as a medical diagnostic tool to indicate body "hot spots" and for a variety of industrial tasks.

Among these industrial tasks, there have been striking advances in recent years in the use of infra-red thermography for energy surveys in factories and offices. The heat distribution in industrial processes can be studied; and, in particular, a significant contribution to energy conservation can be made by locating sources of waste heat and ineffective insulation inside and outside buildings.

Individual buildings can be examined, both internally and externally, using hand-held viewers. For a picture of a complete site, aerial surveys (usually conducted at night) can provide a literally illuminating glimpse of unexpected heat losses.

A 1978 aerial survey funded by the Department of Energy to assess the use of this technique heat loss examined four industrial and three urban areas. One of the companies whose sites were surveyed is Pilkington Brothers of St Helens, Lancashire. Its energy action group reported (besides measures to improve roof





A thermal photograph (right) of the house on the left. The lighter areas show where heat is being "lossed" from the house.

Crown Copyrigh

insulation which the survey had shown to be necessary):
—a loading bay for lorries was seen to be losing heat from its heating panels at night when the bay was not in use;
—a workshop was identified where the temperature controller was out of action;
—a supposedly well-insulated store room was seen to be losing heat, (this was traced to hot ducting in the roofspace that needed lagging);
—inefficient steam traps were identified;
—an underground steam pipeline was shown to be insufficiently insulated (as a result it was scrapped and replaced by another heating system);
—ventilation roof-vents were seen to be open (traced to to faulty mechanisms).

These were but a few of many benefits obtained from the survey of the St Helens sites. The same company has gone on to continue to use both ground-based and aerial thermography to give cost-effective energy saving and plant condition monitoring.

In general, the relative temperatures show up as differences in shading (either in black and white or in colour), with different shades corresponding to known temperature differences. A roof which appears as white in the picture will be relatively warm; one which appears black will be cool. White areas on an otherwise black roof can indicate faulty or absent insulation. A thin white line can trace the otherwise unknown path of an inadequately insulated steam pipe.

Other factors such as the construction materials and weather conditions also affect the "imagery", as the pictures are called. In a good example of the well-established diversification practised at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell an image analysis group is working on ways of obtaining more precise quantitative information from the aerial surveys.

remained true that more quantitative analysis was needed.

Earlier, on a visit to the Royal Signals and Radar Estab-

At a recent Department of Energy seminar on thermography and energy management Dr Gill Haigh of Harwell reported that the technique was valuable for identifying building defects, because these were often associated with a change in external surface temperature. Examples included damaged insulation, water penetration, uninsulated girders, air leaks around windows and steam leaks.

In industrial use for plant monitoring, Mr M. A. Barrie of the AGA Company told the seminar, thermography could make it possible to look at design, workmanship and materials failure. Uninsulated observation holes in a furnace, unlagged steam pipes and a complete breakdown of insulation in a crude-oil storage tanks (in which the oil is heated to keep it at the right temperature) were among the faults that had been revealed in this way.

Aerial surveys, though effective in enabling large and complex sites to be surveyed instantly and objectively, remained at present more a qualitative than a quantitative aid, Dr David Williams of Clyde Surveys (Formerly Fairey Surveys) admitted. But the "grey" scale of a monochrome picture could be colourcoded to produce images in which temperature differences of only 1° centigrade could be indicated by different colours.

Dr Susan Pritchard, of Harwell, summarized the value of, and response to, the infra-red imagery. It gave an easily understood overall view; indicated priorities; exposed unexpected heat losses; and had an impact on management. Responses typically were to fix faults; switch off unnecessary heating; provide finer controls; and improve insulation. But it

lishment at Malvern, I had seen a film which effectively emphasized the link between the military and civil uses of this "see what can't be seen" technology. An infra-red film taken at night showed on armoured vehicle moving across open countryside. The vehicle was visible in almost as much detail as it would have been in daylight.

But, more than this, the night watcher could clearly see the one shock-absorber that was overheating (because its whiter-than-whiteness showed up clearly). This is the power of the tool that is now helping industry to cut down its substantial energy losses.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Making Europe safe for Unilever

the past forty-eight hours of Britain's top business managers and other worthies have been closetted inside London's Inter Continental Hotel for the latest in a series of "Round Tables" organized by the European Management Forum.

The speakers addressing the 100 or so participants at the London gathering have included Norman Tebbit, the lean and hungry looking industry minister, Norman Lamont, the energy minister, Peter Shore for Labour and holding the fort for the SDP, Shirley Williams, who dealt with the consequences of the relignment of British politics.

I wish I could tell you what Mrs Williams had to say but unfortunately, these affairs are closed to the press; hence, says the Geneva-based Forum, they offer executives the possibility to hold frank and practical discussions between themselves and with prominent representatives of the countries concerned.

The Forum, which runs an annual symposium in Davos (this year's was chaired by Mr Edward Heath), brings together executives throughout the world and assures them that they will be part of the "direct, personal, high level links vital to business advancement."

A high level of secrecy is maintained about the membership of the Forum.

However, chairing the United Kingdom Round Table has been Sir Patrick Meaney, chief executive of the Tomas Tilling Group flanked, appropriately, by a number of other knights either as participants or speakers, including CBI president Sir Raymond Pennock and another CBI stalwart, Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman and chief executive of the Reed Group. Also in attendance at the opening dinner was Jeffrey Benson, director and chief executive of the National Westminster Bank.

The proposition that in Europe politics is too serious to be left to the politicians was on the menu at a City lunch yesterday.

The occasion was the 90th anniversary luncheon of the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce. The principal speaker was Sir David Orr (right, photographed by Bill Warhurst yesterday), chairman of Unilever and former joint chairman of the chamber.

Sir David, speaking at Carpenters Hall, evidently has a growing chip on his shoulder since that recent poll which suggested that more than half of Britons would like to pull out of the EEC.

He was asked to deliver a speech entitled "Does the EEC mean business?" by the present joint chairman, Ari de Gues, a director of Shell International and James Cleminson, chairman of Reckitt & Colman.

Like Sir David, they are evidently concerned that, unless business speaks out, the politicians will so bungle it that withdrawal from the EEC is a big issue at the next general election here.

Sir David said the "spirit of cooperation" was vanishing within the EEC, and there was a serious threat to the Community posed by budget deficit. He said that the common agricultural policy needed reform in order to eliminate wasteful surpluses.



He told me that as a "warm" supporter of the EEC he was dismayed by the ineptness of ministers, "whether it is the agricultural ministers or the foreign secretaries".

He said: I think they carry their squabbles into the open and blow up small issues because of the impression that they are going to make when they are reported back home. I think this is hurting the atmosphere badly.

"I think the Commission themselves do not present their case very well. They do not seem to do their persuasion in advance."

That could just as well apply to the chamber, who had billed as their guest of honour their patron, Prince Bernhard, consort of Princess Juliana, The Netherlands' Queen Mum.

Accordingly 200 top United Kingdom and Dutch business people bought tickets for yesterday's affair (£22.50 a head, plus the EEC's VAT) on the expectation of wowing the office by saying they had rubbed shoulders with royalty.

The Prince, I am told, abdicated this honour in a huff, after a mix-up over the invitation.

The only royal presence was that of Princess Juliana herself —in a painting on the walls of Carpenters' Hall. She is an honorary member of the Carpenters.



● Margery Hurst (photographed, above, in London yesterday by Bill Warhurst) was in uncharacteristically reticent mood after becoming a Freeman of the City of London at a ceremony in the Guildhall.

She asked for no more than one line in my column recording the fact, her shyness perhaps reflecting the nervousness of the new livery company which put her forward for the honour, the Worshipful Company of Marketors.

Mrs Hurst, doyenne of the secretarial agencies and co-founder with husband Eric of the Brook Street Bureau group, is the first lady liveryman of the six-year-old marketors founded by fellows of the Institute of Marketing.

Reggie Bowden, foundermaster, of the marketors, told me yesterday that they had chosen this word in preference to "marketers" or "marketeers" because it expressed supremacy in marketing much as "professor", more so than "lecturer", spells supremacy in teaching.

● Paul Bazalgette, senior partner at stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, has written to protest his firm's innocence in the matter of the ban on bicycles from the office underground car park I mentioned the other day. The blame, Bazalgette explains, lies with "our stern landlords".

A call to the landlords, the English Property Corporation, elicited that they have no general ruling against the parking of bicycles about their many properties.

Who then banned the bikes? Step forward Terry Mason, housekeeper for Lee House, off London Wall in the City where Phillips & Drew are tenants.

"Let in one, you get a hundred" avers Mason. Bazalgette says that Phillips & Drew will be happy to discuss EPC's portfolio with them "for the usual modest fee".

Now read this, Sir Geoffrey. Non-professionals in Sweden who pick wild berries and edible mushrooms are to be allowed to sell £507-worth before paying tax. A lot of votes around Wimbledon Common in this one.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Hopes of recovery send equities surging

Hopes that the worst of the recession is now over saw equities end the account on a sizzling note yesterday.

Prices surged ahead from the start with strong institutional demand pushing the FT Index gradually nearer its all-time high of 558.6. Dealers reported further interest in new-time buying ahead of the long three-week Easter account, which starts today.

One leading jobber described business last night as "hysterical" and said the market was now "hell bent" on passing the all-time high achieved on May 4, 1979. As it was, it closed at its best for the day at 549.8 up 10.4.

Once again stock shortages played a big part in many of the price increases, although there were several bright spots on the takeover front and among the long list of companies reporting. Rubber plantations also drew support, and recovery prospects boosted foods and engineering.

However, government securities did not share the equity market's optimism. The sheer weight of tap stocks on offer again deterred investors.

With a call of £460m being made later today on the Treasury 12 per cent 1986, investors were in no mood to open new positions as prices fluctuated within narrow limits.

In longs, the list closed unchanged, while at the shorter end prices recovered after a nervous start to end the day £1/16 higher. The latest figures on the central government borrowing requirement were generally discounted.

Leading industrials followed the rest of the market higher, but turnover was lighter than of late. Redundancy worries resulting from production problems saw ICI close unchanged at 264p but Imperial Group shed ½p to 74½p.

Elsewhere, Glaxo, reporting next week, climbed 4p to 324p along with Hawker Siddeley, also expecting figures, 8p to 332p. Unilever rose 7p to 528p, British Aerospace 5p to 208p and Dunlop 1p to 69p. Full-year figures from Bowater were not as bad as feared and earned a 10p rise to 263p.

Heavy new-time buying lifted shares of Tanks Consolidated Investments, formerly Tanganyika Concessions, 18p to a new high of 361p yesterday. Word in the market was that Minorco was about to launch a bid but Tanks denies any knowledge of it. Société Générale de Belgique holds a 29 per cent stake.

Impressive trading news also resulted in a 5p increase at Associated Book Publishers at 221p, while Bowthorpe rose 21p to 180p, Feb International "A" 12p to 83p, Lead Industries 2p to 153p, FJC Lilley 8p to 146p, Midland Industries 5p to 73p, Ruberoid 6p to 90p, Richards (Leicester) 8p to 51p, Ward White 1p to 63p, Watts Blake Bearne 3p to 206p, George Wills 2p to 62p and Wm Sindall 26p to 160p.

But the annual figures from Taylor Woodrow were below expectations and the price dipped 2p to 569p. The profits setback lopped 3p from Morgan Crucible at 141p.

Still reflecting trading statements earlier in the week, S Jerome rebounded 15p to 120p, Grattans Warehouses 6p to 96p while Aquascutum rallied 4p to 40p after recent disappointing figures. Reporting later today, Lyle Shipping advanced 8p to 363p.

Shares of NCC Energy returned from suspension down 19p at 123p after announcing that bid talks with UNC Resources had broken down. In the meantime, shares of F. Wrighton were suspended at 64p pending a further announcement.

On the takeover front, British Sugar tumbled 8p to 303p amid growing fears that S & W Berisford, up 8p at 120p, might not make another offer. Rothmans International, still in bid talks, made further progress with the "B" closing 3p better at 81½p while Tunnel "B" improved 10p to 388p after rejecting the terms from T. W. Ward, up 1p at 130½p.

The possibility that RMC was about to bid for the remaining shares boosted British Dredging 3p to 30p, but news that Burnett & Hallamshire had halved its 20 per cent stake knocked Silkolene Lubricants 15p to 255p.

Fears of a reference to the Monopolies Commission left Royal Bank of Scotland 8p off at 164p while, Hongkong and Shanghai slipped 2p to 133p and Standard Chartered closed unchanged at 662p. Elsewhere in banks, Barclays improved 13p to 418p, National Westminster 12p to 365p, Midland 9p to 320p, and Lloyds 10p to 355p.

Speculative attention was focused on Mercantile Credit, 12p higher at 620p, AF Bulgin "A" up 3p to 26½p, Barton and Sons up 4p to 34p and Polymark 8p ahead at 90p.

Recovery hopes had GKN 10p higher at 156p in engineering along with Tubes 6p to 214p, Thomas Tilling 7p to 173p, and Vickers 7p to 174p.

Expect further acquisition news shortly from Phoenix Mining & Finance, which only a fortnight ago announced it had taken a 50 per cent stake in Kane Investments of Jersey. Then shares of Phoenix stood at 58p, but yesterday they jumped 7p to 74p and are being hotly tipped to touch 100p some time this account.

In foods, rises were seen in J. Sainsbury 3p to 402p, Kwik Save Discount 7p to 223p and Rowntree Mackintosh 8p to 186p.

News of a property deal lifted Hongkong (Selangor) 100p to 875p and signalled a mad rush for shares in rubbers. Stock shortages also exaggerated the situation with Barlow Holdings up 7p at 120p, Castlefield 10p at 450p.

Equity turnover for April 8 was £164.2m (bargains 20,749). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Bowater, Thorn EMI, Carless, BICC, RTZ, Barclays Bank, Bertam, Plessey, Jeremy Sons.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity yesterday. Calls were made in Rothmans at 8¾p, in French Kier at 6½p and Johnson Firth Brown at 3p. Doubles were completed in Shell, Carterhall and ICI at 32p.

Traded options: A total of 1,854 contracts were made. Courts took 678, Commercial Union 15, Barclays Bank 127, Consolidated Gold 40 and ICI 205.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Associated Book (F)	35.8(30.5)	1.7(2.95)	15.8(34.4)	4.7(4.7)	—	7.5(7.5)
Blackwood Hodge (F)	298.4(281.6)	4.99(10.88)	2.5(6.8)	1.5(1.5)	30/5	2.5(2.5)
Bowater (F)	—(—)	85.0(91.3)	18.8(33.1)	7.25(7.25)	—	11.5(11.5)
Bowthorpe (F)	54.8(49.8)	9.05(7.6)	11.5(9.4)	1.58(—)	1/7	2.96(2.69)
Dhami (F)	0.03(0.036)	0.009† (0.004†‡)	4.4(2.57†)	4.0(4.0)	—	4.0(4.0)
Feb Int (F)	14.2(12.5)	0.77(0.62)	9.52(6.29)	2.0(—)	28/5	3.0(2.45)
Gen Investors (F)	—(—)	1.75(1.73)	7.04(6.74)	3.8(—)	29/5	6.0(5.9)
D. M. Lancaster (§)	5.7(0.18)	0.28(0.015)	1.75(0.11)	0.61(Nil)	—	0.61(Nil)
Lead Inds (F)	402(390)	16.3(20.3)	18.1(28.1)	5.96(5.96)	—	9.66(9.66)
F. J. C. Lilley (F)	101.5(80)	6.1(5.1)	23.77(16.22)	3.2(2.31)	14/5	5.0(3.85)
Midland Ind (*)	22.02(289)	0.09(2.5)	—(—)	1.5(—)	1/7	2.6(2.4)
Morgan Crucible (F)	123.7(113.28)	10.03(14.79)	15.4(21.5)	3(3)	17/7	7.5(7.5)
Richards (Leicstr) (F)	6.5(5.6)	0.29(0.15)	24.5(11.0)	2.8(—)	4/6	4.4(4.4)
Ruberoid (F)	45.2(36.6)	2.26(1.77)	14.79(10.91)	2.65(2.15)	8/5	3.75(3.10)
Wm Sindall (F)	29.35(20.51)	0.41(0.22)	—(—)	5.5(4.5)	8/7	5.5(4.5)
Stwrt Wrightson (F)	74.5(71.2)	7.4(10.4)	18(28.3)	8.15(8.15)	—	12(12)
Taylor Woodrow (F)	520(438)	24.84(24.6)	56.1(56.9)	10.16(10.16)	1/7	16.31(13.30)
Tioxide (F)	176.6(174.6)	7.2(15.7)	9.0(31.4)	—(—)	—	—(14.5)
Ward White (F)	92.4(76.9)	3.8(5.79)	10.12(39.05)	2.8(2.8)	12/6	4.2(4.2)
Watts Blake (F)	24.72(22.28)	3.94(3.64)	11.12(10.24)	2.02(1.84)	—	3.25(2.88)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = year against 15 months. † = loss. ‡ = net. § = 18 months against 12 months.

Stewart Wrightson holds payout despite 29pc fall

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Stewart Wrightson, the insurance broker, has been harder hit than the stock market feared by the combined effects of competition in world markets and the recession at home.

As a result, pretax profits plunged 29 per cent to £7.4m last year, against market expectations of £8m to £9m. Despite the setback the group has decided to maintain the dividend with a final payment of 11.64p gross, making the total for the year 17.14p gross.

This payment is 1.5 times covered by stated earnings of 18p a share against 28.3p previously.

Stewart Wrightson has been affected more seriously at the profit level than many of its rivals because of its high spending on computerized systems. As a result, the group's expense ratio has risen from about 85 per cent of turnover to about 96 per cent to send profits from insurance broking plunging from £6.4m to £2.5m, despite a rise in broking turnover from £43.9m to £46.3m.


Mr Gordon Henry, chairman of Stewart Wrightson.

An overall trading profit fall from £5.9m to £3.1m was offset to some extent by a rise in investment income from £5.1m to £5.8m. But the group's interest payable also rose sharply from under £1m to £1.63m, mainly reflecting debt raised to finance an acquisition in the United States.

The group was also h[…] the swing in exchange […] with sterling's inc[…] strength wiping about £[…] from pretax profits.

The group's underw[…] operations helped to ta[…] strain with the insuranc[…] panies chipping in a pr[…] from £1.7m to £2.2m, al[…] profits from the Lloyd's […] writing agencies dipped […] £595,000 to £408,000.

Mr Gordon Henry, cha[…] said yesterday that al[…] there were some signs […] provement in certain s[…] of the market, con[…] remained difficult.

"It would be unw[…] expect 1981 to be other […] difficult year", he adde[…]

Another Stewart Wr[…] director said that the re[…] in Britain had led to d[…] from clients in the m[…] turing industry, in par[…] for substantially reduce[…] ance premiums. At th[…] time competition in the […] States had severely […] the traditional flow of […] iums to the London ma[…]

NCC Energy drops UNC in favour of Simplicity

By Catherine Gunn

NCC Energy has dropped merger talks with United States uranium extraction group UNC Resources in favour of a merger with New York-based Simplicity Pattern. NCC's share listing, suspended at 142p on March 27 during the talks with UNC Resources, was restored at 2pm yesterday. The shares fell at first to 120p, and ended at 123p.

UNC Resources is understood to have offered NCC 150p a share in shares and cash, but Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, NCC's chairman, feels that the Simplicity deal, which is still under discussion, is a better one. He has already been invited to become chief executive of Simplicity, and two other NCC directors will also join the Simplicity board. NCC has 15.4 per cent of Simplicity.

Simplicity has no debt and around $92m (£42m) in cash. Mr Ferguson Lacey has transformed NCC from a manufacturer of "Rexco" smokeless fuel into an energy group with substantial onshore oil and mineral interests in the United States, in 18 months.

Small rise at Taylor Woodrow

By Our Financial Staff

For the twentieth ye[…] ning, Taylor Woodro[…] diversified contracting, building, building mate[…] plant hire group, ha[…] headway. But in 1980 i[…] near thing.

Pretax profits ro[…] £268,000 to £24.8m a[…] group has been using th[…] sion to strengthen its […] the market. Turnover […] 18 per cent to £520m an[…] spending on plant is n[…] in the 35 per cent inc[…] depreciation to £11.7m.

The group found th[…] tough abroad where th[…] pound told against pro[…] it was thanks largely […] United Kingdom con[…] division that the grou[…] went ahead. It has made […] for itself in high tec[…] work, such as nuclear […] station-building and No[…] installations. Elsewhe[…] going was difficult.

The market was unim[…] The shares slipped 2p […] It had hoped for pr[…] £26m or so. Earnings […] hardly moved at 56.1p […] increase in dividend […] took the form of a speci[…] special payment to m[…] group's diamond jubile[…] means that the direct[…] free not to pay it in su[…] years. In total the gro[…] bution rises from 19[…] 23.32p.

With a turnover as […] £520m any widening in […] would have a quick im[…] profits. But Taylor W[…] work often extends ove[…] and the profits now r[…] refer in some measure […] past before 1980. So th[…] is important, and pretax […] were as high as £21m […] ago as 1976.

Blackwood Hodge profits tumble

By Peter Wainwright

Blackwood Hodge, the world's largest distributor of earth-moving equipment, went steeply downhill in the second half of last year.

A policy of going after market share pushed pretax profits down by 12 per cent to £3.8m in the first six months even though sales rose by 14 per cent to £154.5m. For the full year sales inched ahead by 6 per cent to £298.4m. But at 1979 exchange rates, the increase in turnover was 13 per cent.

So pre-interest profits fell from £22.7m to £18.3m. But a strategy of running high stocks financed by heavy borrowings, meant, in a year of dear money around the world, interest charges of as much as £13.8m. So pretax profits plunged from £10.8m to £4.9m. Inflation adjusted, a loss of £2m was made.

After tax, net profits after minorities were only £2.1m against £5.84m, enough by just £24,000 for dividends totalling £2.08m. The ordinary payment is 3.58p gross again.

Mr William Shapland, chairman, and his colleagues point to a strong dividend cover in earlier years and to an order intake in the first two months of the current year half as high again as the 1980 average.

The group does not think that this rate of ordering will persist, nor does it know when the world recession will end. However, the "trend" is right. That must also go for interest charges on borrowings which are still well over 100 per cent of shareholders' funds which shrank to £67.77m last year. The group is clearly a beneficiary of lower world interest rates.

On the trading front, the group welcomes the takeover of the Terex division of General Motors by a former employee, Herr Horst Dieter Esch, a transfer of 40 per cent of Blackwood Hodge's total sales.

The shares slipped 1½p to 42½p yesterday despite 83p of net assets. One third of the shares are in family trusts. They yield 8.2 per cent.

Briefly

Green's Economiser Group: Turnover for 1980, £30.66m (£21.02m). Pretax profits, £1.86m (£1.07m). Total dividend, 8.21p (7.47p) gross.

Cap Industries' subsidiary, Cape Scaffolding, has bought Altitude Scaffolding. Value of assets being acquired: about £700,000.

George Wills & Sons (Holdings): Turnover for 1980, £70.8m (£68.9m). Pretax profits, £1.02m (£1.18m). Total dividend raised from 5.14p (adjusted for scrip issue) to 6.42p gross.

Hirst & Mallinson has bought Megabyte, a leading supplier of computer-based business systems. Price: £150,000 cash and payments in 12 months and 24 months' time of an amount equivalent to 75 per cent of the pretax profits in the 12 months ending January 31, 1982, and January 31, 1983.

Richards (Leicester): Turnover for 1980, £6.46m (£5.62m). Pretax profits, £293,000 (£155,000). Total dividend is unchanged.

General Investors and Trustees: Pretax profits for year to January 31, 1981, £1.74m (£1.73m). Total dividend, 8.57p gross, against 8.42p, including a special dividend.

Bond Street Fabrics: Offer by Auchinleck Investment now unconditional. Acceptances: ordinary, 81.4 per cent; loan stock, 45.2 per cent.

Feb International: Sales for 1980, £14.23m (£12.53m). Pretax profits, £772,000 (£618,000). Total dividend, 4.28p (3.5p), gross. One-for-two scrip issue in "A" shares to ordinary and "A" shareholders.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs: Gross revenue for 1980, £2.38m (£1.28m). Pretax profits, £844,000 (£943,000). Total dividend, 5.71p (5p) gross.

Brooks Watson Group: Sales for 1980, £125.16m (Irish currency), against £110.43m; pretax profit, £350,000 (£2.44m). Total dividend cut from 4.28p to 1.42p gross.

Bifurcated Engineering: Group turnover for 1980, £15.850m (£14.819m). Pretax loss £145,000 (profit £1.41m). Earnings before extraordinary items, £2.40p (1979 10.08p before exceptional release). Dividend, 2.14p gross (5p).

Setback at associate hits Lead Industries

By Our Financial Staff

Lead Industries Group's second half showed the full impact of the recession as well as the effects of exchange rate and high energy costs at its 50 per cent-owned associate, Tioxide Group.

Pretax profits for the year to December 31 down by half to £10.3m while sales increased from £390.3m to £402.3m. The rise came from the inclusion of full-year figures from the 1979 American acquisitions but sales values were lower because of the substantial fall in the lead price.

Trading profits from subsidiaries dipped from £23.7m to £22.4m and associates' profits dropped from £14.3m to £11.3m. Interest charges climbed from £8.8m to £13.1m because of the American acquisitions and Trioxide's capital expenditure the chairman, said that after several months of poor trading in the UK and the US there was no evidence of a real recovery, although the last quarter's business was not quite so bad.

Some US operations made losses but most UK subsidiaries managed well in the circumstances, while established businesses overseas had a successful year, he said. The dividend has been maintained at 8.5p, making 13.7p.

Mr Ian Butler, chairman of Lead Industries.

Tioxide, in which ICI also has a 50 per cent stake, was hit by the deterioration in European trading conditions in the last nine months.

£2m takeover English China's

English China Clays has bought Whitfield and Son (Holdings) for £2m—made up of £1.4m in cash and the rest in shares. Whitfield is in merchanting and agenting of industrial minerals and machinery for the ceramics industry

French footwear plea

A French footwear industry team is visiting the Far East to urge manufacturers in South Korea and Taiwan to restrain exports to France.

GKN and Tubes differ on view of economy

By Our Financial Staff

The chairmen of Britain's two biggest engineers came out with opposing views on the Government's economic policy in annual reports published today. Sir Brian Kellett, chairman of Tube Investments, asks for a coherent national policy for industrial survival, with Government seen to be working for its achievement.

He acknowledges recent relief to industry by lower interest rates and a weaker exchange rate, but adds "the outlook and the basis for rational judgments about the future remain as uncertain as ever in the absence of any coherent Government industrial policy".

Lamenting the loss of 8,000 employees in 1980, the dividend cut and profits collapse to £26.7m against £52.2m in 1979, Sir Brian gives no indication that TI has seen recovery signs.

Mr Trevor Holdsworth, chairman of GKN, which made a £1m pretax loss last year says that manufacturing industry, which has made substantial change, was faced with increased charges for goods and services from providers who are complacently dealing with their employees as if maintaining their standard of living or jobs was an unquestionable right.

It is the Government's responsibility to change this and so far it has not succeeded, […]

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bibby plan to counter French imports

J. Bibby, the agricultural and industrial group, this week launches a range of new turkey products aimed at beating the rising French turkey imports that flooded last year's Christmas sales.

Of the total turkey market of 20m birds, the French sold 2m to British customers. Although Bibby maintained its market share at around 10 per cent of sales, profits were squeezed and the group is looking to increase sales this year with the new "processed" turkey products.

Presenting the accounts yesterday, Mr Leslie Young, chairman, said Bibby should be able at least to match last year's results in the coming year. In 1980 Bibby achieved 11 per cent pretax profits growth £10.8m.

With gearing at a low of 7 per cent and cash resources of about £6m the group aims to spend some £10m this year on organic growth.

Ruberoid tops £2.2m a record year

A 27 per cent rise in pretax profits to a record £2.26m for 1980 is reported by Ruberoid, the building products, specialist sub-contracting, paper and plastics group. This was achieved on a turnover 23 per cent up at £45.21m.

This is the fifth consecutive year of profit growth. Earnings have doubled in two years and improved five-fold in 1975-80. The total dividend is going up 21 per cent to 5.35p gross, covered 3.1 times.

Stanley Gibbons interests to be sold

As announced by Letraset at the time of its half-year results, the non-philatelic interests of the Stanley Gibbons offshoot are being significantly curtailed. Agreement has been reached in principle for the sale of Mappers and of Stanley Gibbons Medals. The former is being acquired jointly by Mr B. ...rsden and James (Norwich) ...tions, while the latter is being acquired by its existing management.

At the same time, over-the-counter trading has ceased in the area of banknotes, coins and bonds, though trading will continue on a private treaty and auctioneering basis.

William Sindall raises dividend

On turnover up from £20.51m to £29.35m, pretax profits of William Sindall, the Cambridge-based building and civil engineering group, rose from £218,000 to £413,000 last year. This brings profits back to the 1978 level. The total dividend is going up from 6.42p to 7.85p gross.

Midland Inds falls, lifts payment

In the 12 months to December 1980, pretax profits of Midland Industries slumped to just ...00—which on a CCA basis is a loss of £238,000—compared with a pretax profit of £2.5m in the previous 15 months. Turnover fell to £22m against ...m for 15 months. However, a final dividend of 3.71p gross is being paid, against 4.28p for 15 months, which is 3.42p on an annualized basis.

The board says it feels justified in recommending an increased payment in view of the group's current performance and its confidence in prospects.

... yet to benefit ... record year

At Provident Financial Group's annual meeting, Lord Chelmer, chairman, reported that since writing his annual report the board has seen little sign that the United Kingdom's economic clouds are dispersing. Although the Budget cut in ... is welcome, the understandable hesitation of the group's customers to commit themselves to significant expenditure is likely to be of ... importance in the next ... months.

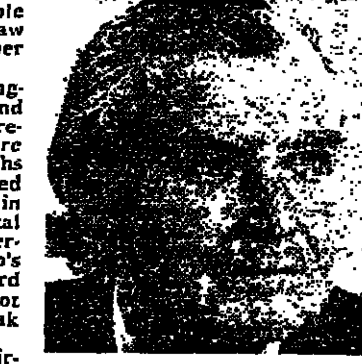
Morgan Crucible slumps to £10m

By Our Financial Staff

Carbon ceramic and crucible maker Morgan Crucible saw pretax profits dive by 47 per cent to £10.03m in 1980.

Trading in the United Kingdom fell from the second quarter onwards with the recession making itself felt more severely in the last four months of the year. Trading was helped by the 3 per cent increase in exports to 59 per cent of total sales and a "brilliant" performance from the group's overseas companies, the board said. However this was not enough, to compensate for weak United Kingdom demand.

Mr Ian Weston-Smith, chairman, said yesterday that there had been a "flickering of spring" in recent weeks. Orders, he said, while wholly unsatisfactory, were showing slight signs of improvement. The decline in United Kingdom demand had continued in the first quarter, but it appeared to be steadying, suggesting that the severe destocking in the automotive and consumer industries might be near an end.



Mr Ian Weston Smith, chairman of Morgan Crucible.

On sales higher at £123.7m against £113.28m in 1979, trading profits were down 28 per cent at £12.8m. But it was investment income, lower at £199,000 against £327,000, and interest charges, up to £2.9m from £1.9m, that held back pretax profits.

Interest charges were up following increased borrowings during the year to finance the two acquisitions, Franklin Oil and DIA, made in early 1980. DIA, Mr Weston-Smith said, had traded satisfactorily. Borrowings rose by £4.6m, of which £3.8m was for the acquisitions, and £800,000 for trading activities. The group has a gearing ratio of 33 per cent.

Redundancy costs and relocation of plant took about £1m in the second half of the year, and the cost of redundancies continued into the first quarter of 1981. Much of the costs came from reducing one activity in the special carbon division which had suffered for some time from Far Eastern competition.

Results from the four trading divisions were mixed. The thermic division — supplying high temperature equipment — was particularly weak.

The final gross dividend is unchanged at 4.2p, making a total payment for the year of 10.7p. The share price slipped back 3p from 144p, the year's high.

F J C Lilley's shares leap as profits climb 20pc

By Our Financial Staff

Shares in civil engineering and contracting group F. J. C. Lilley jumped 8p to 146p yesterday in response to a 20 per cent profits increase in the year to January 31. On sales up from £80m to £101.5m, pretax profits rose from £5.1m to £6.1m.

At the time of the rights issue in October, the board said it would propose a final dividend of 3.86p gross, but in the event the final is 4.57p, making a total for the year of 7.14p gross against 5.5p last time.

The board says that both new subsidiaries, Henry Jones and Son (Portsmouth) and Harrison Western in the United States made their expected contributions.

On current trading the board says the group's order book is at record levels with one third of the orders so far this year coming from overseas, as opposed to last year when exports and overseas construction accounted for 20 per cent of turnover.

However, the directors say it would be "unrealistic" to make any forecasts in the present climate, although "the group is now better placed to take advantage of opportunities as they arise worldwide, to sustain the progress achieved in recent years".

Berisford has no plans for new BSC bid

S. & W. Berisford, the commodity trader, has no immediate plans for renewing its bid for British Sugar Corporation, Mr Gordon Percival, Berisford's finance director, said yesterday.

Discussions are still going on between the Government and Berisford over the undertakings laid down in the Monopolies Commission report. Agreement on these conditions has taken longer than expected, and is now thought unlikely before the middle of next week.

Mr Percival said that if Berisford does make another bid, it will look at BSC's earnings over the next ten years, rather than the immediate future.

Associated Book drops sharply despite rally

By Margareta Pagano

Associated Book Publishers managed to recover in the second half from the fall in profits at midway to report full-year pretax profits of £1.9m for 1980.

This was still a fall of 55 per cent from the £2.95m made in 1979, but is an improvement on the plunge from £1.02m to £202,000 in the first six months.

The results were up to market expectations, and the shares gained 7p to 223p. The final dividend is unchanged at 6.7p gross, making a total payment of 10.7p gross.

The year was described by Mr Peter Allsop, the chairman, as "the most hostile for 50 years". He added that the combination of the recession, government spending cuts, high interest rates and the strength of sterling caused strains on trading.

But after remedial action taken by the group he believes that this year will see a return to 1979's level of profitability.

The United States publishing business recorded £631,000 losses, but this should be reduced sharply this year. The trade book side of the business has been run down—with extraordinary costs of £176,000—but scientific and academic publishing is running smoothly and 1983 should see profits.

The first three months of this year have shown worldwide improvements over last. Although public spending on children's educational and library books is not likely to be increased, the group indicates that its streamlining will improve efficiency. Trading profits from the United Kingdom business dropped from £2m to £939,000 in 1980.

Thomas Ward expects record

By Rosemary Unsworth

Thomas W. Ward, the cement-to-motor distribution group, which is making an opposed £100m bid for Tunnel Holdings, expects its interim profits to show an improvement on last year's record £7.25m. It also predicts that there will be a 10 per cent increase in the total dividend, bringing it to 10.2p gross.

Ward points out in its offer document, published yesterday, that the offer price a share stands at 417p, based on Ward's 130p price yesterday. At the time the bid was made last month, Tunnel's shares were valued at 393p through the offer of seven Ward shares plus 760p for every four Tunnel "A" or "B" shares.

Ward, which controls 29.9 per cent of Tunnel, stresses its intention of developing the groups' cement activities.

By using the 250,000 tonnes of unutilized cement production capacity within the two groups it would supply London and the South East to increase its overall market share from 20 to 22 per cent. "At present the largest cement-using market in the United Kingdom—London and the South East—is not served to any significant extent by either Ward or Tunnel following the closure by Tunnel of its West Thurrock cement works in 1976."

Ward also questions the success of Tunnel's speciality chemicals business, which was expanded recently by the acquisition of Alcolac in the United States for £10m. Mr Peter Frost, Ward's chairman, says in the document that although speciality chemicals last year represented 24 per cent of Tunnel's profit, its contribution fell to 14 per cent in the six months to September 1980.

He says that waste management, the group's other diversification, has made only losses. But he adds that neither activity would be sold if the takeover went through.

Mr Derek Birkin, Tunnel's chairman, says in response that he would include the group's full-year results with the defence document which will arrive in plenty of time for shareholders to consider it before Ward's first closing date on April 30.

Disposals boost Hongkong Land

International

Hongkong Land and Company's HK$1,620m (£140.8m) extraordinary profit in 1980 included HK$1,300m from its sale of shares in Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and HK$277m from its sale of Gammon House, Mr Trevor Bedford, Hongkong Land's managing director said.

He told a press conference that the company had spent a little more than its windfall profit to acquire a 40 per cent shareholding in Jardine, Matheson.

Hongkong Land currently owns less than 1 per cent of Wharf, against about 8 per cent at the end of 1980. Net profits from the sale of the remaining shares in 1981 were about HK$130m, he added.

Mr Bedford said that Hongkong Land would have another "significant extraordinary profit contribution this year". Beginning with the 1980 accounts, the group will revalue about one third of its property portfolio each year. The surplus arising from this last year was HK$6,440m. This raised the assets per share to about HK$9.50 while, on a total revaluation, assets per share would be about HK$14 to HK$16 a share.

Earlier the company announced that it was recommending an increase in the authorized share capital from 2,000m shares of HK$2.50 each to 3,000m shares.

Mr David Newbigging, Hongkong Land's chairman, said that the Mandarin International Hotels subsidiary, and the group's restaurant operations, had increased profits by 83 per cent in 1980.

Volkswagen cuts dividend

The Volkswagen car group is cutting its 1980 dividend from DM10 to DM8 per DM50 nominal share.

In a short statement, which did not allude to the previous year's payout, the supervisory board said that it had proposed a dividend of DM8 per share to shareholders for a payout amounting to DM192m (£40.8m).

The company did not publish any profit figures, but observers noted that the dividend cut had been foreshadowed by a 42.2 per cent drop in net earnings in the first nine months of 1980.

Borel back in profit

Net group profits of the Jacques Borel restaurant and catering group were 31.9m francs (£2.9m) in 1980 compared with a loss of 37.7 francs. The profit includes a 30m franc capital gain from the sale of Sih Sofitel shares to Novotel.

The parent company had a net profit of 15.8m francs against a loss of 29.2m francs.

New chief for building society

Mr Cecil J. Baker has been elected chairman of the Alliance Building Society. He succeeds Mr L. Farrer-Brown, who has been chairman since 1975 and who remains a director. Mr Maurice Leadley is to succeed Mr Baker as deputy chairman. Mr Leadley was deputy chief general manager for nine years before his retirement in 1979.

Mr Mark Richardson has been made a director of Lazard Securities.

Mr B. A. Wright, deputy general manager, home division, becomes general manager, life division, of the Sun Alliance Insurance Group from July 1. Mr A. E. Tinckler, general manager and chief actuary, is to retire after 43 years' service with the group, but will continue as a director of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Mr Graham Harrison is now joint managing director of R. P. Martin Leasing.

Mr Richard Stephenson, chairman of Stephenson Shuttering, has been elected president of the National Association of Formwork Contractors for 1981/82. The new vice-president is Mr C. J. O'Shea, chairman of C. J. O'Shea and Company, and the honorary treasurer is Mr M. E. Napier, director of G & S. Formwork Company.

Mr Alastair Ramsey has joined the main board of the Oilfab Group.

Mr Tony Hammel has become a director of marketing, Northern Europe, of Dataproducts International.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
1979-80		
March	157	8,227
1980-81		
April	934	934
May	2,354	3,288
June	1,331	4,619
July	804	5,423
Aug	1,592	7,015
Sept	850	7,865
Oct	162	8,027
Nov	2,835	10,862
Dec	2,248	13,110
Jan	−1,178	11,392
Feb	737	12,129
March	901	13,030

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £828-829.50 a metric ton; three months, £849-849.50. Sales, 9,000. Cash cathodes, £822-824; three months, £837-839. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £834.50-835; three months, £855-855.50. Settlement, £835.00. Sales, 10,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £826-827; three months, £843-844. Settlement, £827.00. Sales, 1,600 tons.

TIN was firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6430-50 a tonne; three months, £6380-90. Sales, 730 tonnes. High grade, cash £6420-30; three months £6380-90. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6380-6385; three months £6380-6385. Settlement, £6385. Sales, 570 tonnes. High grade, cash £6380-6385; three months, £6380-6385. Settlement, £6385. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works declined by one cent yesterday to 31.17 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £347.50-48.50 per tonne; three months £354.25-54.50. Sales, 2500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £351-351.50; three months £356.50-357. Settlement, £351.50. Sales, 5,100 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £375-76 per tonne; three months £385-86. Sales, 3475 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £373-374.00; three months £383-384.00. Settlement, £374.00. Sales, 2,277 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £235.85 ($488.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 529.65p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,161.50); three months, 545.15p (1,205.10c); six months, 562.65p (1,254.10c); one year, 597.40p (1,347.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 519-191.5p; three months, 534.5-535p. Sales, 50 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 525-527.0p; three months, 543-544p. Settlement, 527.0p. Sales, 76 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £636-38 per tonne; three months, £649-50. Sales, 2,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £640-641; three months, £651-652. Settlement, £641.00. Sales, 2,050 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £2,870-75 per tonne; three months, £2,892-95. Sales, 174 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,885-2,895; three months, £2,905-2,908. Settlement, £2,895. Sales, 324 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo). May, 53.50-54.10; June, 54.70-55.10; July-Sept, 57.40-57.50; Oct-Dec, 60.40-60.50; Jan-March, 63.30-63.40; April-June, 66.20-66.50; July-Sept, 69.10-69.20; Oct-Dec, 71.70-72.00; Jan-March, 74.70-74.90. Sales, 374 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly steadier (all pence per kilo): Spot, 52.50-54.00. Cifs: May, 55.75-56.00; June, 56.50-57.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1,059-61; July, 1,062-63; Sept, 1,061-62; Nov, 1,060-61; Jan, 1,057-58; March, 1,055-58; May, 1,048-58. Sales: 1,025 lots including 6 options. **ARABICA** (officials at 1,645): April, 145.00-60.00; June, 147.00-50.00; Aug, 145.00-51.00; Oct, 140.00-49.00; Dec, 140.00-50.00; Feb, 140.00-50.00; April, 140.00-50.00.

COCOA was steadier (£ per metric ton).—May, 955-956; July, 961-962; Sept, 978-979; Dec, 1,002-1,003; March, 1,022-1,023; May, 1,038-1,040; July, 1,055-1,060. Sales: 1,289 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £9.00 lower at £205; the "whites" price was £11.00 lower at £215. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 208.75-09.00; Aug, 207.50-07.70; Oct, 207.00-07.50; Jan, 204.00-04.50; March, 204.00-04.50; May, 205.50-06.00; Aug, 204.00-05.00. Closing tone very steady. Sales: 7,752 lots. ISA prices (April 8): daily, 19.18c; 15-day average, 21.21c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steadier (£ per tonne).—April, 137.60-38.00; June, 131.50-34.60; Aug, 137.00-38.10; Oct, 139.50-40.00; Dec, 140.50-41.00; Feb, 140.00-42.00; April, 141.00-44.00. Sales, 381 lots.

WOOL (cents per kilo).—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract was steady: May, 351-363; Aug, 365-367; Oct, 369-372; Dec, 379-383; Jan, 381-385; March, 385-387; May, 389-391; Aug, 395-396; Oct, 395-398. Sales, 124 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1 13½ per cent was unquoted; US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent was unquoted; US hard winter 13½ per cent May, £103.75; June, £103 transhipment east coast; EEC was unquoted. English feed for May £120 east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French: April, £125 transhipment east coast; S African yellow: April/May, £85.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: April, £102.50; May, £104; June, £104; Aug, £97; Sept, £98 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was slightly easier.—May, £99.75; Sept, £95.60; Nov, £99.25; Jan, £102.85; March, £106.60. Sales, 80 lots. WHEAT: current crop was easy; new crop was steady.—May, £117.65; July, £119.75; Sept, £101.70; Nov, £105.15; Jan, £109.00; March, £113.80. Sales: 200 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	£116.60	£113.40	£1?.00
S. West	—	£114.50	—
W. Midlands	£118.00	£115.00	£9?.60
N. West	—	—	£98.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 9.—GB Cattle 95.94p per kg lw (+2.31): United Kingdom Sheep 177.34p per kg est DCW (+5.19): GB Pigs 74.15p per kg lw (+0.85). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 27.0 per cent, average price 94.04p (+2.27). Sheep numbers up 16.3 per cent, average price 179.31p (+7.20): Pig numbers up 1.8 per cent, average price 74.15p (+0.85). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 13.5 per cent, average price 95.37p (+3.02). Sheep numbers down 22.7 per cent, average price 171.17p (+1.10).

POTATOES (Gafta): April, £72.60; Nov., £55.50; Feb., £64.70. Sales: 630 lots of 40 tonnes each.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $300.50; July, $307.05; Aug., $309.00; Sept., $313.25; Oct., $321.00; Nov., $327.00; Dec., $332.25; Jan. (1982), $335.50; Feb. (1982), $341.00. Sales: 401 lots of 100 tonnes each.

ECC doubts about cocoa agreement

Membership by all EEC countries of the new International cocoa agreement is uncertain unless the Ivory Coast decides to join, several EEC delegates at this week's International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) meetings said.

The Netherlands and Italy *have already given notification* of provisional application of the new accord but other members, in particular West Germany, are seriously questioning whether a new accord without the Ivory Coast will be workable.

Like the Ivory Coast, the United States indicated it was opposed to the new accord when it was negotiated in Geneva last November and without the membership of the larger EEC members the new agreement would almost certainly not come into force.

EEC specialists on raw materials will discuss the cocoa agreement in Brussels on May 6 and any views which need political consideration will be referred to a meeting of EEC farm ministers later in the month.

Discount market

The authorities gave no help to the discount houses yesterday and the houses found the close rather tighter than they expected.

All the signs from the outset had been that credit would be sufficiently available. Rates had opened around 11¼ to 11 per cent for secured money, and good progress was made during the morning, mainly at 11 per cent until midday found bids in the area of 11 to 10¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling traded erratically on foreign exchange markets yesterday where trends were dictated by firm dollars.

The United States currency rallied strongly from recent weakness, stimulated by higher United States interest rates in the bond market and behind a rise in Euro-dollar deposit rates. Sterling, firm initially, following a large commercial order, peaked at about *$2.2010 during* the mid-morning, but soon slipped back as the dollar strengthened.

Sustained by an unchanged MLR decision, the pound picked up during the mid-session *only to dip* and rally in later trading. The pound's trade-weighted index eased to 99.2 at the opening, to stay at that level throughout, compared with 99.4 overnight.

Against the dollar sterling closed 80 points lower at $2.1930, compared with $2.2030 on Wednesday.

The D-mark was still a little nervous about the situation in Poland, retreating to *2.1415* from 2.1250.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 9	Market rates (close) April 9	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1860-2020	$2.1945-1955	0.60-0.70c disc	1.65-1.95c disc
Montreal	$2.5040-6125	$2.6025-6035	1.00-1.10c disc	2.95-3.15c disc
Amsterdam	5.18½-22½fl	5.20¾-21¾fl	1c prem-par	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	76.55-77.25f	77.15-25f	50-60c disc	100-115c disc
Copenhagen	14.75-81k	14.78-79k	140-300ore prem	820-1005ore prem
Dublin	1.2820-2915p	1.2870-2885p	26-39p disc	81-96p disc
Frankfurt	4.67½-71½m	4.69½-70½m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	½-¾pf disc
Lisbon	126.10-127.00e	126.50-70e	par-75c disc	40-200c disc
Madrid	190.20-191.20p	190.95-191.15p	65-95c disc	215-270c disc
Milan	2335-47lr	2346-47lr	11¾-13¾lr disc	39½-42½lr disc
Oslo	11.92-99k	11.95-96k	90 prem-40ore disc	190-40ore prem
Paris	11.05½-11½f	11.10-11f	¼-1¼c disc	2-3c disc
Stockholm	10.19-25k	10.22½-23½k	335-415ore disc	960-1055ore disc
Tokyo	465-72y	469-70y	2.05-1.65y prem	5.80-5.20y prem
Vienna	33.15-35sch	33.30-35sch	par-2gro disc	7 prem-3gro disc
Zurich	4.26-30f	4.28-29f	2-1c prem	4¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.2 to 99.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.8860-1.9010
Bahrein	0.8360-0.8390
Finland	8.9730-9.0130
Greece	112.45-114.45
Hongkong	11.6880-11.7280
Iran	Not available.
Kuwait	0.6020-0.6050
Malaysia	5.0565-5.0863
Mexico	51.40-52.90
New Zealand	2.4115-2.4315
Saudi Arabia	7.3350-7.3650
Singapore	4.5975-4.6275
South Africa	1.7580-1.7740

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	99.2	−27.0
US dollar	101.4	−3.2
Canadian dollar	86.4	−17.3
Schilling	*115.8*	*+22.6*
Belgian franc	107.6	+9.4
Danish kroner	89.4	−10.6
Deutsche mark	120.7	+40.5
Swiss franc	134.7	+75.0
Guilder	112.2	+15.8
French franc	86.5	−9.7
Lira	*59.4*	*−54.9*
Yen	143.2	+38.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7010-1.7030
† Canada	1.1857-1.1860
Netherlands	2.3700-2.3730
Belgium	35.09-35.13
Denmark	6.7305-6.7320
West Germany	2.1410-2.1420
Portugal	57.65-57.80
Spain	87.03-87.08
Italy	1066-1067
Norway	5.4470-5.4490
France	5.0535-5.0565
Sweden	4.6560-4.6570
Japan	213.75-213.95
Austria	15.15-15.16
Switzerland	1.9480-1.9495

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8435-0.8428

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11½ Low 10

Week Fixed: 11⅜

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11½	2 months	11⅜
3 months	11⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	11⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	11²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	12¼
3 months	*11¹⁹⁄₃₂-11½*	*4 months*	*12¼*
4 months	11½-11⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	11¾
6 months	11³⁄₁₆-11⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13¼-12⅞	7 months	12½-12¼
2 months	12⅞-12⅝	8 months	12½-12¼
3 months	*12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆*	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12⅞-12⅝	*10 months*	12½-12¼
5 months	12¾-12½	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12½-12¼	*12 months*	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12⁵⁄₁₆-12³⁄₁₆	6 months	12-11⅞
3 months	*12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆*	*12 months*	*12-11⅞*

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅞	3 months	12³⁄₁₆
7 days	12	6 months	12⅛
1 month	12	1 year	12⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11¼ Close 25

1 week	11¾-11½	6 months	12³⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	11⁹⁄₁₆-11⁷⁄₁₆	9 months	12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12¼-12⅛	12 months	12³⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 12⅜-12⅛ 6 months 12⁵⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4979	+1.72	+1.76	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.98624	+0.85	+0.89	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53690	0.00	+0.04	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98598	0.00	+0.04	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80973	0.00	+0.04	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.694395	+1.35	+1.39	1.665
Italian lira	*1262.92*	*1261.64*	*0.00*	*+0.04*	*4.11*

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¾-15¼; seven days, 15¼-15⅝; one month, 15½-15¾; three months, 15⅜-15⅞; six months, 15⁹⁄₁₆-15¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $512 (an ounce). pm, $503 close, $498.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $512-516 (£233.5-235.25).
Sovereigns (new): $127-129 (£57.75-58.75).

Wall Street

New York, April 9.—In a late surge of buying on the New York Stock Exchange the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials gained *5.40 to close* at 998.83. Advances outnumbered declines by a 4 to 3 margin. olume totalled 59,520,000 shares, against 43m yesterday. The exchange's composite index rose 0.25 to 77.80.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Wednesday's close. Later *publication* is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States on April 26.

However, bad news for the oils was bullish for other groups, *notably* the airlines. Among the actives, *Pan American rose ¼ to* 5¼, Eastern Air Lines one to 10 and American Airlines 1⅛ to 17¼. UAL Inc rose two to 26⅞, USair ⅞ to 20¼, Delt two to 71¼ and Trans World 1⅛ to 25¾.

Among the oils, active Texaco slipped ⅞ to 36⅜, Exxon one to 67, Standard Oil of California 1⅝ to 38, Superior 3¼ to 21⅞, Phillips 1⅛ to 43⅞ and Mobil 1⅛ to 64⅞.

Cities Service eased ⅞ to 44⅞. It *is offering $300m of deep discount.* 7 per cent debentures. Diamond Shamrock lost ⅞ to 33¼. It reported lower first quarter net. Two blocks totalling 700,000 shares moved at 33.

US commodities

GOLD futures were, CHICAGO IMM. June, $578.00; Sept, $599.00; Dec, $626.80; March, $647.00; April, $669.20 nominal; June, $692.10.

SILVER futures closed near day's lows. Prices fell 35 to 36 cents with spot April settling at $11.255 per troy ounce. April, 1,125.50c; May, 1,132.00-1,135.00c; June, 1,149.50c; July, 1,163.00-1,168.00c; Sept, 1,192.00-1,195.00c; Dec, 1,231.50c; Jan, 1,260.00c; March, 1,291.50c; May, 1,323.00c; July, 1,354.50c; Sept, 1,386.00c; Dec, 1,433.00c.

COPPER futures closed with losses of about ½c: April, 81.35c; May, 82.60-82.75c; June, 83.87c; July, 85.00-85.15c; Sept, 87.30-87.50c; Dec, 90.60-90.75c; Jan, 91.35; March, 94.05c; May, 96.20c; July, 98.05c; Sept, 100.05c; Dec, 103.05c; Jan, 104.05c.

COTTON futures were: May, 87.10-87.48c; July, 88.50-88.60c; Oct, 86.20c; Dec, 85.40-85.50c; March, 84.60c; May, 85.20 bid-85.40c asked; July, 86.00 bid-86.20c asked.

SUGAR closed down 0.28c to up 0.05c, were: May, 18.65-18.70c; July, 18.75-18.80c; Sept, 18.75-18.80c; Oct, 18.76-18.80c; Jan, 18.45 bid-18.60c asked; March, 18.55c; May, 18.70c; July, 18.85c.

COFFEE futures erased early gains in many contracts to close a quiet trade near day's lows, down 0.89 to 0.12 cent with spot May losing most at 124.38 cents. May, 124.20-124.40c; July, 125.00-125.15c; Sept, 125.30-125.40c; Dec, 123.00-123.30c; March, 122.01 bid-122.75c asked; May, 121.60 bid-122.50c asked; July, 122.30 bid-125.00c asked; Sept, 122.50 bid-125.35c asked.

COCOA futures closed at highs, up $17-23 in nearbys. May, $1,973-1,956; July, $2,035-2,015; Sept, $2,086-2,061; Dec, $2,145-2,123; March, $2,190-2,175; May, $2,255-2,235.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
62.1	47.1	American Growth	60.3	64.8	2.24
51.5	33.1	Capital	50.9	55.00	4.00
59.8	44.0	General	58.7	63.5	4.84
116.8	100.7	Gill & Fixed Int	106.8	112.2	11.67
39.0	27.3	Income	39.0	41.0	8.56

Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England
77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
184.9	144.6	Invest * (34)	184.1		5.70
112.3	101.2	Fixed Int * (34)	110.5		12.32

Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund.
15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
122.2	106.2	Income (34)	122.2		11.82
213.5	161.6	Do Accum (34)	213.5		11.82

Charities Official Investment Fund.
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.
Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
73.7	55.8	Balanced	73.6	79.1	4.42
111.7	81.2	Do Accum	111.5	119.8	4.42
50.0	40.8	Energy Int	47.9	51.4	1.94
50.9	49.5	Do Accum	47.9	51.4	1.94
87.4	58.2	Worldwide	86.9	93.4	4.02
115.9	76.9	Do Accum	115.1	123.7	4.02
99.3	81.1	Income	99.3	106.7	6.62
155.2	119.6	Do Accum	155.2	166.8	6.62

Scotbits Securities Ltd.

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
51.6	38.3	Scotbits	51.2	56.0	4.90
86.2	69.4	Scotshares	86.2	92.6	4.74
55.7	47.0	Scotyields	55.7	59.8	7.63

Schroder Unit Trust Manager Ltd.
48 St. Martins Lane, WC2N 4EP. 0705 27733

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
52.8	50.0	American	52.5	56.4	2.00
52.8	50.0	Do Accum	52.5	56.4	2.00
172.6	122.2	Capital (2)	172.0	184.9	2.79

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
96.7	100.0	Money Pen	96.7	101.9	..
99.0	100.0	High Yld Pen	98.0	103.3	..
131.5	84.7	AMEV/Fram Am	130.2	136.2	..
122.0	95.9	Do Income	121.2	127.7	..
143.1	96.7	Do Intl Gr'th	143.1	150.8	..
128.3	100.5	Do Capital	127.7	134.6	..

Barclays Life Assurance Co.
Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
163.7	115.7	Barclaybonds	163.1	171.7	..

Irish Life Assurance.
11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2 01-628 8253

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
245.4	226.1	Prop Modules	229.6	241.9	
285.5	203.4	Do Growth (31)	273.7	285.1	..
134.0	126.2	Do Series 2	125.3	135.0	..
150.2	135.9	Exmpt Managed	146.0	153.7	..
287.6	257.7	Managed Fnd	267.5	281.7	..
115.7	103.7	Do Series 2	107.4	113.1	..
98.2	73.9	Blue Chip Fnd	85.8	90.3	..
116.7	96.9	Do Series 2	115.0	121.1	..

Holborn Bars.

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust
37.40	26.90	E[illegible]
24.97	20.30	F[illegible]
43.56	35.80	P[illegible]

Reliance [illegible]
Tunbridge Wells

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust
311.5	264.3	P[illegible]
97.3	100.0	P[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, April 30. § Contango Day, May 1. Settlement Day, May 11

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	176	Brit & Comm	326	-1	17.9	5.5	8.2
338	225	Caledonia Inv	237	-1	17.9	6.2	..
206	110½	Fisher J.	168	..	3.1	1.8	13.8
41	21	Jacobs J. I.	37	+1½	3.3	8.9	8.3
150	85½	Ocean Trans	150	-1½	12.9	8.6	6.4
151½	103	P & O Dfd'	151½	+3	10.0	6.6	9.3

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	9½	Anglo Am Coal	£15½	..	60.7	3.9	
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	666	+13	48.0	7.2	
59¾	30⅛	Anz Am Gold	£41⅞	+2⅝	653	15.5	
56⅞	35⅞	Anglo Am Inv	£42⅞	+⅝	161	3.6	
22	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£19	..	144	7.6	
22	13¾	Do 'A'	£19	..	144	7.6	
25	13½	Asarco	£19⅞	-⅞	60.0	3.0	
73	43	Beralt Tin	58	..	7.1	12.3	
12½	4⅝	Blyvoors	£7⅞	-1⅞	196	25.1	
277	119	Bracken Mines	150	-4	35.8	25.9	
29⅞	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£21⅞	-1	419	19.6	
350	213	CRA	247	-2	..	..	
253	137	Charter Cons	235	-2	12.0	5.1	
672	411	Cons Gold Fields	466	+6	33.6	6.9	
553	357	De Beers 'Dfd'	385	+6	43.0	11.2	
13	4⅞	Doornfontein	£9⅛	+¼	133	14.2	
22¼	6⅞	Durban Rood	£11⅞	+⅞	261	23.1	
226	31	East Dagga	119	..	8.3	7.0	
17⅞	8⅞	E Driefontein	£12⅞	+⅞	193	15.6	
18	6½	E Rand Prop	£8⅞	-¼	210	25.9	
63	63	El Oro M & Ex	76	..	2.5	3.3	
350	141	Elsburg Gold	203	+7	44.0	21.7	
30⅞	16	F S Geduld	£22¾	+⅞	529	23.8	
225	128	Geevor Tin	126	-2	..e..		
11⅞	6⅞	Gencor	£8½	+⅞	86.5	10.2	
670	264	Grootvlei	404	-9	116	28.6	
250	132	Hamersley	240	+5	..	..	
275	148	Hampton Gold	205	..	3.6b	1.7	
14½	6¼	Harmony	£7⅞	-⅞	205	26.4	
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£28	+⅞	695	24.8	
38⅞	22⅞	Jo'burg Cons	£31½	+⅞	287	9.1	
899	425	Kinross	586	+21	104	17.7	
23⅞	10½	Kloof	£14½	+⅞	227	15.7	
208	94	Leslie	121	-2	34.2	28.3	
16½	6¼	Libanon	£8½	-⅞	158	18.7	
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	156	..	20.1	12.9	
290	121	MIM Hldgs	258	+1	3.2	1.2	
155	54	MTD (Mangula)	56	+2	..e..		
397	132	Marievale Con	173	+2	68.0	39.3	
91	47	Metals Explor	67	..	..	..	
900	350	Middle Wits	665	+10	45.1	6.8	
792	228	Minorco	635	+6	10.1	1.6	
610	300	Nthgate Explor	355	..	..		
625	335	Peko Wallsend	525	+5	..	..	
24⅞	13½	Pres Brand	£20	+1⅞	387	19.4	
30⅞	12¾	Pres Steyn	£19⅞	+⅞	370	19.2	
450	158	Rand Mine Prop	283	..	13.4	4.7	
40⅞	23⅞	Randfontein	£27⅞	+1	446	16.1	
490	336	Rio Tinto Zinc	466	+16	22.9	4.7	
365	155	Rustenburg	229	..	22.4	9.6	
87	58	Saint Piran	63	f ..	2.1	3.4	
28	12⅞	St Helena	£17⅞	+⅞	426	24.4	
438	254	Sentrust	356	-8	43.0	12.0	
674	192	SA Land	285	+3	30.6	10.7	
44	19	South Crofty	22	..	e		
20⅞	7⅞	Southvaal	£12⅞	+⅞	230	18.9	
53	27	SWCM	32	..	..	..	
305	208	Sungei Besi	208	-5	72.3	34.8	
361	216	Tanks Cons	361	+15	12.0	3.3	
125	91	Tanjong Tin	116	..	7.5	6.4	
27	15	Transvaal Cons	£24	..	120	5.0	
722	360	UC Invest	570	+12	83.7	14.7	
47	20⅞	Vaal Reefs	£31⅞	+⅞	733	23.5	
11⅞	3⅞	Venterspost	£5⅞	-⅞	133	24.4	
80	39	Wankie Colliery	49	..	6.8b	14.0	
11⅞	4⅞	Welkom	£7⅞	+⅞	136	20.7	
52½	26⅞	W Driefontein	£34⅞	+⅞	766	22.1	
432	115	W Rand Cons	152	+1	9.6	6.4	
548	228	Western Areas	292	+5	67.7	23.2	
34⅞	13⅞	Western Deep	£22½	+⅞	444	19.8	
49	22	Western Hldgs	£34⅞	+1⅞	836	24.1	
332	175	Western Mining	294	..	7.0	2.4	
19⅞	10	Winkelhaak	£13⅞	+⅞	273	20.8	
57	21	Zambia Copper	30	+1	..e..		

OIL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	54	Ampol Pet	100	..	3.4	3.4	24.4
385	164	Anvil	248	..	..	..	..
316	83	Berkeley Exp	275	+7	..	..	..
366	278	Brit Borneo	298	..	14.9	5.0	22.9
502	318	B.P.	378	+2	28.9	7.7	4.3
250	150	Burmah Oil	157	-1	9.3	5.9	8.7
211	30	Carless Capel	146	+14	3.9	2.6	14.3
102	58	Century Oils	79	+4	3.8	4.8	4.7
108	53¾	Charterhall	73	-2	..	..	
117	73	Charterhse Pet	75	..	1.3	1.8	16.4
30½	18⅞	CF Petroles	£19½	..	233	11.9	6.1
27	21	Collins K.	24	..	..	..	..
10⅞	7⅞	Damson Oil	£7⅞	-⅞	..	..	..
560	333	Gas & Oil Acre	490	+10	..	..	..
800	375	Global Nat Res	770	+10	..	..	..
23⅞	18⅞	Houston Oil	£22⅞	-½	35.9	1.6	19.8
206	65¾	KCA Int	183	-3	7.5	4.1	27.0
889	333	Lasmo	552	+3	102	18.4	..
13⅞	8⅞	Do Ops	£11⅞	..	90.5	8.1	37.1
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£99	..	1400	14.1	..
26½	16⅞	Pennzoil	£19⅞	+⅞	94.2	4.8	7.8
127	31½	Premier Cons	52½	-1½	..	..	..
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	645	..	..	..	..
23⅞	16	Royal Dutch	£17⅞	..	123	7.1	3.1
522	310	Shell Trans	368	+6	27.3	7.4	4.7
430	247	Tricentrol	272	+2	12.0	4.4	10.4
531	205	Ultramar	468	+7	15.7	3.2	7.1
515	320	Weeks Petrol	495	+5		..	42.5

PROPERTY

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	98	-1	1.7	1.7	31.4
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	242	+2	5.3	2.2	33.6
119	57	Ang Met Hldgs	119	+1	1.4b	1.2	..
175	97	Apex Props	170	..	2.9	1.7	51.5
36	28	Aquis Secs	35	..	1.3	3.7	33.3
150	99	Beaumont Prop	133	+1	7.5	5.6	22.8
270	165	Berkeley Hmbro	267	..	9.4	3.5	16.9
246	90	Bradford Prop	244	+4	4.8	2.0	22.7
108	55½	British Land	102½	+½	0.4b	0.3	13.0
153	86	Brixton Estate	153	..	4.3	2.8	41.1
126	85½	Cap & Counties	121	+1	4.3	3.5	19.6
393	221	Chesterfield	390	+5	7.9	2.0	54.9
580	400	Churchbury Est	580	..	15.0	2.6	39.8
106	72	City Offices	106	+1	4.4	4.2	40.8
55	20½	Control Secs	55	+1	3.3	6.0	14.9
66	32	Country & New T	65	+1	1.2b	1.9	..
193	110	Daejan Hldgs	192	..	5.0n	2.6	16.6
58½	25	Estates & Gen	54½	-1	2.0	3.7	19.3
157	102	Evans of Leeds	154	..	4.6	3.0	21.4
120	48	Fed Land	119	+3	4.8	4.0	17.3
266	148	Gt Portland	256	..	6.0	2.3	51.7
180	110	Guildhall	180	..	6.6b	3.7	24.3
660	347	Hammerson 'A'	655	+5	12.9	2.0	69.6
426	256	Haslemere Ests	420	+2	7.7	1.8	33.5
210	117	Laing Props	210	..	5.7	2.7	27.6
210	117	Do 'A'	210	..	5.7	2.7	27.6
434	236½	Land Secs	423	+1	11.1	2.6	43.9
97	52½	Law Land	93½	-½	2.1	2.3	..
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	450	..	2.9	0.6	..
138	74	Ldn Shop	135	..	4.5	3.3	20.5
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	310	..	4.4	1.4	51.6
257	154	MEPC	242	+1	8.2	3.4	31.7
160	91	McKay Secs	140	..	3.9b	2.8	37.8
56	31	Marlborough	54	+1	0.4	0.8	..
113	39	Marler Estates	83	..	2.9	3.4	14.2
108	31	Mountleigh	82	..	4.3b	5.2	4.8
128	82	Mucklow A & J	123	+3	5.6b	4.5	17.7
630	400	Municipal	630	..	10.7	1.7	21.6
206	115	North British	202	..	4.0	2.0	40.6
165¼	107	Peachey Prop	157	..	5.7	3.6	23.7
182	116	Prop & Rever	178	..	3.6	2.0	39.1
174	110	Prop Hldgs	170	-2	4.4b	2.6	..
213	90½	Prop Sec	206	..	2.6b	1.2	87.7
16	7	Raglan Prop	15	..	..	..	68.2
180	95	Regional	180	..	2.9	1.6	40.8
180	94	Do A	176	..	2.9	1.6	30.9
326	100	Rosehaugh	302	..	3.0	1.0	12.9
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	246	..	5.4	2.2	..
128	91⅞	Scot Met Props	125	-1	4.6b	3.7	34.7
155	93	Slough Ests	146	..	3.9	2.7	20.8
370	234½	Stock Conv	363	+3	5.0	1.4	41.1
32½	15⅞	Town & City	31½	+½	0.0e	..	
168	111	Trafford Park	168	+2	9.3	5.5	20.5
345	205	Trust Secs	325	..	..	..	7.9
27	14	Webb J.	26½	+½	0.8	2.8	14.8
26¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
78	27½	W'mster & C'ty	78	+1	4.6	5.9	6.2

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	120	+7	1.3	3.6	..
555	305	Castlefield	450	+10	8.6	1.9	..
57½	39½	Cons Plant	54	+1	3.5	6.4	
196	115	Durankande	163	+5	4.3	2.6	
938	627	Guthrie Corp	812	+25	42.9	5.3	
232	153	Harrisons Malay	226	+8	11.4	5.1	
69	45	Highlds & Low	64	-3	2.1	3.3	..
875	485	Hongkong	875	+100	60.0	6.9	
590	363	Killinghall	590	+20	20.0	3.4	
465	200	Ldn Sumatra	375	b -2	11.4b	3.0	
130	68	Majedie	116	+6	3.2	2.8	

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	196	-2	14.3	7.3	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	450	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	322	+2	21.4	6.5	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	100	Surmah Valley	100	..	3.2	3.2	..
245	132¼	Warren Plant	245	+3	14.3b	5.8	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	29	..	6.8	23.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£25	+½	146	5.8	2.2
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	218	..	10.1	4.6	10.3
185	93	Milford Docks	131	..	9.8	7.5	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	190	..	10.0	5.3	..
35	26½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.4	..

■ Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£12
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	208+5
Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1)	113
Do 5% Deb 1986 (£100)	£90½
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)	85
Exchequer 12½% 1990 (£95!)	£38⅞
Exchequer 13¾% 'B' 1999 (†)	£29½
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97⅞b)	£10⅞
Ldn Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£91⅞
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£102½
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	20½
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	91+1
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	38
Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£13
TR Energy 25p Ord (£1)	95-1
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†i)	£14⅞
Treasury 12% 1986 (†b)	£97⅞
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (†)	£24⅞+½
West Hampshire Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£10½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Barker Dobson 'A' (2p)	May 29	7 prem+2
Broken Hill Props (475‡)	Apr 30	300 prem+10
IMI (48‡)	May 29	15½ prem
Spirax-Sarco (145‡)	..	19 prem+1½
Thermal Synd (62‡)	..	31 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £15 paid.

Motoring

Seat belt law gain would be enormous

As yet another attempt, the ninth in ten years, is being made to get legislation through Parliament requiring car drivers and front seat passengers to wear seat belts. Supporters and opponents are busy marshalling the by now familiar arguments.

Britain is one of the few countries in Europe (the only one in the European Community) without a seat belt law, yet the potential safety benefits are enormous. The Government estimates that if everyone wore belts, 1,000 road deaths and 10,000 serious injuries would be saved each year. A 75 per cent wearing rate would save 650 deaths and 6,500 serious injuries.

Each attempt to introduce legislation has so far proved abortive, either because general elections have been called or because private members' Bills have been talked out by a few determined opponents. The latest initiative may stand a better chance because it is being pursued through an amendment to the Transport Bill, which is an important plank in Government policy.

Given the free vote that the Government has promised, seat belt compulsion should on past evidence win a comfortable majority. Public opinion is more difficult to gauge. Polls taken three years ago suggested 60 to 40 against compulsion, but more recent surveys have indicated a small majority in favour.

The case for compulsion starts with the figures of likely casualty savings, argues that persuasion by itself has not significantly increased the wearing rate (now only 32 per cent), and goes on to point out that where legislation has been introduced the rate has risen to between 80 and 90 per cent.

Why wear a belt? Because in a frontal collision, responsible for more than 60 per cent of serious injuries, unbelted drivers and passengers move forward at the same speed as the car until they hit something or are thrown out. That something will probably be the windscreen, with resulting head and/or facial injuries.

Head injuries caused by hitting the windscreen, or the multiple injuries caused by ejection, are the commonest causes of death in road accidents to unbelted occupants. Seat belts are also valuable if the car overturns, for they hold the occupant in and prevent the secondary impact.

Among the strongest supporters of legislation are members of the medical profession, who see the results of road accidents at first hand. They are convinced that greater seat belt use would lessen the strain on the National Health Service. Lord Richardson, president of the General Medical Council, has estimated that 150,000 hospital bed nights a year could be spared for other patients.

Thus a seat belt law would not only reduce the pain and suffering of accident victims but would also ease the burden on those having to wait for hospital space. Delays for hip operations, according to the Royal College of Surgeons, are up to four years in some parts of the country, partly because road casualties are taking up the beds.

There is a financial argument as well. The cost of road accidents to the Health Service has been put at £70m a year. If everyone wore seat belts that figure could be substantially reduced and the money spent on, say, new hospitals or improving facilities.

What, then, are the objections to seat belt wearing? A common one is the fear of being trapped inside a car which has caught fire or plunged into water. That is easily disposed of; less than one per cent of serious accidents involve fire or water and if such an accident does occur, belted occupants are less likely to be injured and should be better able to escape.

The argument that it is better to be thrown clear in a crash is even easier to refute. A report by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory showed that ejection at least doubled the risk of being killed.

A further objection is that serious injury, even death, may be inflicted by the seat belt itself; so it is safer not to wear one. Again, that has been disproved by the laboratory. In a sample of 1,126 accidents involving 2,879 occupants there was no evidence that drivers would have fared better without belts.

Recently it was argued that seat belt wearing was undesirable because it give people false sense of security and encouraged them to drive less carefully. The "evidence" was that in some countries there was no apparent drop in casualties after a seat belt law had been introduced. But there has been no survey of drivers' attitudes which supports that theory.

There are other points, such as the undeniable fact that for some people, especially small people, belts can be uncomfortable to wear; but that is a matter of providing adjustable anchorage points. It is also said that a seat belt law would be difficult to enforce, although the experience of other countries is that once the law is made most people comply.

So finally, but not least, we come to that immortal phrase: infringement of personal liberty. If I want to risk killing myself, the argument goes, that is my affair. If you make me wear a seat belt, why not ban smoking, mountain climbing and other hazardous activities?

Part of the answer has already been given: not wearing a seat belt can affect other people, such as those waiting four years for hip operations. And many laws, not least in the motoring field, are infringements of liberty in the strict sense; including the liberty to drive while rendered incapable by drink.


The Daihatsu Charade — now guaranteed against rust.

Rustproofed Charades

Revised versions of the little Daihatsu Charade car, with its unique three-cylinder engine, are launched in Britain this week and the most significant innovation is that every model comes with a full rustproofing treatment guaranteed for eight years.

Corrosion has been much in the news in recent months, not least because of the unhappy episode of the Lancia engine mountings. Several makes, including Lancia, Fiat, Volkswagen and Renault, now offer antirust guarantees, some on factory applied treatments and others on special after-treatments.

Daihatsu's is in the second category, using the Protectol system, which has an Automobile Association seal of approval.

There is little doubt that after-treatments are more effective than anything that can be done on the assembly line, although much depends on how well they are applied. At the AA's technical centre last week I saw a car that had been rustproofed with one of the most reputable treatments, and yet in some areas the sealant had been put over patches of mud — thus promoting corrosion rather than preventing it.

The arguments against such treatments are that they cost money (from £100 a car), that they do little to enhance the secondhand value, and that many new cars are sold within two or three years, before any rust is likely to have shown itself. Daihatsu's initiative in including the treatment in the price of the car sweeps away those reservations; and it will be interesting to see whether other manufacturers follow.

The changes to the Charade itself include increased power and torque, the fitting of a front stabilizer bar to improve the ride, better sound-proofing and styling modifications. There are three versions of the car, mechanically similar but with different trim and equipment levels, at prices from £3,099 to £3,599.

The Charade's main claims to attention when it was first sold here 18 months ago were its unusual engine and excellent fuel consumption. The three-cylinder configuration is claimed by Daihatsu to be the most efficient way of getting optimum fuel consumption and power output from an engine of 993 cc, with one equalling 330 cc.

Certainly consump impressive, and if not economical as the Me the Charade remains o most frugal cars on t The official figures are in town driving, 55.2 steady 56 mph and 3 mph. I think most ow expect to average at mpg and they can do s star fuel.

Performance is per one-litre and the inc brake horse-power an if small on paper, do slightly sharper edge gine is rather buzzy th gears, but with a gearbox it settles acceptable low drone f way cruising. In any engine tends at spe drowned by wind noise.

The gearchange, as on Japanese cars, is smooth; the car rides well, and for its cl unusually effective h ventilation system steering, though pinion, is vague and holding and cornering rade does not have crisp assurance of rivals.

The principal critici the lack of interior s many Japanese cars, are still designed f Japanese. Despite fr drive and a cross engine, the Charade is short of head and leg the back. The tailgate a high lip, which make awkward to use, and th much of it anyway, th load area can be incr folding down the rear s

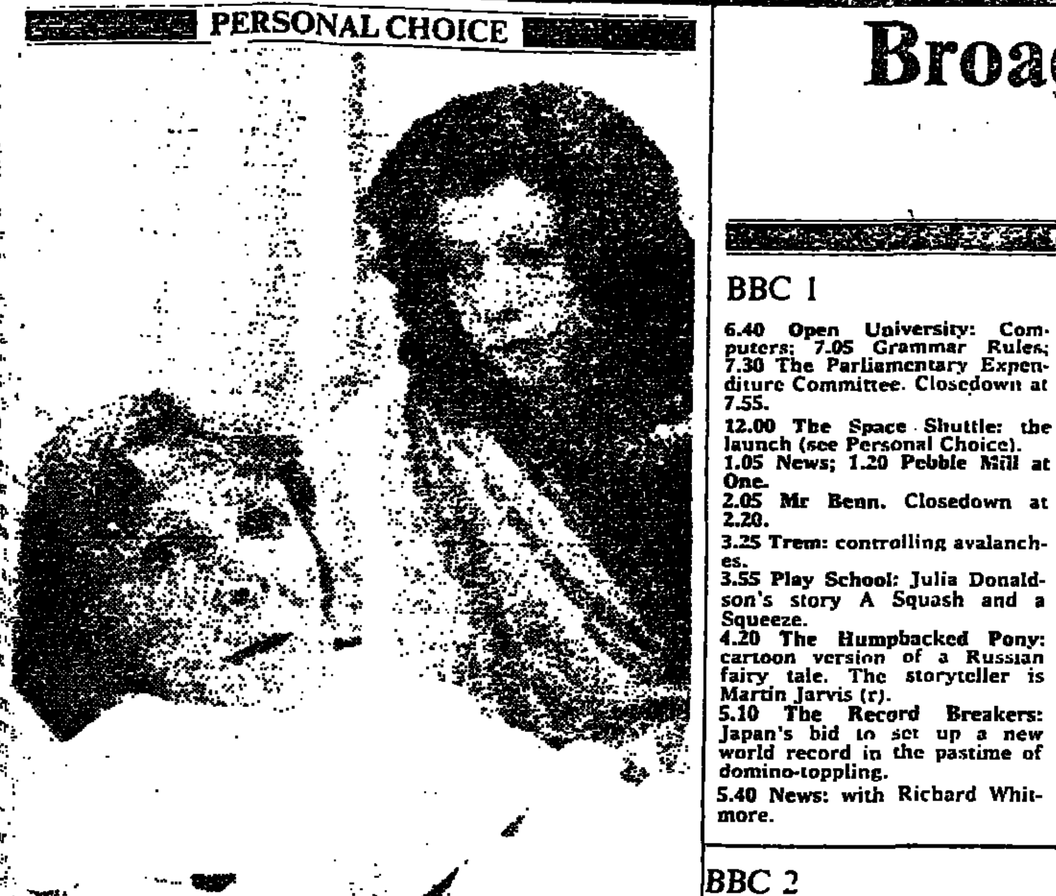
Peter W

Car Buyer's Guide

(continued on page

مكذا من الاجل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Barbara Ferris (left) and Elizabeth Estensen in the second episode of the drama serial Elizabeth Alone (BBC 2, 9.30)

● What will happen at Cape Canaveral at just past noon, our time, is anybody's guess. Will the shuttle go up? Will it stay up? Both BBC TV and ITV are treating the story as if it were the greatest show on earth as well as (it is hoped) the greatest show *above* earth. Live coverage begins on BBC 1 at 12 o'clock, and on the independent network at 12.30. . . . Others, of course, will think that the greatest live show on earth today is not taking place across the Atlantic at all, but at the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield. This is where Alex Higgins makes his first appearance in the 1981 World Professional Snooker Championships.

● CARRY ON CLEO (BBC 1, 7.30) belongs to the *middle* period of the canon, before the suggestiveness which was always a feature of the series degenerated into downright vulgarity. It is one of my favourites among the "Carry Ons", on a par with Up the Khyber. Of course, the relentless punning eventually becomes tiresome, but some of the jokes, including those about characters' names (Bilius, Senna, Marcus and Spencius et al) are among the funniest that the best of the Carry On writers, the late Talbot Rothwell, ever pulled out of the bag.

● Rattigan's play SEPARATE TABLE No 7 (Radio 4, 3.02) is the one about the bogus major who causes moral uproar at the hotel in which he lives when the news gets out that he has been making improper approaches to women at a cinema. Though scarcely little more than a quarter of a century old, the play now sounds hopelessly dated, social mores being what they are. But today's afternoon Theatre production has been given a spanking cast, headed by Nigel Stock as the discredited "major", Margaret Courtenay as Outraged No 1 and (particularly fine) Joanna David as her mousey daughter. Something odd has happened in the sound effects department, though. The vital prop, a newspaper, doesn't sound anything like one.

● I never cease to be astonished at the ingenuity shown by radio producers in finding new ways of presenting old records. There's another example of their resourcefulness this afternoon. In THE AGES OF MAN (Radio 3, 2.00), the first of (need I say it?) seven programmes, Nigel Douglas plays operatic records appropriate to the Bard's seven phases. Today: infancy. Kevin Morrison's feature And That's Barbershop! (Radio 4, 11.05 am) shows how far, and how quickly, this type of close harmony singing which one usually associates with old Warner Brothers musicals, has progressed in Britain. Since the early 1970s, the number of barbershop clubs has increased tenfold, and there is now an annual convention.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Computers; 7.05 Grammar Rules; 7.30 The Parliamentary Expenditure Committee. Closedown at 7.55.
12.00 The Space Shuttle: the launch (see Personal Choice).
1.05 News; 1.20 Pebble Mill at One.
2.05 Mr Benn. Closedown at 2.20.
3.25 Trem: controlling avalanches.
3.55 Play School: Julia Donaldson's story A Squash and a Squeeze.
4.20 The Humpbacked Pony: cartoon version of a Russian fairy tale. The storyteller is Martin Jarvis (r).
5.10 The Record Breakers: Japan's bid to set up a new world record in the pastime of domino-toppling.
5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore.
5.55 Regional News Magazines. In Nationwide, at 6.20, the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, talks about the many roles the cathedral plays.
7.00 A Question of Sport: Sporting celebrities compete in a quiz game, chaired by David Coleman. The captains are Emlyn Hughes and Gareth Edwards.
7.30 Film: Carry on Cleo (1965) Roman era burlesque, with Kenneth Williams as Caesar, Sidney James as Antony and Amanda Barrie as Cleopatra. (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News: with Peter Woods.
9.25 Starsky and Hutch: A boxer is terrorized by a gangster who warns him that, if he goes to the police, his family will suffer.
10.15 London — Issues and Answers: The programmes that discuss GLC election issues (elections take place on May 7). Tonight: housing.
10.45 News headlines.
10.50 Film: The Night They Raided Minsky's (1968). Comedy about the birth of striptease in New York's East Side in 1925. With Jason Robards, Britt Ekland, Norman Wisdom. (Ends at 12.30).

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 1.45-2.0 pm O Dan Y Mor 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Florida 5.55-6.20 Wales Today 7.00-7.05 Tom and Gerry 7.05-7.35 Heddiw 7.35-8.0 Trem: Denmarc 8.0-8.30 Pride of Place 8.30-9.0 Terry and June. 10.15-11.5 Music Makers 11.5-11.6 News for Wales 11.6-12.41 am Film: The Night They Raided Minsky's. 12.41 Weather Scotland: 12.40-12.45 pm Scottish News 3.25-3.55 Closedown 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden 10.45-10.50 News 12.30 am Weather Northern Ireland: 3.25-3.53 pm Closedown 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News 12.30 am News England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional news magazines 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend London, South East London — Issues and Answers Midlands. The Golden Goose North. Success Story North East: Coast to Coast North West Unlucky for Some? South. The New Foresters South West Jobwatch. West Public Life — St Paul's. 12.30 am Close

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Stereochemistry: configurations; 7.05 Maths: multiplying matrices; 7.30 Playing with fire. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.35 (A Squash and a Squeeze). Closedown at 11.25.
1.45 International Snooker: Third day's play in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship, from Sheffield. At the table today are Alex Higgins, Cliff Thorburn, Terry Griffiths and Fred Davis. Further coverage, on BBC 2, at 7.30, 10.40 and 11.30.
4.50 Open University: Song of Sixpence; 5.15 Mineral processing; 5.40 The Einstein Tower; 6.05 ABC in Kansas City; 6.30 Isotopes in geology.
6.55 Gardeners' World: Clay thousands of *plants* from the Himalayas were raised.
7.20 News: with sub-titles.
7.30 International Snooker: Frame of the day in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship.
8.00 Shakespeare in Perspective: As a curtain-raiser to next Sunday's BBC 2 production of Timon of Athens, Malcolm Muggeridge gives his own views on the play.
8.25 Hongkong: Living on Borrowed Time: Most of the British Crown colony will be returned to China in 1997. The question this Newsweek report poses is: will Hongkong's economic value be big enough to persuade the men in Peking to leave the colony alone?
9.00 Call My Bluff: Game for poker-faced people. Arthur Marshall, Kara Wilson and Tom Conti take on Frank Muir, Joanna Lumley and Christopher Cazenove.
9.30 Playhouse: Elizabeth Alone. Part two of William Trevor's drama about a wife and mother (Barbara Ferris) who, from her hospital bed, looks back on an unhappy life.
10.40 International Snooker: A look-back at some of the games played today in the Embassy World Professional Championships.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 International Snooker: John Spencer and Bill Werbeniuk are seen in action.
12.20 The Outer Limits: Science fiction thriller. It becomes alarmingly clear that a university ban on mind-bending drugs is not working very well.
Ends at 1.15.

Thames

9.30 Nature of Things: Volunteers in a sleep experiment. **9.55 Patterns:** The Basket Makers of Lough Nafooey.
10.20 To See Such Fun: Comedy compilation with Frank Muir, Alec Guinness, Morecambe and Wise, Gracie Fields, Peter Sellers and many others (r).
11.50 Cartoon. 12.00 The Magic Ball: Planetary adventures with Sam and a witch (r). **12.10 pm Once Upon a Time:** The story of the king and the spider.
12.30 The Television Programme: The Space Shuttle: Live coverage of the launching at Cape Canaveral. (See Personal Choice.)
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Take the High Road: Life on a Scottish estate. The sheep-worrying dogs strike again.
2.00 After Noon Plus: Interview with Ann Todd, film actress, director and receiver of messages from Nature.
2.45 Film: Young Wives' Tale* (1951) Pleasant British comedy about two married couples who share a home. With Joan Greenwood, Nigel Patrick and Audrey Hepburn.
4.10 Watch It! Magic from The Great Kovari. **4.15 Survival Special:** The Seas Must Live: The pollution perils (r). **5.15 Clapperboard:** Scenes from, and interviews with, the stars of Chariots of Fire.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.30 Thames Sport: Tottenham Hotspur play Wolverhampton in the F.A. Cup semi-final tomorrow. There is a review of great semi-finals of past years.

London Weekend

7.00 Family Fortunes: A London family competes against a Bognor Regis family in Bob Monkhouse's prize quiz. **7.30 Vegas:** A female impersonator is the target of threats. **8.30 Holding the Fort:** Russell's obsession with home brewing gets out of hand. With Peter Davison, Patricia Hodge.
9.00 My Father's House: Part six of this emotional story about a girl who just can't find happiness. With Judy Holt.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Benson: Comedy about a black butler (Robert Guillaume).
11.00 The London Programme: Who's Not Going to the Zoo Tomorrow? Jimmy Chipperfield has plans to make London Zoo a money-maker instead of being a money-loser. Also interviewed is Lord Zuckerman, president of the Zoological Society.
11.35 Have Girls, Will Travel: Girl reporters investigate the murder of a businessman. **12.30 am Close:** Rosalind Runcie reads from Dante's Inferno.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs †
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Story: The Zuccarell: Copy, by Mark Bourne.
11.00 News.
11.05 And That's Barbershop!† (See Personal Choice.)
11.50 Bird of the Week
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours
12.27 My Music.
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Separate Table — No 7, by Terrence Rattigan.† (See Personal Choice.)
4.05 Down the Garden Path
4.15 Folktales. (6).
4.45 Greenwitch. (4).
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week †
8.10 Profile
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 Story: Brother by Graham Greene.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.
VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen with Mother
11.00 pm-12.00 Study on 4: Kontakte (24); Euromagazine

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Verdi, Mozart, Hindemith †
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Mozart, Beethoven (op 54 — Richter), Poulenc, Roussel (Sym 4).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: The Court of the Sun King.†
9.45 Piano (Donohoe): Beethoven (op 109), Schoenberg (op 11), Chopin.†
10.35 BBC Welsh SO Horvat: Einem, Mendelssohn (Sym 5).†
11.30 Clarinet, violin, piano: Musgrave, Maconchy, Tate †
12.15 pm BBC Scottish SO/Groves, pt 1: Mendelssohn, Britten.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBCSSO, pt 2: Rimsky-Korsakov (Sheherazade) †
2.00 The Ages of Man (1).†
2.45 Piano duet (Argerich/Golovin).
3.45 Quartet (Coull): Piggott, Delius.†
4.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
6.35 Mainly for Pleasure †
6.55 Play it Again: preview.†
7.00 Record. Elgar.
7.15 Osbert and Sir George (2)
7.30 Baritone, piano (Hagegard; Schuback — live from Birmingham, pt 1: Schumann (Dichterliebe) †
8.00 Talk: Christianity and the Ecological Crisis.
8.20 Baritone, pt 2. Duparc, Wolf †
9.05 One Pair of Ears: review.
9.20 Record: Mozart.†
9.35 Music in Our Time.
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Bach †
11.15-11.45 Cricket.
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University
4.25 pm Guitar duets: Segovia, Duarte, D. Gow, Burkhart.†
4.55 News.
5.00-6.35 Mainly for Pleasure † (with mw from 6.35)
11.25-12.55 am Open University

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music † 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Take Your Partners.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night † 10.00 The Little and Large Party. 10.30 The Organist Entertains. 11.03 Brian Matthew † from 12.00 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

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6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Intermezzo. 8.30 The Book Programme 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 10.30 Smash of the Day 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 In the Meantime 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 John Lennon 1940-1980 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Theatre Call 4.35 Letter from London 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 The Week in Wales 5.15 Music Now 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours 9.15 Time Off 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Smash of the Day 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Masters of Early Music 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 The Book Programme 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 2.30 My Word! 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

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REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As London except Starts 9.55 am Al Deming 10.20 World Worth Keeping 10.45 Story Hour 11.35-12.00 The Kauri. 1.20 pm News 1.30-2.00 In Loving Memory 2.45-4.10 Film Brand New Life (Martin Balsam) 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Ways and Means 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.35 am Film Oklahoma Kid* (James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart).

Yorkshire

As London except 9.30 am World Fairy Tales. 9.55 Film Hopalong Cassidy* (Bill Boyd) 11.00 Bygones 11.30 Wild, Wild World of Animals 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45 Film, Checkpoint (Stanley Baker) 6.00 Calendar, 6.30-7.00 Sport 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O 10.30 Love Thy Neighbour 11.00 Snooker. 11.45-12.40 am Lou Grant.

Ulster

As London except. Starts 10.35 am Untamed World 11.00-12.00 Chopper Squad 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 4.08-4.10 News 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster 10.30 Witness 10.35 Sportscast 11.05 Benson 11.35-11.45 Bedtime.

Border

As London except 9.30 am Coral World. 10.20 Film Harold Lloyd's World of Comedy*. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-4.10 Film Sidekicks (Larry Hagman). 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Soap. 11.30-11.33 News.

Anglia

As London except: 9.30 am Pavilion Folly 10.00 Cities. 10.50 Jewellery throughout 7,000 years 11.15 Poetry of Landscape 11.30-12.00 Crown Green Bowling 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.10 Film: Man Upstairs* (Richard Attenborough). 6.00-7.00 About Anglia 7.30-8.30 Miss Anglia Special 10.30 7 Days 11.00 Soap 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe 1.14 am Your Choice.

ATV

As London except Starts 9.25 am George Hamilton IV. 9.50 Bailey's Bird 10.15 Wild, Wild World of Animals 10.40 Adventures of Niko 11.05-12.00 Fastest Man on Water 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-4.10 Film: Saboteur* (Sylvia Sydney) 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 News. 11.05-1.00 am Film: House that Dripped Blood. (Peter Cushing.)

Southern

As London except: 9.30 am Kum Kum. 9.55 Patterns. 10.20 Film Vote for Huggett. (Jack Warner.) 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.10 Film: Where Angels Go, Trouble Follows. (Rosalind Russell.) 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South East 6.30-7.00 Survival 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 10.35 Lizzie's Kingdom. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Film. Like Night and Day 1.25 am Weather followed by Cones of Cappadocia.

Granada

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am Wildlife in Crisis. 9.50 The Flintstones 10.15 Chopper Squad. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.45 Film: Off Beat.* 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 A Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap 11.30 After All That, This 11.40 Film: Rachel, Rachel.* 1.30 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Larry the Lamb. 10.10 Call It Macaroni. 10.35 Jabberjaws 10.55 To Live Again 11.25 George Hamilton IV 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround 2.45-4.10 Film. Wild Heart (Jennifer Jones.) 6.00 News 6.02 Sportstime 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 10.30 News 10.32 Film Desperados. (Jack Palance.) 12.00-12.05 am Countryside Christian.

Westward

As London except 9.30 am Cartoon 9.45 Call it Macaroni 10.10 Sesame Street 11.10 Bailey's Bird 11.35-12.00 Target the Impossible 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.10 Film Bless This House (Sidney James Diana Coupland) 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary 10.32 News. 10.36 Soap 11.05 Quincy 12.05 am-12.10 Faith for Life.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.45 am Survival. 10.10 Stars on Ice. 10.35 Beachcombers 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty 2.25 Film Daring Dobermans (Charles Knox Robinson) 4.00-4.10 Happy Daze. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.30-8.30 Chips. 10.28 News. 10.35 Report Extra. 11.05 Soap 11.35-12.35 am Kate Loves a Mystery.
HTV CYMRU/WALES As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam 4.10-4.40 Welwch Chi? 4.40-5.10 Adventures of Black Beauty 5.10-5.15 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.35-11.05 Outlook

Channel

As London except. Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Television Programme. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.10 Film: Bless This House (Sidney James, Diana Coupland). 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 All That Jazz. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where 10.28 News 10.36 Soap 11.05-12.05 am Quincy

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.55 am First Thing. 10.00 Larry the Lamb. 10.20 Focus on Wildlife 10.40 Spiderman 11.05 Chopper Squad 11.55-12.00 Cartoon 1.20 pm-1.20 News 2.45-4.10 Film Great Chase* (Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr) 6.00-7.00 North Tonight 10.30 Police Story 12.15 am Sgeulachd Laithean. 12.30-12.35 News

Entertainments Guide

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COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts.): Ton't, Tumor. 7.30. DON JUAN by Moliere trans. by John Fowles.

CHURCHILL. cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. Opens April 15th —TEN LITTLE INDIANS mystery classic by AGATHA CHRISTIE.

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"O BLESS our God, ye people . . . which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved."—Psalm 66: 8, 9.

BIRTHS

BANAY.—On April 1st (her father's birthday), in Boston, Mass., to Alexandra (née Sharpe) and Ronald Banay—a daughter (Sophia Alexandra).

BEVERIDGE.—On April 8th, at Boscombe hospital, Bournemouth, to Rachel (née Porteous) and Alan—a daughter (Catriona Judith Alice).

BINGHAM.—On April 9, 1981, at Lewisham Hospital, to Sharon (es-Bunny, née Morris) and Christopher Bingham, of Blackheath, London, S.E.3—a son (Christopher James).

CALLANDER.—On April 8th, 1981, at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Mary and Richard—a daughter.

CLARKE.—On April 9th, 1981, at West London Hospital, to Victoria and Peter—a daughter (Jessica Alice), a sister to Edward Benedict.

CLEWATT.—On April 9th, 1981, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Jacqueline (née Sulston) and Michael—a daughter (Sarah Alexandra).

DALBY.—On April 8th, 1981, at the Westminster Hospital, to Filly (née Hodson) and Gerald—a daughter.

ETCHELLS.—On 7th April, in Brussels, to David and Christian (née Stewart)—a daughter Rebecca Ann), a sister for Thomas.

KNIGHT.—On April 8th 1981 to Elizabeth (née Sedlon) and Colin—a brother for Diana.

LEE.—On April 8, in York, to Diana (née Freeman) and Geoffrey—a daughter (Jennifer Mary).

MARTIN.—On 5th April in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Clare and Jonathan—a daughter, Laura.

McKECHNIE.—On April 7, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's, to Jane (née Lewando) and Gordon—a son (William Douglas).

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

McKIBBIN.—On April 8th, 1981, peacefully at home, Renee, widow of Colonel Frederick McKibbin, mother of Stuart and Brian. Family funeral. No flowers, please, but she would have apreciated gifts to the Cats' Protection League, 135 Junction Road, N.19.

MONKHOUSE. — On April 7th, 1981, at his home, 15 London Avenue, Manchester 20, Patrick James, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., husband of Pamela, father of Ambrose, Charles, Penelope and Harriet and formerly of The Guardian. Funeral service on Saturday, 11th April at 10.15 a.m., at Emmanuel Church, Didsbury, followed by private cremation. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to Oxfam Eastern African Appeal, 274 Banbury Rd., Oxford. Enquiries to 061-881 2212.

POWELL, JESSIE MAY GRAVENEY, on 7th April, 1981, peacefully, at home aged 78 years, dearly loved mother of Peter and Wendy and grandmother of William, Jessima and Sophia. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, 13th April, at 2.40 p.m.

ROBERTS.—On 7th April, 1981, peacefully in his 89th year, Charles Hedley Roberts, of Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, devoted husband of the late Eileen, member of the Baltic Exchange since 1911 and liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights. Funeral service on Monday, 13th April, at St. Mary's Church, Oatlands, Weybridge, at 2 p.m. Family flowers only.

RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL.—On April 8th, 1981, peacefully, in hospital at Hastings, aged 85 years, Edward Frederick Langley, 2nd Baron, M.C., C.B.E., O.B.E. (Military). Private cremation, Monday, 13th April at 2.30 p.m., all enquiries to Hinkley Funeral Services, 30 Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings (Tel. 4314611).

SANDEMAN.—On April 8th, 1981, Major Gerald Sandeman, aged 86 years, of Piffer Annings Lane, Burton Bradstock, Dorset. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Burton Bradstock . . .

FUNERALS

IN MEMORIAM

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 30

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CARING FOR THE ELDERLY . . .

CANCER RESEARCH

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SEASONAL SALES

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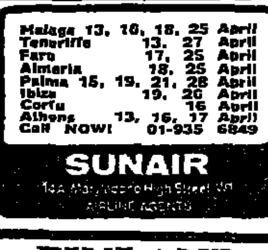
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7 May	Corfu	Eva Palace	3	8	H/B	£260	£155
7 May	Corfu	Ermones Beach	3	15	H/B	£265	£215
7 May	Corfu	Eva Palace	3	15	H/B	£284	£229
16 May	Ibiza	Panorama	3	8	H/B	£156	£129
16 May	Ibiza	Bella Mar	3	8	F/B	£170	£130
18 May	Crete	Themis Beach	3	15	H/B	£285	£239
9 May	Majorca	Samos	2	8	F/B	£138	£119
13 May	Rhodes	Doreta Beach	3	15	H/B	£234	£189
13 May	Rhodes	Bel Air	3	15	H/B	£256	£219
10 May	Benidorm	Las Ocas/Pelicanos	3	8	H/B	£139	£109
9 May	Tunisia	El Bousten	2	8	H/B	£162	£139
9 May	Tunisia	El Bousten	2	15	H/B	£213	£179

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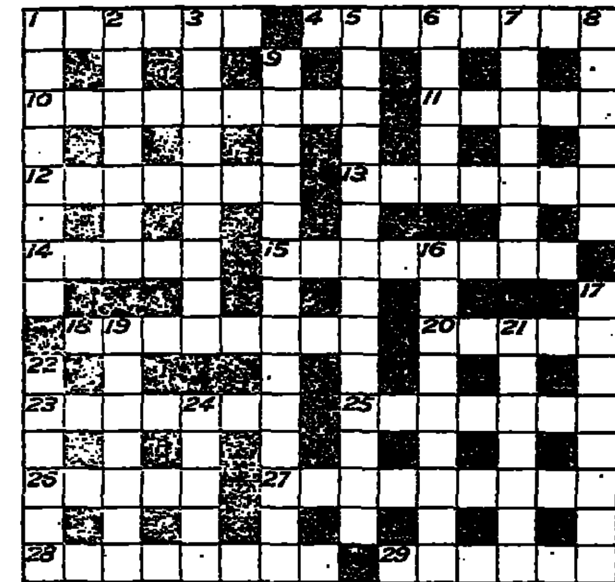
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(continued on pag

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,497

This puzzle, used at the Birmingham regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 23 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 Leave as representative of Pons (6).
4 Look round croft, perhaps, that's untouched—and uninhabited? (4-4).
10 Tilt article up—look inside for fruit (9).
11 Ancient ring many study (5).
12 Result of adding single quarter and three more (7).
13 They're associated with *heads and tails* (3, 4).
14 Disposed of one for some money once in Italy (5).
15 Accommodating one in big, long rein (8).
18 *Tenacious hanger-on, this goose?* (8).
20 She has no right to leave scene of Hamlet (5).
23 Royal support, perhaps, for section of police (4-3).
25 Young swimmer to paddle half-heartedly, oddly (7).
26 Actor has this aside (5).
27 Some row—an unusual crew? (9).
28 Extremely hard for 8 on the way (8).
29 Cut down fruit at end of orchard (6).

DOWN

1 Not this sort of clue in the French game (8).
2 Upper-class or low-down sort of court rises (7).
3 Get in RADA, possibly, such an actor (9).
5 Messages from major cities in EEC, for example (7, 7).
6 Soft-footed thunderer in Hamlet (5).
7 Key-holder up North put in the picture again (7).
8 Moncrieff boy's nominal but important inheritance (6).
9 Where provisions are kept for parties? (5, 2, 7).
16 Welsh rebel's purpose seen in scowl (9).
17 Brought down average, in actual fact (8).
19 G 11 tops top poet (7).
21 He's in spectacles—how? Managing (7).
22 Alternative way to finish the bidding (6).
24 Lose one in court case in London (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,496

CROWBARS MADCAP / BASEBALLPLAYERS / STUDIED TREETOP / LIPSALVE RIDER / CRYPT VISITORS / LEBANON CARIBOU / THREELEGGEDRACE / SLEUTH CRUSADES



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